"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain, slightly warmer today; Friday fair, colder; southeasterly winds, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,222. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUMORS OF GERMAN STAFF DISSENSIONS AS BATTLE SLACKENS BEFORE VERDUN; KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE LEAVE FRONT

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE

Shells German Positions from Verdun to Le Pretre Wood.

INFANTRY ATTACKS CEASE

But the German Gunners Continue to Bombard Eastern and Western Forts.

VERDUN DRIVE A FEINT?

London Critic Suggests That the Germans Meditate a Grand Offensive Elsewhere.

LONDON, March 1.—Active bombardments continued today on the northern and northeastern fronts of the Verdun intrenched camp, and at Fresnes-en-Woevre, to the southeast of the fortress. There were no infantry actions in the Verdun sector.

French trench and heavy artillery bombarded German positions near the Moselle, and there was some allied shelling of German trenches in Belgium.

Tonight's French official report is as follows:

In Belgium, our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, effectively shelled the enemy trenches to the southeast of Boesinghe. To the east of Rheims a detachment comprising two companies which attempted to reach our line retrated hastily under our fire, leaving some dead on the ground.

In the region of Verdun there was no infantry action during the course of the day. The enemy bombardment continued to the west of the Meuse, in the zone between Malancourt and Forges, to the east of the Meuse, especially in the region of Vaux and Damloup, and in the Woevre, on our trenches at Fresnes.

Our artillery displayed great activity on the entire front of the enemy. To the west of Pont-a-Mousson our trench guns shattered the German organizations in Le Prêtre Wood, and our heavy artillery bombarded the enemy establishments in the region of Thiancourt.

In Alsace there were rather spirited actions by our batteries in the valleys of the Fecht and the Doller.

The text of the afternoon communication issued by the French War Office is as follows:

In the region to the north of Verdun, as well as in the Woevre, there has been nothing of importance to report.

During last night there was an intermittent bombardment at various points of our front between Regnéville and Reneauville.

To the west of Pont-à-Mousson our artillery fire was directed against the second and third of the enemy lines, where the Germans, apparently were putting through certain preparatory evolutions.

In Alsace the fire of our batteries has been directed against the roads of communication of the enemy.

In the region of Cernay, Valley of the Thur, a French aeroplane equipped with double motors was successful in an encounter with an aeroplane of the enemy. The German machine fell at La Bassée into the German trenches, and at once caught fire.

No specific mention of the fighting at Verdun is made in the German official statement of today, which follows:

Activity of the artillery yesterday was very great on various parts of the front, and particularly on the enemy's side. At various points the enemy fired for the purpos of assuaging his disappointment. On the other hand, in the Yser region, in the Champagne and between the Meuse and the Moselle he seemed to be endeavoring to do damage, but did not achieve his object.

In an aerial combat a British biplane was forced down near Menin. The occupants were made prisoners. Two French biplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns, one near Vezaponin, northwest of Soissons, the occupants of which were captured; the other due west of Soissons, the occupants of which apparently were dead.

An aeroplane piloted by Lieutenant Kuehl, carrying an observation officer, Lieutenant Faber of the reserve, brought a military transport to a standstill on the Pont-sancon-Jussey road by dropping bombs, and then successfully fought the men of the transport with machine guns.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Yesterday there were twenty air encounters on our front. The enemy losses were reported yesterday. One of our machines failed to return from a reconnoissance.

"Last night, north of the Somme, our infantry and machine guns dispersed a party of the enemy who attempted an advance from their trenches under cover of a bombardment. Today was generally quiet, but there was considerable artillery activity in the neighborhood of Ypres.

Expects Another German Offensive.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—The Times military correspondent, analyzing the situation around Verdun, declares his belief that the long-expected big German offensive has begun, although he doubts whether Verdun is to be the real point of the great attack.

He further declares emphatically that no front is impenetrable in the face of a modern artillery attack, but he believes that the Allies' cue is "to keep cool, to be avaricious in depleting the main reserves, and to keep increasing those reserves for action when the Germans have exhausted themselves."

The writer's belief that the Germans are preparing to launch their main attack at some point other than Verdun is supported as follows:

"Any great success by the Germans

Continued on Page 2.

General Staff Divided on Continuance of Attack; 75,000 Men Lost Between Friday and Monday

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have received the following items of intelligence from Mainz, headquarters of the German General Staff:

MAINZ, Feb. 28.—A spirit of disorganization prevails within the German General Staff as a result of the Verdun defeat. Several Generals are advising against a continuation of the offensive, while General von Falkenhayn, Chief of the General Staff, continues to send reinforcements.

It is impossible to conceive the real extent of the German losses. The wounded are pouring back in all directions. On Saturday last alone 15,000 wounded were dispatched to the rear. The German losses in the fighting from Friday last to Monday are estimated by an officer of the German General Staff at 75,000.

"Lamentable Events" Take Crown Prince from Front

MAINZ, Feb. 29.—The Crown Prince has been urgently summoned to General Headquarters, where there is expectation of lamentable events. The Crown Prince will not return to the fighting front for some time. In the meanwhile the Duke of Württemberg will take over the command of the Crown Prince's army.

The Kaiser Returns to Berlin

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—The German Emperor left the Verdun front and returned to Germany Tuesday, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail.

220 Trains of German Wounded at Aix-la-Chapelle.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Thursday, March 2.—Two hundred and twenty hospital trains with men wounded in the Verdun battles have arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the Echo Belge.

Vivid Description of Verdun Battle; German Loss Put at 175,000 Men

The Great Charge of the "Iron Corps" That Retook Douaumont—How the Germans Walked Into a Trap at Bras and Were Wiped Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—This afternoon's communiqué was read in the officers' ward of a Paris hospital where I was visiting an artillery Major brought in last night from the Verdun front. Apropos of the communiqué he gave the following interview, outlining the different phases of the battle and describing the fighting in which he participated:

"That looks as if they were beaten at Verdun, anyway. They may try elsewhere, but even Germany's need for a striking success cannot make Verdun worth the lives of another quarter of a million of soldiers, and they must sacrifice that number more if they attempt to take the fortress from the southeast.

"To give you an idea of what the Woevre mud is like, I drove a light American car a month ago to a village about a mile from the cliff east of Douaumont. The road was frightful. Before we had gone half way the car was bogged to the axles; so we walked, and the car was pulled out later by a team of horses. Imagine guns and ammunition wagons in such a quagmire.

Puts Total Losses at 175,000.

"You must take into account also the moral effect of their losses. Even German discipline can't stand slaughter on such a scale. We reckon their total losses at 175,000 in seven days' fighting, with fully 100,000 killed. There never was a battle with such a high proportion of killed.

"So there must be a reaction. I don't expect another German move on a big scale for some time. Never mind what the military critics say. They forget the human equation; but you can't leave it out, even in the case of Germans. It all depends on how they hide their defeat from their own people. If they do that, they may produce another spasm before we finally smash them. Otherwise they might easily blow up from within, if once their masses realized what a disaster this failure really meant.

"Don't you make any mistake about that. No one who knows the magnitude of their effort can fail to appreciate the meaning of its failure. We expected a big stroke, but when it came it utterly surpassed anticipation.

"There were three critical points in the battle as I see it. The first was at the end of the opening phase, that of fighting in the outer positions, from the 22d to dawn on the 25th, when we had to withdraw without losing cohesion or giving them a chance to rush us and break our line. There have been some fine retreats in this war, from von Kluck's at the Marne to Sarrail's in Serbia; but when history is written that retirement before Verdun will rank with the best of them.

"The second crisis of the battle was their success at Douaumont. Of course, as a fort, there wasn't much left after the bombardment, but the position was immensely valuable. I have not seen the fort lately, but a few months ago it was just a series of armored tunnels. The central enciente, where I understand the remnant of the Brandenburgers are holding out, was quite small, just containing a central turret, armed only with mitrailleuses or small revolver cannon and a heavy armored observation post. I would have given ten years of my life to see our counter-attack that rewon the position.

"It was the same corps—the Iron Division, we call them—the famous 'troupes de choc,' who won the battle of Champagne.

"The Douaumont struggle, which was the crux of the whole battle, really illustrates the French and German war methods, contrasted, at their best.

"The Germans took the position in a typically brutal, dogmatically scientific fashion, by searching artillery preparation, applied to the utmost degree, followed by massed assaults pressed home with complete disregard of sacrifices. Our charge was a triumph of the human factor, a victory of the legendary 'furie Francaise,' worthy of Napoleon's guardsmen. No troops in the world could have resisted it.

"The last critical moment was late the same night and early Sunday morning, when the Germans made desperate attempts to recover Douaumont by attacks, first from Louvemont along the road leading up to Bras village on the plateau, and second, by a later and less determined stab at turning Douaumont from the south by advance across the plateau near Vaux.

"We could concentrate nearly all the forts on the latter effort, which was weakened by the Germans having to climb a narrow ravine and debouch on a narrow front, affording us an easy mark, but the Bras fighting was quite a different affair and might have been very serious, if not actually critical.

Ravine Gave Germans Shelter.

"As the Germans advanced they were sheltered in the ravine from our guns on the plateau to their left and by the Poivre and Talou spurs from our batteries across the river, but it was the latter on Charny Heights that finally smashed them when they reached charging distance. I saw that myself. It was just as if the plateau edge had been mined. The explosions were so continuous that the whole section was covered with a cloud of smoke through which one saw flashes.

"On came the lines of men in which huge rents were being torn, but which always seemed to fill up again, and over everything was a shower of earth, trees, and limbs of bodies flung into the air continually. They actually managed to advance some distance; then our mitrailleuses joined in, and they simply lay down in rows.

"The Germans may talk of their howitzers, but our artillery is inimitable. The gunners literally fire to an inch. At Verdun it was especially well organized. The commander is a wonder. You know '938.' He showed the Germans what French artillery meant at the first battle of Verdun in 1914, when he smashed a whole Bavarian division with three batteries of 'seventy-fives.'

Verdun's Commander His Hero.

"He gets there because he insists on seeing everything himself—never leaves things to chance or to others. It is no exaggeration to say that he planned every round at Verdun. He is a little, slim, nervous chap with a short, square, gray beard and brown complexion. He has the habit of appearing at unexpected moments, and woe betide any wretched local commander who hasn't got everything just as it should be.

"It is men like him—and there are plenty of others—that will win this war

Continued on Page 2.

ASHEVILLE—"The Land of the Sky." In addition to present service, SOUTHERN RAILWAY inaugurates March 1st drawing and stateroom sleeping cars. Leave N. Y. daily 1:08 P. M. N. Y. Office—264 5th Ave. —Advt.

German Aviator's Bomb Kills Baby in Raid of Seaplane on British Coast

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, dated, "on the Southeast coast, Wednesday night," says:

"Another raid by a German seaplane took place early this evening over a portion of the Southeast coast. Four bombs were dropped, injuring a child nine months old, who subsequently died in a hospital.

"The raider came at 6:15, just as dusk was falling. The first intimation the residents had was when four bombs exploded in rapid succession. The bombs employed were explosive ones of considerable power, as the backs of two houses were damaged. Otherwise the damage was inconsiderable. An eye-witness of the incident states that the whole affair only lasted a couple of minutes. It was a dash in and a dash out, the raider getting at the utmost no more than 500 yards inland. The day had been gloriously fine, but toward evening had become somewhat misty, so it would have been difficult to discern the enemy craft before she reached the shore. She came flying fairly low down, but out of rifle range, from the sea, dropped her missiles and then, mounting very high, went out.

"There was no panic. The inhabitants took the incident with the utmost calmness, going out into the streets to see what had happened without the slightest manifestation of fear."

$1,250,000 SETTLES BILLARD STOCK DEAL

New Haven Receives Sum in Cash to End Suit to Recover $2,700,000.

MONEY'S SOURCE UNKNOWN

Other Defendants in Action Deny Sharing in Settlement Made by Counsel for Billard.

The suit over the famous Billard-New Haven Railroad stock transactions brought by the new administration of the New Haven to recover $2,700,000 from certain persons alleged to have profited through the Billard Company, was compromised yesterday, by the payment of $1,250,000 in cash to the railroad company.

The defendants were John L. Billard, President of the Billard Company; Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New Haven Railroad; Edward D. Robbins, ex-general counsel of the New Haven; Samuel Hemingway, President of the Second National Bank of New Haven; Samuel C. Morehouse, Charles F. Linsley, and Harry V. Whipple, President of the Merchants Bank of New Haven, and treasurer of the Billard Company. No information was forthcoming yesterday as to who supplied the cash.

The settlement was negotiated by Homer S. Cummings, counsel for Mr. Billard. He confirmed the settlement but declined to discuss it. Mr. Robbins said he was just back from a trip West and knew nothing about the settlement. Mr. Whipple said he had not followed the case. Mr. Mellen, at Stockbridge, said: "Not one five-cent piece came from me or was contributed for me as far as I know."

The executive office of the New Haven Railroad yesterday gave out this statement:

"The suit of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company et al. vs. John L. Billard et al. has been settled and withdrawn from the court.

"The amount received by the New Haven Company was $1,250,000 in cash, which has been paid into its treasury. This settlement was advised by the special counsel, Messrs. Morefield Storey of Boston and Alvin W. Hyde of Hartford, of the firm of Gross, Hyde & Shipman, son of the late William Waldo Hyde, who was originally associated with Mr. Storey as counsel, after an investigation of all the facts and negotiations extending over the period of nearly a year."

The Billard transaction aroused interest at the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the New Haven affairs and at the recent trial of the ex-Directors of the railroad. It arose through the New Haven facing in 1908 the need for disposing, under a decision of the Massachusetts courts, of 109,948 shares of Boston & Maine stock which it held. Mr. Billard was known merely as a coal dealer of Meriden, Conn., but he telephoned to Mr. Mellen an offer to take the entire amount, and got it at 125. To pay the New Haven, Mr. Billard borrowed, with the aid of Mr. Mellen, $11,000,000 from the National City Bank and gave his unsecured note for the balance, $2,743,500. Mr. Billard has maintained that although he did not put up a cent in cash it was a bona fide personal transaction, and that he took all risk of a fall in the value of the shares.

Later Mr. Billard bought $1,000,000 more stock of the Boston & Maine from the New England Navigation Company, as he explained, to protect his position. Then, in 1909, the laws of Massachusetts were amended so that the New Haven might again hold the Boston & Maine shares, and Mr. Billard sold back his stock. The market price had gone up to $150, so that he made $2,748,700.

The Billard Company was formed to handle this transaction, and also concerned itself in a number of other affairs associated with the New Haven and played a considerable part in the sale of the steamboat lines and other involved transactions. Additional interest was given to these deals by the fact that the books of the company were taken to Canada and its assets turned over to a new corporation there.

The new administration of the New Haven has always contended that the Billard Company acted merely as an agent of the New Haven and was not entitled to the profits it received.

"I am glad the Billard litigation is out of the way," said Mr. Mellen yesterday. "I have not put up one cent for the settlement and my only expense has been the inevitable attorney's fee. My contract with the New Haven indemnifies me from all expense for litigation for five years after my retirement. That is still good and the company will pay, although I shall have to sue for it probably.

"I was made a defendant in this Billard suit to force me to account for money that it was supposed I received from Billard, but I never received any. I was never a Director of shareholder in his company. I never saw the books of the company before they were produced at the criminal trial in New York. I could have proved it if the case had come to trial."

John L. Billard, interviewed last night in Meriden, Conn., declared he was fully satisfied with the outcome of the case. "It has been settled, and there is nothing further to say in regard to it," he said. "I am sure both sides are content to let the matter rest here."

EXPECTS FLEETS TO CLASH.

Lord Fisher Quoted as Predicting an Early Battle.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—There has been much impatience in England the past few days because the British on the west front have been comparatively inactive, while the French have been engaged in desperate encounters.

The Daily Sketch believes that the British may get a chance soon to take a hand by the use of their fleet, and quotes Lord Fisher as saying he is convinced that "a big Anglo-German fleet action may take place at any day or hour now."

Continued on Page 4.

GLYNN DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Convention Chairman Dissects Root's Speech and Replies to His Attack.

DEMOCRATS CHEER WILDLY

Big Four Slate Goes Through at Syracuse, with Untermyer in the Contested Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 1.—After designating candidates for delegates and alternates at large to be voted for at the spring primaries, and adopting an "address to the people" indorsing the administration of President Wilson, "unhesitatingly recommending" his renomination and asserting that "the best interests of the people demand his continuance in his high office," the unofficial Democratic State convention adjourned sine die shortly before 7 o'clock this evening. The convention's designations are:

For Delegates at Large.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN of New York.
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN of Putnam.
GEORGE J. MEYER of Erie.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER of New York.

For Alternates at Large.

JOHN J. KUHN of Kings.
THOMAS F. CONWAY of Clinton.
CORNELIUS F. BURNS of Rensselaer.
FRANK L. CROCKER of Nassau.

The big feature of the convention was the keynote speech delivered by ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn. Everybody understood that in delivering this address he was the spokesman of President Wilson and the Federal Administration. As the address delivered by ex-Senator Elihu Root at the Republican State Convention in Carnegie Hall a few nights ago has been accepted by Republicans throughout the country as the rallying cry for the Republican national campaign, so Mr. Glynn's speech here today was intended to sound the keynote of President Wilson's campaign for re-election, as well as to convey to the country his answer to the attacks made on his policies, foreign and domestic, by Mr. Root as spokesman for the Republican opposition.

No Break in Harmony.

The pre-arranged harmony program, involving a studied avoidance of anything that might bring on a contest or force latent factional differences to the surface was carried out with precision. There was not a jar from the time the convention was called to order until the final gavel fell. The platform, the report of the committee on nominations embodying the slate for delegates and alternates at large and all the minor resolutions were adopted by the convention without a murmur of dissent.

Throughout the convention not a cross word was exchanged between the up-State Democrats and Tammany's spokesmen who for years past have met under a flag of truce when they have not been engaged in making open war on each other. Tammany, in a studied effort not to give offense, took a back seat. All the chairmanships of the convention's working committees were bestowed on up-State Democrats.

The speech of Mr. Glynn, embodying a spirited defense of the Wilson policies in which no issue was dodged and every point raised by Mr. Root was taken up, seemed to make a great impresion on the delegates and spectators who filled the Regent Theatre, where the convention was held. The first mention of President Wilson's name, which occurred early in the speech, brought the delegates to their feet in a frenzied demonstration which made the hall ring with cheers and applause for a minute or more. From time to time, as Mr. Glynn made a point, the demonstration was renewed, and when he closed there was a spontaneous burst of cheering which equaled the first demonstration in volume and duration.

Contrary to the custom at conventions, ex-Governor Glynn did not deliver his keynote speech when he took up the gavel as temporary Chairman, but reserved it for the afternoon session at which the convention effected permanent organization, with Mr. Glynn again the presiding officer. The Regent Theatre can hold only some 1,500 persons. It was packed to the doors with delegates and spectators. In one of the boxes sat Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, one of the pioneers in the movement of four years ago to make Woodrow Wilson President, applauding vigorously the utterances of Chairman Glynn.

Takes Up President's Defense.

Almost at once, Mr. Glynn, in his speech, plunged into his defense of the President's policy in Mexico and toward the belligerent nations of Europe. He warmly praised the course President Wilson had pursued in preferring a policy of patient negotiation to one that, according to Mr. Glynn, his opponents seemed insistent upon and which would have plunged this country into war not only with Germany, but with all the belligerent nations of Europe.

"From a cooing dove of peace Mr. Root has transformed himself into a swooping hawk of war," exclaimed Mr. Glynn. "For what he said in 1916 he should send back the Nobel Peace Prize that was awarded to him in 1912. The policy he advanced in his incendiary speech in Carnegie Hall is a dream—it was not even advanced in good faith, but merely as an appeal to prejudice and passion."

Referring to the censure passed on the Wilson Administration in connection with the country's lack of preparedness, Mr. Glynn said that this must be laid at the door of the Republican Party, which had been in control at Washington for forty out of the last fifty years, not at the doors of President Wilson, who had been in power less than three years. He asserted that President Wilson in his recent speeches and his message to Congress on the subject had proved to the country his sincere desire

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS DIRECT VOTE ON THE ARMED MERCHANTMEN ISSUE; REJECTS A MERE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

President Gives Final Notice to Congress That He Will Accept No Compromise

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson served notice on Congress tonight that he would consent to nothing less than a record vote on the resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships of European belligerents before he went on with the German submarine negotiations.

No compromise proposition, such as a vote of confidence in the President's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the President lacked the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight, out-and-out question.

President Wilson made his position clear to Congressional leaders tonight in unequivocal terms as the climax to a day of confusion, uncertainty, and political manoeuvring that marked the opening of his first real fight with Congress.

As if to emphasize that the President absolutely refuses to continue the negotiations with Germany until the attitude of Congress is settled, it was made known that the United States did not regard the latest assurances from Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as broad or as satisfactory as those originally given. No further step will be taken, however, while the President waits on Congress. Meanwhile the pending Lusitania agreement will not be finally accepted.

The President's friends openly charge that resistance to his program is purely political. They make it unmistakably clear that he does not intend to let the question be passed over by a compromise and risk being embarrassed later in his negotiations with Germany by having the agitation come up again to weaken his hand. They say he intends to have the question removed once and for all from the field of possibilities. Consequently Congress will meet tomorrow facing a clear-cut issue with the President.

CHARGE UNTRUTH IN ARABIC NOTE

British Say U-Boat That Sank Liner Was Destroyed with Crew Soon Afterward.

AND DYING MEN CONFESSED

Insist Commander Schneider, Said to Have Been Rebuked, Never Returned to Port.

British officials are in possession of evidence which has caused them to pronounce false the official memorandum in which Germany sought to justify the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic on Aug. 19, last. This memorandum was sent to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, on Oct. 5 of last year. In it Count Bernstorff said the German Government had received reports of Oberlieutenant Schneider, the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic, as well as additional affidavits from other members of the submarine crew, to the effect that the commander did not order the Arabic sunk until he became convinced that she was trying to ram the submarine.

British official sources now make the unqualified statement that the submarine which sank the Arabic was the U-27, commanded by Oberlieutenant Schneider, as stated in the memorandum, but after the Arabic was torpedoed a British naval patrol boat overhauled the submarine and destroyed it.

At least two members of the crew of the U-27 were rescued—both of them mortally wounded—and before they died they admitted that it was their boat which had torpedoed the Arabic. Oberlieutenant Schneider went down with his submarine. Subsequently salvage operations resulted in the recovery of parts of the U-27 wreckage, among these recovered parts being boathooks and other gear, which bore the marking "U-27." These exhibits are now in the possession of the British Admiralty.

Clue in Request to Page.

The facts in the possession of the British Admiralty have been kept carefully guarded for months awaiting, it is asserted, the hoped-for admission on the part of the German Government that the U-27 had been destroyed. A few weeks ago that admission was forthcoming, according to official information from London, in the shape of an official request made to the British Government, through Walter H. Page, American Ambassador in London, for information as to whether or not one Wilhelm Schulz, who was a warrant machinist on the U-27, was a prisoner of the British in England.

An official of the British Government now in this country received a résumé of the U-27 evidence from London yesterday, and gave it to THE TIMES. In the letter he received that part in which the U-27 case was referred to read as follows:

"The Germans reported officially to the United States Government that the officer in command of the submarine which sank the Arabic, Oberlieutenant Schneider, had returned and made his report, from which report it appeared that he sank the Arabic because he thought the steamer was going to ram him.

"This, however, is a lie and we know it, because the officer who commanded the submarine which sank the Arabic never returned to Germany. The submarine which sank the Arabic was the U-27, and the Germans have since been making frantic efforts to find out the fate of the crew. Two badly wounded members of the crew, before they died, gave the facts. There is no question as to the identity of the submarine, for we have her boat-hooks and other gear.

"Recently the Germans asked, through the American Embassy, whether Wilhelm Schulz, warrant ma-

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH ARE CALM OVER U-BOAT WAR

Deny Germany's Policy Is New, and Feel Well Able to Defend Home Waters.

NO ARMED SHIPS SENT HERE

Sir Edward Grey Makes Official Statement—First Vessel Sunk Is the Thornaby.

British Steamer Sunk With Most of Her Crew

LONDON, March 1.—The British steamship Thornaby has been sunk in the North Sea. Nearly all her crew were killed or drowned.

The steamer Devereux has arrived in the Tyne, bringing Steward Carlberg, who was rescued from the wreckage. Her Captain reports that two other persons were saved by the steamer Highgate and that a Norwegian vessel was also in the vicinity where the Thornaby went down.

The Thornaby was owned in West Hartlepool. Her gross tonnage was 1,782. She was built in 1889.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 1.—No tangible evidence showed itself to the British authorities today of the opening of the new German submarine campaign. If any more submarines than usual have tried to invade British waters the authorities have no knowledge of it.

During the last two months very few submarines have been able to break through the British barriers in the North Sea, while it has been equally impossible to penetrate British waters from the Atlantic. In fact, the British have felt for months that they have the submarine menace in their waters well within control.

An official expressed today the confident opinion that the "new German frightfulness" was not in the least worrying the authorities, who feel they are able to deal with anything the Germans may attempt. The British authorities declare that past inactivity on the part of German submarines in British waters has been due not to any lack of trying, but simply to British vigilance, and that the new threats are largely intended to impress the Germans themselves.

So far as Germany's assurance to America that none but armed ships be sunk is concerned, the authorities here assert that Germany up to now has never been stopped by any consideration of this kind, and that if this is to be the new plan of procedure it will indeed be a departure. Britain, so THE NEW YORK TIMES is assured tonight, has never armed transatlantic liners since the war began, so if Germany adheres to her new scheme as reported by cable here, these liners will be quite safe unless Germany invents some other reason, as she did in the case of the Lusitania.

The authorities do not take seriously the vague reports coming out of Berlin that Germany has new types of submarines that carry six-inch guns. It is impossible, experts say, to fire a heavy calibre gun from a submarine without damaging the delicate structure of the craft. But no matter what character of submarines Germany may try, Great Britain, who has not been idle, looks ahead with perfect equanimity and confidence in her ability to keep

Continued on Page 2.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT BY MACHINERY. No exercise. No Diet—Luxurious Demonstration free, in baths, barber shop, Grand Central Terminal.—Advt.

HOUSE MEMBERS SEEK DELAY

Foreign Affairs Committee Divided For and Against Warning.

SOME FEAR A PARTY SPLIT

President Emphatic in Notice to Leaders That He Will Not Compromise.

HALTS BERLIN EXCHANGES

And Will Make No Further Diplomatic Move Until Congress Is on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The answer of the House of Representatives to President Wilson's demand for a vote on the armed merchantmen issue as a plea for delay. The President's answer to that plea is "No compromise." He so informed House leaders this morning, this afternoon, and tonight, either personally or through his secretary or members of his Cabinet.

He wants a vote recorded on one of the pending resolutions in the House warning American citizens not to travel on armed belligerent merchant vessels. He wants every member of the House to answer to his name when one of these resolutions is put to a vote, so that the country may know who among their Congressmen stand by the Government and who favor embarrassing it in its diplomatic dealings with Germany and Austria.

Meanwhile negotiations with the Teutonic Empires on the armed ship matter are suspended, partly because this Government does not feel in a position to go ahead with them until it has received copies of all the documents dependended on by the German Government to back up its contention that British merchant Captains were instructed to sink submarines, and partly because it wants the House to declare itself first. The Government is dissatisfied with the new German proposals as to armed liners. It looks forward to controversy over them and also over the German offers of satisfaction in the Lusitania case, which are not considered as fully meeting the American demands.

President Wilson does not want a vote of confidence. He wants a straight-out vote on a resolution warning Americans not to travel on armed liners. He believes that such a resolution will be voted down and at any rate a vote on it will meet the issue squarely—the issue whether Congress supports the President in his handling of the situation.

May Split His Party.

It is realized in the House that the situation, both from the standpoint of political effect and diplomacy, is serious. A repudiation of the President's course in dealing with Germany and Austria on the armed ship question might tear the Democratic Party asunder. But from the Administration standpoint the House must vote down the proposal to warn Americans. Otherwise this Government will be injured in its efforts to deal with Germany. It was because the German Government had gained the idea that Congress repudiated the President's attitude in the armed ship controversy that the President asked for a test.

With the sentiment in the House so divided that no leader would predict an outcome, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs met today and postponed until tomorrow formal consideration of the request contained in the President's letter to Acting Chairman Pou of the Committee on Rules.

It developed at this meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee that its members were overwhelmingly in favor of delay, that they will not report any resolution for several days unless the pressure from the White House becomes irresistible and is based on an international emergency. Only four members of the House Committee were said to be unreservedly for action supporting the President. The remaining members were first for an appreciable delay. The committee is divided on the question of what course should be followed.

The divided sentiment in the committee is typical of that existing in the House itself. The day was productive of many fruitless conferences, the preparation of resolutions of various kinds and an attitude of general indecision and concern.

President Acknowledges Error.

At morning conferences with House leaders the President acknowledged that he had misunderstood House procedure and was in error in addressing a letter to the Committee on Rules instead of the Foreign Affairs Committee. This statement by the President mollified those House members who were inclined last night to feel hurt because he had ignored the Foreign Affairs Committee in seeking action on a resolution that would declare the sentiment of Congress on the controversy with Germany. Thereafter the scene of activity shifted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which met late today and came to no decision.

Chairman Flood of the committee was delegated to go to the White House tomorrow morning and confer anew with President Wilson. The committee members almost unanimously expressed a desire to obtain "more information" from the President, and no resolution of any character was permitted to come to a vote this afternoon.

The committee, however, was definitely informed that the President did not desire the adoption of a resolution merely expressing the confidence of Colgress in his ability and right to

handle all diplomatic affairs. It was plainly brought to the attention of the committee that the President desired action that was affirmative—a vote, in other words, on a resolution similar to that offered by Representative McLemore of Texas, which warns American citizens not to travel on the armed merchantmen of belligerents.

It was privately admitted by an influential member of the Foreign Affairs Committee tonight that the committee was now opposed to the report of any resolution bearing on the international situation. The Republican members of the committee are understood to be united for a policy of delay; the Democratic members are almost solid in their opposition to early action.

House in Confusion.

The hotbed of excitement today was in the House, but the leaders of the lower body were informed that the Senate was also loath to take immediate action on any resolution having so vital a bearing on international affairs.

Throughout the day the House membership was in a state of confusion, uncertainty, and alarm. Not until 3 o'clock was it deemed expedient to call the Committee on Foreign Affairs together. Within five minutes thereafter it became apparent that the play was not for action, but for additional time.

A troubled member of the House committee recalled tonight that less than a week ago the President had been instrumental in stifling a resolution that would have expressed the sentiment of Congress on the Administration's contention that Americans have a right to travel on armed merchantmen. The President's closest advisers at that time counseled delay and asked for time, that the Administration might continue its diplomatic negotiations without Congressional interference.

The situation today was just the reverse. The House Foreign Affairs Committee had before it the President's letter to Representative Pou of the Rules Committee, urging that Congress speedily consider the resolution sidetracked last week. The committee today adopted a policy of delay, whereas a few days ago it was ready to act.

It was authoritatively said after the meeting of the House Committee today that its membership rejected every suggestion made for prompt action on the President's request. These were the developments.

Suggestions Voted Down.

Representative Miller of Minnesota sought to induce the committee to consider a resolution either expressing the confidence of Congress in the President's foreign policies or warning Americans not to travel on belligerent ships. Mr. Miller explained that his suggestion was merely "to get something tangible before the committee." The suggestion was met with a chorus of "Noes."

Representative Shackleford suggested that the committee consider a compromise resolution, one that would express confidence in the President in its preamble, but advise Americans that during the pendency of diplomatic negotiations with Germany it would be unwise and unpatriotic for citizens of this country to embarrass their Government by taking passage on armed merchantmen. This suggestion was rejected also.

Chairman Flood told his colleagues he understood the President did not desire a colorless vote on indorsement; that Mr. Wilson wanted a showdown on a resolution similar to that of Representative McLemore and on the broad principle of whether Americans had a right to the free use of the seas.

Representative Harrison suggested that Secretary Lansing be called before the committee tomorrow and asked about the details of the diplomatic correspondence and the controversy with Germany. Members of the committee who desired to put off action "until the situation simmers down" informed Mr. Harrison that Mr. Lansing could be heard "later."

The fear was expressed by majority members of the Foreign Affairs Committee that a vote in the House might reveal such a division of sentiment that Germany would assume that the President did not have Congress behind him and the international situation would become more complicated and dangerous. The consensus was that, with the House in its present temper and laboring under the fear of ultimate war, it would be impossible to obtain unanimous action on any resolution. Chairman Flood asked members of the committee at today's meeting to express their views. Several members showed hesitancy, but Representative Mott of New York, a Republican, is said to have summed up the situation thus:

"I would like to be with the President, but I don't know what he wants. Last week he was afraid he would report out a resolution. Now he wants such a resolution. The President is too fast for me; I can't keep pace with him."

"Doubled-Barreled" Resolution.

There were many members, it was argued, who were willing to express confidence in the President and leave the handling of diplomatic affairs in his hands, if in the same resolution there was a warning that patriotic Americans should remain off belligerent vessels during the present crisis. A Republican leader of the House said tonight that his party probably would cast a large vote for such a "double-barreled resolution," although there was no assurance of strong Republican support for a mere resolution of "confidence in the President."

The main objective of the House Republicans now is to postpone the report of any resolution from the Foreign Affairs Committee and let the situation drift for several days, in the hope that meanwhile the President may have cause to modify his demand for immediate action. There is considerable sentiment on the Democratic side for such a course of delay.

"The President," said a Democratic leader tonight, "has revived this matter and asked for a vote on a question upon which there cannot be unanimous action. Action is dangerous, because it might record a formidable opposition to the President and would defeat the very end he seeks to accomplish."

A Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee said that its session developed the fear that the McLemore resolution or a substitute therefor might not be defeated by so decisive a majority as to show to the credit of the Administration "in foreign capitals," and might hinder rather than aid the Administration in the present diplomatic emergency.

"Suppose," he suggested, "that the McLemore resolution, which the President wants defeated, is voted down, but that a hundred or so votes are cast in its favor. This would indicate to foreign Governments, and particularly Germany, that there is a formidable minority here against the President's policies. It should be frankly said that many Democratic members of this House believe the President made a serious mistake in asking us to act on such a resolution—which he had effectively sidetracked—and the situation is badly muddled and is unprecedented."

Reports were current on the Democratic side of the House today that Postmaster General Burleson had advised the President to demand a showdown in Congress. The report did not add to the complacency of the average Democrat. Both Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary McAdoo are understood to have informed Democrats who called at their departments today that the Administration did not want "a colorless resolution of confidence in the President."

The conferences the President held during the morning with Chairman Flood of the House Committee, Speaker Clark, Leader Kitchin, Representative Pou, and Senators Stone and Kern did not clear up the bewilderment of House members over the action of the President in asking for a vote on a resolution he caused to be sidetracked last week.

Situation Changed.

The answer to this is that conditions with respect to the issue presented in Congress have changed materially. When the President wanted no action his position was that agitation of such a resolution would embarrass the Government in dealing with Germany and Austria. At that time the House was excited and the Senate perturbed over the matter. According to the representations made to the President by Democratic leaders of the House, that body was overwhelmingly in favor of a Congressional warning to American citizens to avoid armed ships. News of this attitude on the part of a considerable portion of the House membership reached Germany and created the impression that the American Congress was pro-German in its sympathies and did not [illegible] the President's handling of the [illegible] with the Teutonic [illegible] the President

learned this he felt that the impression in Berlin could be counteracted only by physical demonstration of the actual sentiment in Congress on the armed ship issue, and thereupon he called upon the House to put to the test the Administration position versus the position of those Representatives who wanted a warning resolution adopted.

The House leaders returned without a definite idea as to the form of the resolution desired by Mr. Wilson. They only knew that the President wanted affirmative action showing that the principle of the McLemore resolution was in disfavor in Congress.

Various resolutions were prepared by House members today. Representative Cantrill of the Rules Committee drew a resolution expressing the confidence of Congress in the President's course. He communicated with the White House several times during the day and was informed, it is understood, that a resolution of that sort was not desired by the President. Introduction of this resolution was temporarily withheld by Mr. Cantrill, who said, however, that he probably would offer it tomorrow.

The four members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who are said to be unreservedly desirous of carrying out the President's wishes are Chairman Flood and Representatives Linthicum of Maryland, Goodwin of Arkansas, and Harrison of Mississippi. Practically all other members are said to be first for delay and then for a compromise resolution of some sort.

Senators Eager to Act.

The Senate meanwhile is waiting on the action of the House, although Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is doing all he can to bring about a vote in both houses as early as possible. The President's supporters are so eager to force a vote on the Gore resolution that, except for the fear of causing friction, they would take up the resolution and move to table it, thus cutting off all debate. The Gore resolution is the first of the measures of warning in point of time and it is on it that the test of strength will come.

The President in his letter to Representative Pou said that he wanted "full public discussion and action." But a member of Congress who talked with the President came away with the feeling that action was more important than discussion and his desire evidently was to reduce talk in the Senate to a minimum compatible with the ordinary Senate procedure. The general sentiment on both sides of the question of warning seems to be that the President's letter has precipitated a situation that cannot last long without doing harm and that the sooner it is brought to an end the better.

Advocates of a resolution of warning on the Senate side believe that the President in rejecting this morning a proposal to have a resolution of confidence in his policies brought forward in the House wished that the vote should come on the McLemore resolution and on nothing else. They point out that the McLemore resolution in its long preamble has certain statements of fact that greatly weaken its vote-getting strength. The McLemore resolution might fail, they think, without disclosing the real strength in the House opposed to the President's course. This strength, they believe, if centred on a moderately drawn resolution would prevail by a safe margin.

In the Senate there is no disposition on the part of the leaders favoring the Administration's course to reverse any of the resolutions introduced and bring them to a vote as resolutions of confidence. Such a resolution, it is generally admitted, would fail. Democratic support would be doubtful, and the Republicans, now willing to prevent action hostile to the President, would not vote for it.

In the Senate, as in the House, the general opinion seems to be that the President made a mistake in reviving the issue of Congressional support when the united efforts of his supporters had succeeded last week in preventing action. One of the Congressmen calling on the President this morning told him that even if the vote in the House sustained the President by a margin of 15 or 20 votes, which was all he thought could be counted, it would mean giving notice to the world that Congress was divided. The President intimated in reply that he had information that the margin would be much larger than the Congressman estimated.

PREDICTS TROUBLE FOR US.

Submarine Issue Sure to Cause Complications, London Paper Says.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—Commenting on the new German submarine campaign, The Daily Chronicle remarks that it is certain to create fresh complications between Germany and the United States.

"Germany," says The Chronicle, "is moving heaven and earth to bluff or cajole President Wilson into changing his ground. What Germany hopes to gain by its propaganda in the United States is not the disarming of allied ships, but the disarming of American opinion whenever an allied ship with Americans aboard is sunk.

"In Congress pro-Germans are lobbying hard, trying to put their contention in the most favorable light. So far as can be judged, their supporters in Congress are few, but so long as division is known to exist and the numerical proportion of the two camps is unascertained the Administration cannot conduct its negotiations with unimpaired authority. Hence the letter of President Wilson to Mr. Pou. President Wilson has acted wisely in insisting that he must know where he and the country stand."

NAPOLI TO SAIL WITH GUNS.

Washington Orders Clearance of Another Armed Italian Liner.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Italian liner Napoli, which reached New York several days ago with guns mounted aboard, was ordered cleared today under assurances similar to those in the case of the liners San Guglielmo and Giuseppe Verdi that her guns would be used only for defensive purposes.

The Napoli is due to sail from here for Mediterranean ports on March 4.

TELL OF PETROLITE ATTACK.

Captain and Crew Send Affidavits to the State Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The State Department today received from Captain Thompson and members of the crew of the American steamship Petrolite, now at Norfolk, affidavits regarding the manner in which that vessel was attacked by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean some weeks ago.

These affidavits bear out the original statement by Captain Thompson that the submarine commander forcibly took provisions from the Petrolite, and join issue with the statement of the submarine commander that the commander of the Petrolite voluntarily gave up the provisions and refused pay for them.

ATTACKS SHIP WITH BOMBS.

German Aeroplane Tries to Sink a Norwegian Steamer.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Christiania says a German aeroplane attacked with bombs the Norwegian steamer Moderni, bound for England, but that the vessel was not damaged.

Available shipping records do not contain the steamer Moderni. There is, however, a Modemi, a vessel of 1,458 tons, and a Modena, of 1,148 tons.

CHARGE UNTRUTH IN ARABIC NOTE

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chinist of the U-27, had been rescued by us, and if he was a prisoner in our hands."

Germany's Disavowal.

The memorandum referred to by the British official was the letter sent by the German Ambassador to Secretary Lansing on Oct. 15, 1915. That letter, which was accepted by this Government as the desired disavowal demanded by this Government for the sinking of the Arabic, and which practically settled the long and bitter controversy growing out of the torpedoing of the liner, was as follows:

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Prompted by the desire to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the Arabic incident, my Government has given me the following instructions:

The order issued by his Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines, of which I notified you on a previous occasion, has been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question.

According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sank the Arabic and his affidavit, as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine.

On the other hand, the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the Arabic, according to which the Arabic did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act, and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.

Under these instructions my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the Arabic. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

I remain, my dear Lansing, yours very sincerely,

J. VON BERNSTORFF.

On Aug. 31, eleven days after the Arabic was torpedoed the following dispatch was cabled to The Associated Press by its correspondent in Berlin and was passed by the British censors en route:

The German Admiralty today advanced the suggestion that the submarine which might have torpedoed the steamer Arabic possibly had foundered or been sunk by the British. A high official of the Admiralty, in again stating that no news on the sinking of the Arabic was yet available, said:

"Would it not be lamentable if the submarine should have been lost and we should never learn what happened? Soon after the Arabic sank I said we should in all probability have the details by the end of August, or early in September at the latest. Most of our boats, which were on the west coast of England at the time, have now returned, but none so far knows anything about the Arabic.

"It will probably be possible within a very short time—I cannot say precisely how many days—to tell whether our apprehensions regarding the submarine are correct."

The official would not say whether one or more of the submarines in question were still out, nor how long any one vessel has been away from its base, but remarked suggestively:

"They seldom remain out longer than three weeks, and we usually get a report on any torpedoing operations in eight to fourteen days, rarely later than a fortnight, after the occurrence."

A few days after the publication of the above statement it was announced that the submarine had returned to its base and that the commander had submitted his report. On Sept. 9 following the German Government handed its reply to President Wilson's note to Ambassador Gerard. In that note the German Government stated that on Aug. 19 the German submarine had stopped the English steamer Dunsley about sixteen miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the Dunsley by gunfire when the commander of the submarine "saw a large steamer making directly for him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic." The Arabic, the note added, was recognized as an enemy vessel as she did not display any colors and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached," the German note added, "she altered her original course but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this time commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate the attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats. According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine."

It was then stated that the German Government was unable to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, "even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic."

The answer of the German Government was unsatisfactory to President Wilson, and following further exchanges, in which the President reiterated the American demands, the matter was finally settled by the submission to Secretary Lansing of the memorandum of Oct. 5, already quoted, which ended the controversy to the satisfaction of the United States Government.

Bernstorff Mentioned Schneider.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The published correspondence on the subject does not reveal that Germany ever asserted in terms that Commander Schneider returned to Germany. This officer's name is only mentioned twice. This is in Count von Bernstorff's letter to Mr. Lansing on Oct. 5, 1915, when he said:

"According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine that sank the Arabic, and his affidavit as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine."

The suggestion that Commander Schneider might have sent his report from one of the U-boat bases by a submarine returning to Germany would leave unexplained just why Commander Schneider felt bound to supply affidavits from his crew, when, according to the German theory, he felt that the sinking of the Arabic was justified by the Arabic's action.

May Take Case to Country.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Administration whips have satisfied themselves that a majority of the rank and file of the Democrats and many Republicans will stand by the President on the armed merchantmen issue if they can succeed in forcing the question past the opposition of the leaders, who control the machinery, and to the point of a vote.

The possibility that the effort to suppress a vote may succeed is not being overlooked by the President's friends. They say, however, that if the opposition in Congress should shelve the issue the President would not hesitate to take his case to the country.

During the day a suggestion was made and seriously considered by Senate and House leaders that a resolution be adopted, creating a joint committee of the House and Senate to confer with the President on the issue. Speaker Clark was one of those who made this suggestion in a conference with Representatives and Senators.

A meeting of the Rules Committee will be held tomorrow, but no rule will be reported immediately unless the Foreign Affairs Committee has by that time made some recommendation. If, however, the Foreign Affairs Committee should decline to report a resolution it is possible that the Rules Committee would then exercise its prerogative of incorporating a resolution in a rule and getting it before the House.

BRITISH ARE CALM OVER U-BOAT WAR

Continued from Page 1.

them off, as she has done in the last six months.

No sailings of transatlantic or any St. George Channel or English Channel steamers were postponed today because of the German threats. The usual activity was manifested in the waters all around the British Isles, just as though the "fateful day" had not arrived.

DENIES SENDING ARMED SHIPS.

Grey Asserts British Vessels Have Come Here Without Guns.

LONDON, March 1.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, authorizes for publication the following statement:

"The assumption apparently made by the German Government that all British merchant ships are armed is entirely incorrect. Practically all British merchant ships employed in trade between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed.

"The claim, therefore, made by the German Government to sink all British merchant ships at sight, because of their armament, is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proved by the statement issued last night giving a list of British and neutral unarmed merchant ships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning."

VERDI SAILS ARMED TO FACE U-BOATS

Italian Liner Retains Her Two Rapid Firers—Guns on Other Italian Ships Also.

The Giuseppe Verdi, the largest and fastest of the Italian liners, left at 6:45 o'clock last night, carrying her two 3-inch rapid-fire guns on the stern with their gun crews. The ship carried 173 passengers. Two of those in the steerage were Italian-born American citizens.

The Giuseppe Verdi should reach the submarine zone within ten days as it approaches Gibraltar. The only preparation made for meeting the new German and Austrian submarine policy was the fitting of copper air tanks into the lifeboats. After leaving Gibraltar the Giuseppe Verdi will encounter renewed danger in the voyage through the Mediterranean to Naples and Genoa. These ports are on the west coast of Italy and consequently distant from the main submarine base of the Central Powers in the Adriatic, but German and Austrian submarines have been reported operating from secret bases on the north coast of Africa. Under the guarantee given by the Italian Government to the United States the liner cannot fire on submarines until attacked.

Other armed Italian liners are liable to submarine attack before the Verdi arrives in the danger zone. The Caserta is now either in port at Genoa or on the return voyage to this country. The Verona and the Stampalia are in port in Italy or on their way to Gibraltar on their return voyage to this country. The America is due here Sunday and is out of the danger zone.

The White Star liner Cretic, which left New York on Feb. 20 with passengers, was between the Azores and Gibraltar yesterday on her way to Naples. The ship left this port unarmed. Rumors that the Cretic would take on guns at Gibraltar for the voyage through the Mediterranean were said to be without foundation at the offices of the White Star Line.

The French liner Lafayette, which left here on Feb. 26, will not be within the danger zone until Saturday at the earliest—when it begins to approach the Bay of Biscay on its way to Bordeaux. The vessel is unarmed. The Philadelphia, which flies the American flag, is due in the war zone today, and the Finland, also under the American flag, is due there Saturday. The unarmed Italian liner Taormina is believed to be in the Mediterranean on the way to Naples.

It is expected that the bulk of the passenger-carrying trade for the next few weeks between this country and England will be under the American flag. The White Star Line has announced that the Adriatic, Baltic and Lapland will carry no passengers this month, all the available space being needed for freight. The steerage accommodations will be removed, enabling the ships to carry between 1,000 and 2,000 tons more freight each. The explanation was made at the White Star offices that the demand for expedition in handling freight was so urgent that it was deemed wise to avoid the delay of the day or two at each stop required for handling passengers.

For the present the sailings with passengers canceled are those of the Lapland, March 8; the Baltic, March 15, and the Adriatic, March 29. The Lapland may carry passengers when it leaves this port April 12. It is also indefinite when the Baltic and Adriatic will resume the carrying of passengers.

The White Star Line will turn its passenger business over to the American Line, which has added the Finland and Kroonland to its fleet. It was denied at the White Star offices that the ships of that line had abandoned the passenger service because of the threat of a more ruthless submarine campaign.

BIG FRENCH GUNS TAKEN IN WOEVRE

Germans Captured Them in Their Rush Toward Verdun from the East.

DOUAUMONT HELD WELL

Berlin Asserts that French Used and Abandoned Cannon Which Were Posted There.

BY DR. MAX OSBORN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR, Feb. 29.—To the mighty German thrust before Verdun an attacking movement in the Woevre plain has been joined in the last few days. The northern part of this rich, fruitful plain has been in French hands since September, 1914. The German advance swept over fields and extensive woods and drove before it the French, whose rearward movement entailed the loss of heavy French guns of the largest calibre, with which for a long time they had annoyed the villages behind our front. We have advanced still further, till we are close to the steep sides of the Côtes Lorraine.

At one stroke the long war of the trenches has been turned into a war of movement. Once again, in the snowstorms of the last few days and in the Spring thaw of today, bodies of infantry march over fields and streets, field batteries gallop past in the open, and the heavy guns advance. There are unaccustomed pictures everywhere. Among the fresh troops with which the enemy, in violent counterattacks, seeks vainly to tear away from us the heights from Douaumont to Hardaumont there are Moroccan regiments, and in the growing crowds of prisoners many colored Frenchmen are noted.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Vossische Zeitung is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as commenting on the French statements declaring that the Douaumont fortifications were without importance, as follows:

"It is true that after the artillery experiences obtained in the Belgian fortresses when they were conquered by the Germans, Gen. Sarrail, who was then commander at Verdun, withdrew the big cannon which had been installed in concrete. These cannon were placed in positions near by and were most active during the defense of Douaumont.

"All the cannon installed in the armored towers were kept in their places and were fired until the fort was stormed by German troops. Infantry detachments with their machine guns fled into the fort and they also were captured by the conquerors of the position.

"It is ridiculous, the paper concludes, to speak of the unimportance of Douaumont, because from its extended position all the artillery fire of the northeast Verdun defenses was directed."

German correspondents at the Verdun front say that on Feb. 22 the German troops gained an amount of ground only ten square kilometers less than the total captured by the French in their whole offensive movement in the Champagne last Fall.

The German attack was carefully prepared by heavy shelling of the French defense works in the forests, where barbed wire had been tied from tree to tree. The wire, intermingled with branches of the trees, formed a yielding barrier particularly well designed to resist artillery fire.

When the German troops charged they not only swept through these positions but advanced beyond more distant defense works before the French were able to rally their scattered troops. The correspondents repeat the earlier reports that the German losses were surprisingly small, while the French, on account of the well-timed collaboration of the German infantry and artillery, suffered very heavy casualties. It is said that hundreds of French dead, crowded closely together, were found in some small sections. The French line was broken on both sides of the roads leading northward from Verdun.

Dispatches to the Lokal Anzeiger dealing with the recent fighting on the Verdun front in the Woevre region say that when the Germans occupied the woods of Hennemont, about four miles south of Etain, several French cannon of the heaviest calibre were captured, together with other guns.

The German advance continued westward, the correspondent recounts, until at several places the foot of the Côte Lorraine was reached. He says that the French have been forced out of Fresnes, about six miles southeast of Verdun. They were able to maintain themselves there until Feb. 28, but then were compelled to withdraw under the German pressure.

All the correspondents agree that the territory over which the Germans advanced was exceptionally difficult for attack and are deeply impressed by what they characterize as the "wonderful, pushing, never-tiring élan" of the German troops.

The Germans who stormed Hill 344 under a rain of shells and through all sorts of entanglements, the dispatches add, were forced to maintain themselves without food during two days and nights against incessant attacks, as the French curtain of fire made the bringing up of supplies impossible. According to the correspondent, French troops who were placed in the same circumstances surrendered, the prisoners, it is declared, simply announcing "We got no food and surrendered."

All the correspondents insist upon the smallness of the German casualties.

BIG GERMAN FORCES HELD BY BRITISH

Heavy Daily Casualties Inflicted on Foe by Incessant Fire of Guns of All Calibres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—While the French are fighting at Verdun in a battle upon which the Germans seem to have staked all their chances of final victory or final defeat, the situation along the British front is normal and unexciting.

The impatience which frets the men seems to suggest that now is the acceptable hour for a great British offensive to deliver a smashing blow at the Germans on this part of the line while their big battalions are so heavily engaged to the east of the Meuse. Amateur critics probably are discouraged because of the dry brevity of the official communiqués, which indicate a complete lull in the lines after the series of minor attacks which seemed to threaten a general action on the salient.

The truth is, the British are waiting and watching for any sign that the enemy intends to take the offensive elsewhere than at Verdun when all attention is directed to that point, and that meanwhile they are holding great German forces in line which cannot be thinned because of their strength. By this means—that is to say, by standing on guard in Flanders and on the Somme—they are helping the French more effectively than if their troops were being used on the actual battlefield of Verdun.

The presence of the Third Army, which took over last Summer a big stretch of ground formerly held by the French, enabled them to concentrate greater strength in men and guns behind the fortress city which is now attacked, and they know the troops along the Somme relieve them largely of any anxiety in this region should the enemy be tempted to try another and shorter way to Amiens and Paris.

It is improbable that the German Headquarters Staff has dared to dislodge many units, if any, from the positions which the British confront. The series of minor attacks which they hazarded during recent weeks were sufficient to prove that the defenders were more formidable than ever in men and munitions. Whatever their failure or success at Verdun, they know their losses will be staggering to the national morale of Germany. They must still keep a big army opposed to the British or lose ground most essential to their safety and pride.

How long it will remain a big army depends upon the battle in which they are sacrificing their youth with utter disregard of the human life flung into the furnace fires. If that is a vain sacrifice they will be unable to maintain their strength along the whole length of their battle line, and then will come a chance for a great blow which should end the war.

In the meantime the British are thinning them down by a daily wastage which must reach dreadful figures.

CANADIANS SHOW VALOR IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTS

Storm German Trenches and Silence Machine Gun in Furious Struggle.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Canadians have won a reputation as good fighters in hand-to-hand encounters. Their ability in this respect was lately demonstrated when an expedition of twenty-five started out on a trench raid and returned with twenty-three, having accounted for about double their number and destroyed two machine guns.

There had been a certain liveliness in the German trenches, and a bombing attack was planned. When darkness fell the bomb throwers crept forward. A false move, a cough, or a sound of any kind meant instant death. At last the barbed-wire entanglements were reached. It took a long time, but the barrier was cut. Another party further along the line was not yet ready for the final rush. At length the signal came. The Canadians bounded forward. A Prussian sentry started up to sound the alarm, but he was shot dead by the officer.

The Prussians were now aroused. Flares burst out all along the line and revealed a trench full of the Prussian Guard. The Canadians rushed in, throwing their bombs and bayoneting freely. Their leader already was wounded. The Guardsmen rushed in confusion from their dugouts. One of them held up his hands and shouted in English that he wished to surrender, but a rifle pointing from behind through his upraised arms revealed the ruse. A revolver bullet settled the first man's account and the second went down with a bayonet in his chest.

Hand to hand, the Canadians exacted a heavy toll. They carried everything before them, and at the end could go no further, as a heap of bodies and demolished trench barred the way.

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FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL NOW AT VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

further to the northwest than Champagne may under the present conditions bring about an enforced retirement from the Meuse. What the Germans hope for is to attack the bulk of the Allies' reserves east of the Meuse, making an immense clatter there, and the next German blow from the northwest probably awaits the fulfillment of this desire. The French appear to have met the Verdun attack with reserves just sufficient to maintain the conflict. There is no sign that General Joffre has yet drawn upon or even moved his main forces."

PARIS EXPECTS NEW ATTACKS.

Temps Says Partial Failure Has Not Discouraged Germans.

PARIS, March 1.—Although the situation in the vicinity of Verdun and in the Woevre is satisfactory, it nevertheless remains very serious, says the military reviewer of the Temps.

"Our vigorous adversary," the article continues, "has not undertaken an affair as important as this and with such forces to give it up after a partial setback. He will renew his attacks along the same front or in other parts of this region.

"To the westward, on the right bank of the Meuse, after the failure to capture the Côte du Poivre, an effort was made to slip through by way of Vacherauville-sur-Bras. Here the inundated meadows do not permit of any deploying, however.

"It appears that efforts are being directed to the east in the vicinity of Eix, Moulainville, and farther south by way of the villages of Manhuelles and Fresnes. They have gained only little ground toward Manhuelles."

BLOWN UP AS THEY CHARGED.

French Sapper Tells How Germans Went to Their Death Singing.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—"We were in a front line trench on the slope of Côte du Poivre," said a wounded sapper who has returned to a hospital. "The Captain sent me forward to a small shelter in the open, where the electric contact had been placed which led to a mine field. I crawled through it along a narrow tunnel without mishap.

"Through a slit I looked out on the battlefield as through the opening in a theatre curtain. I saw the Germans, after long waiting, march forward in good order. They thought from their observations that the bombardment had sufficiently devastated our trenches, but they were unable to see that our men had held firm and were making fresh trenches and using shell craters.

"The Germans were 200 yards from my post when our rifles and machine guns opened fire. They were taken by surprise and crouched down. When the order was passed along their line to advance they began to sing 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and dashed forward.

"My heart beat madly. They were over the mine at last. I touched the button. An infernal fountain seemed to shoot up, in the midst of the mass of men in gray, with a majestic whirl of smoke. I saw men go up bodily, as if from the crater of a volcano.

"The attack was stopped. I crawled back to my trench. I had barely emerged from the tunnel when I felt a burning sensation in my shoulders and fainted. When I recovered consciousness I found myself in an ambulance."

HE KILLED 28 GERMANS.

Canadian Said to Have Used Revolver, Rifle, and Grenade.

Capt. C. C. Druary of the Fifth Canadian Infantry, who arrived here yesterday in the California on his way to Montreal after having been invalided home, said that Lieutenant Taylor of the Fifth Infantry, a Winnipeg man and a dead shot with a revolver, during a surprise attack by the Germans on the battle front occupied by the Fifth and Sixth Canadian Regiments, had killed twenty-one Germans with twenty-one rounds of revolver ammunition, had bayonetted six with a gun which he picked up after running out of cartridges, and then had accounted for his twenty-eighth German with a hand grenade.

65

An advantage in naming two executors

THE settling of an estate sometimes calls for a peculiarly personal knowledge of the family's affairs — combined with previous executorship experience.

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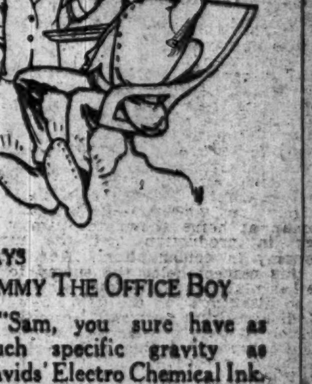

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that is why every druggist everywhere sells it.
Get a 25 cent package today.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

PUTS GERMAN LOSS NOW AT 175,000

Continued from Page 1.

for France. You know if Frenchmen are properly led they can go anywhere. That's a truism as old as Napoleon.

The end of the war may be nearer now than most persons imagine. Anyway as regards Verdun there is no longer cause for anxiety. We have had time to bring up supplies and reinforcements, and the more the fighting is prolonged the less chance the Germans have. Then, perhaps, when they abandon the attack, dispirited, we may have something to say which the enemy may not find so easy to answer."

SAYS GERMANS HAVE FAILED.

Writer in Paris Believes Their Losses 100,000 More Than French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—This is the ninth day of the prodigious encounter at Verdun, and it is still impossible to foresee its end; but, looking backward, it is now possible to discern something of its logic, its original plan and failure, and the alteration of that plan, while a provisional opinion may also be formed of the French defensive.

Three stages of the offensive may be distinguished. The first was the bull-like rush upon the northern salient between Brabant and Ornes, into which the French had gradually crept since the battle of the Marne. The artillery preparation was such that this ground could have been seriously defended only at very heavy cost. Even if sufficient reserves had been ready at hand they would have been disadvantageously placed, for the plateau was under the converging fire of something like a thousand guns on the front and on the hills of Montfaucon and Forges on the east and Jumelles d'Ornes on the west. These local conditions favored the first stage of the attack, but it was partly expected, and its success was only partial, inasmuch as the French line was not broken or an orderly retirement prevented.

The second stage consisted in the advance to the commanding position of Douaumont, which closed there Saturday with the first considerable French counterattack.

The war had now been brought out into the open with a vengeance. In four days the Germans had [illegible] as many [illegible] the west since the front became fixed. It looked like the Gorlice blow, by which Galicia and Hungary were delivered nearly a year ago, over again. It was a brilliant Saturday morning for Germany, and not a little depressing for France.

Why should the line have been drawn back so fast and so far? Few civilians understand the strategy of retreat, and many are misled by journalists who write facile nothings about foot-by-foot resistance. If any such rule existed it would mean that the famous French "seventy-fives" could never come into play for fear of mowing down their own men along with the enemy; that strong natural positions would count for nothing, and that the advance guard of an army would be destroyed before the reserves could be brought up to its relief. By steady stages the French forces were withdrawn to Samogneux and Ornes, then to Champneuville and Bois de la Vauche, and finally to Côte du Poivre and Douaumont. At every stop the French had superior fields of fire and inflicted very much heavier losses than they suffered.

For topographical reasons the combat became concentrated in the central and eastern sectors, and this restriction of the front was again unfavorable to the offensive, as was the ground itself.

Saturday afternoon the French swept the enemy back on Douaumont plateau, and the third stage of the struggle began. It would perhaps be too much to say that the great frontal attack, with its tornado of shells and its infantry onslaughts like rushes of herds of buffaloes, was broken, but its first power was gone, and supplementary and very different tactics appeared in the attempts to pierce the right and left wings. The advance on the west at the farm of Haudromont, on the slope eastward of the Poivre crest, was at once repulsed and has not been renewed. More serious was the essay made Saturday evening to get around the edge of the hill at Vaux, supported as it was by an effort to reach the plateau, a little farther south from the German positions in the plains between Moranville and Fresnes. Both of these converging movements were defeated, but the manoeuvre, which is compared—somewhat extravagantly, perhaps—with that of Napoleon at Wagram, is too orthodox not to be tried further.

So far, a loss of ground on the extreme of the Verdun salient amounting to perhaps twenty square miles on the north and nearly as much by its withdrawal on the east, the French command can count losses on the part of the enemy which probably exceed their own by fully 100,000 men. Notwithstanding the manufacturing resources of Germany, the fabulous expenditure of munitions and guns—for guns are quickly worn out with such use—is also something she can ill afford. The cohesion and morale of the French Army have been maintained, the fight has been brought to ground most favorable to the latter, and enough French forces are now in the field to meet any emergency.

The armchair strategists who would have large reserves ready always and everywhere and would never be deceived by a feint live in an imaginary world. France has to be prepared, not at one or two, but at all points, and the second defense of Verdun against an attack monstrously more powerful than the first calls for the warmest admiration of her allies.

The Brandenburgers who succeeded in getting into Fort Douaumont on Saturday morning and were surrounded in the evening in the course of the later part of the French counterattack, are still imprisoned in the ruins, but have not capitulated. The Midi publishes, as from a very well informed personage, the following statement:

"The position of Douaumont is said to have been taken and retaken four times. It was an army corps mostly composed of Bretons that retook or at least encircled it. It is thought that the entrapped Germans number as many as 2,000."

The last two days have witnessed the removal of the centre of pressure eastward over the edge of the Meuse Heights to the plain beneath. A high road and narrow-gauge railway run southward at the foot of the plateau, and well beyond them, from two to three miles from the hills, lie the French stations between the stations of Eix and Abaucourt, on the Verdun-Metz railway, and Fresnes. All along, the German advanced positions are now under fire from the French forts and field batteries on the hills, where every movement is visible.

The fighting between Eix and Abaucourt and on the isolated Hill 255, to the south of Eix, began Sunday evening and continued during the night; both positions remaining to the French. An attack at Manheulles, two miles northwest of Fresnes, was repulsed Sunday night, and on Monday two attempts to carry the long-ruined town of Fresnes completely failed.

FRANCE LAUDS AN AIRMAN.

Young Army Flier Brings Down Six Enemy Machines.

PARIS, Feb. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The hero of the hour in France is George Guynemer, a young airman, who has just brought down his sixth enemy machine. He wears the Military Cross, War Cross, and the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in token of his bravery.

It is said that Guynemer was four times rejected for the army on medical grounds. On his fifth attempt he squeezed through the regulations and was accepted for the Air Corps. He quickly showed much aptitude, and within a few weeks had become so proficient that he was placed in charge of a monoplane fitted with a machine gun.

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Because you haven't given the proper attention to the selection of his shoes.

Best's Orpic (Pat. Sept. 8, 1915,) shoe is the *new* orthopedic shoe. A preventive and corrective shoe of the highest type, embodying the most successful principles of modern orthopedic practice. No steels, no bulky building up, no bracing of any kind—Best's Orpic is a flexible, good-looking, normally-styled shoe, light, easy-wearing, foot-conforming. Endorsed by leading orthopedic surgeons.

Bring your boy to Best's for a pair of Orpic shoes. What the first pair will do for his feet will be a revelation to you, and a joy to him. Patented, and sold nowhere else.

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ECONOMY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN LONDON

Kitchener Emphasizes Need of National Savings at Meeting in Guildhall.

SHOWS BRITISH PROBLEMS

War Involves Struggle for Economic Exhaustion—Other Cabinet Members Are Heard.

LONDON, March 1.—A great meeting was held in Guildhall today to start a national savings campaign. The Lord Mayor presided, and the speakers included Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War; A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and A Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies.

Premier Asquith was to have addressed the meeting and to have moved the principal resolution, but he was suffering from the loss of his voice and was unable to attend.

Lord Kitchener in his speech said:

"We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. We are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture, and commerce.

"We cannot produce all our ordinary peace time requirements. Either the population must go short of many things, or the army must go short of munitions and other indispensable things.

"Are civilians prepared to let their brothers in the trenches endure hardships while they are not ready to make small sacrifices of harder work, increased efforts, and increased economy?

"Every war problem teaches the same lesson. First, if we employ less labor, meeting the wants of the civilian population, we release more men for fighting.

"Secondly, if we import less for consumption, we lessen the difficulties of sea transport.

"Thirdly, we relieve serious congestions at our docks.

"Fourthly, we relieve the congestion of our railways.

"Fifthly, the general reduction of the consumption of commodities by civilians limits the increase in the cost of living.

"Lastly, less consumption sets free labor and capital which make what armies needs."

Lord Kitchener appealed for economy in everything, particularly in coal, foodstuffs, intoxicating liquors, petrol and oils, tea, coffee and tobacco and clothing of all kinds, especially woolen articles. Both economy and productive energy were required of all workers, as both, he said, were equal in importance. He urged his hearers to consider the fact that the war was a struggle for economic exhaustion, as well as a conflict of armies, and that considered from this aspect it directly concerned every man, woman and child in the nation.

"If everyone works his hardest," he said, "and produces everything the army needs, and all save everything possible to invest in Government securities, they will be doing their bit. If they fail in this duty they are injuring their friends in the trenches and injuring the national cause."

"As a representative of the army in the field," he continued, "I want to appeal on their behalf to the civilian army at home to play their part strenuously. Whether the army in the field, who are entirely dependent on the civilian army for food, equipment and munitions, can get those things in sufficient quantities depends absolutely and entirely on whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost energy in production and the utmost economy in consumption. Any failure in this respect helps the enemy to win just as much as the soldier who refuses to do his utmost in the field of battle."

Indicating that he would leave the discussion of purely financial questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Kitchener proceeded:

"We are bound to take as soldiers every man that can be spared. We want an unceasing supply of guns, shells and other munitions as well as very large supplies of other requirements—food, clothing and transport. Moreover, we want to provide our Allies as much as possible with these requirements.

"The question is how all these things can be done at the same time, how we can take millions of men from the workshops and firms and yet provide for all the needs of the civil population and the army millions in the field. If those left behind only work as hard as they did before and all the consumers consume as they did before the war, our problem will be insoluble.

"Hitherto we have filled the gap by vast importations, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other financial authorities impress us with the vital necessity of reducing our imports. The dilemma is that either the civilians must go short of things which they are accustomed to in peace times or the armies must go short of munitions and other indispensable supplies. Which is it to be?"

Mr. Balfour said that if the Government erred at all it was, in his judgment, not because it had failed to take the war seriously but because it had not taken sufficiently wide and comprehensive survey as to what the war really involved. If that error had been committed the Government and the country were beginning to see how great was the mistake.

The question of personal expenditure, he said, was a difficult and delicate one. It was easy to lecture other people, but what was important was to make every man understand that he should examine his own expenditure to see how much in the national interest he could cut it down. It was for the man who benefitted from additional income derived from the war to show why this expenditure should not be postponed until the war was ended.

Mr. McKenna said the country must bear the burden of increased taxation to provide means for carrying on the war, as there were not many nations able to lend Great Britain either money or goods. He declared that if consumption continued at the present rate there would not be goods enough supplied in the world to compensate for the immense destruction occasioned by the war. He reminded his hearers that the army and navy must be kept supplied and said there did not exist in the whole world means to supply them to the full unless this country made use of its resources.

The only method, the Chancellor continued, was the diversion of capital and labor, which are now engaged in peace services for the nation to employment for the army and navy. Every one, he said, ought to take stock of his daily habits and see what he could give up. What was needed was to teach the people to postpone their expenditures.

The Chancellor concluded his address by saying that the only way to avoid heavy taxation was for the nation to save. He moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting recognized no sacrifice was too great to insure victory, and that it pledged itself to use all means to that end. Lord Kitchener seconded the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously by the meeting, which represented the provincial authorities throughout the country.

GEN. GORRINGE WOUNDED.

British Officer Hurt by Turks Commanded Brigade in India.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—Maj. Gen. George Frederick Gorringe is mentioned in a casualty list just made public here as having been wounded in the fighting in Mesopotamia.

General Gorringe for several years preceding the present war had been in command of a brigade in India.

Belittles Uprising in India.

Dr. William L. Abbot of Philadelphia, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship California from Liverpool, after spending some time on a scientific mission in India, said that those who looked for an uprising of large proportions in India against the British rule would be disappointed. He declared there has been discontent in some quarters, inspired mainly by German propaganda, but it had not spread, and the British authorities had been able to stop all demonstrations.

GERMANY THREATENS WAR ON PORTUGAL

Sends Ultimatum Demanding Release of Seized Merchant Ships Within Forty-eight Hours.

LONDON, March 1.—Germany has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the restoration within forty-eight hours of the German ships recently seized by that country, according to a Reuter dispatch from Madrid.

The first seizure of German marchant vessels by Portugal occurred on Feb. 23 at Lisbon, when the naval authorities took possession of thirty-six German and Austrian ships in the Tagus. On Feb. 25 the seizure of eight German steamships by the Portuguese authorities at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, was announced, and it was unofficially declared that the requisitioning of German and Austrian vessels had been extended to all those lying in the ports of Portugal and her colonies.

A Lisbon dispatch on Feb. 26 quoted Premier Costa of Portugal as declaring that the Government's action had been prompted by the necessities of the nation's economic situation. The Premier further declared that he considered it to the best interest of Portugal that the existing treaty with Germany be allowed to lapse and that the Portuguese Government was prepared for all eventualities that might arise from the exercise of Portugal's rights. Assurances had previously been sent to Berlin, according to Lisbon advices, that the rights of the owners of vessels should be respected.

DUMMY PERISCOPES ON GERMAN MINES

British Captain in Baltimore Tells of Latest Ruse to Snare Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Floating mines, equipped with what at first appear to be periscopes, are said to be the latest device used by the Germans in bringing about the destruction of enemy ships. Captain B. J. Keelty of the British steamship Hartfield, which arrived here from London to load grain, today told of having sighted one of the new destructive agents in the English Channel.

According to Captain Keelty, what he thought was the periscope of a German submarine was sighted about half a mile from his ship. What was most singular about it was that it apparently remained in the same spot. There is a $2,500 reward offered by the British Admiralty for ramming a submarine and visions of it flashed across the mind of Captain Keelty.

On second thought Captain Keelty concluded to waive the possibility of getting the $2,500 and proceeded on his voyage. Shortly afterward a British patrol boat was sighted and spoken to and the commander was told of the sighting of the supposed periscope. An investigation immediately followed, which developed that the "periscope" was attached to the mine.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT NOW OWNS RACE HORSES

Gift from Colonel Hill Walker Evokes Amusing Discussion in the Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—An amusing discussion arose in the House of Commons yesterday over an announcement that the State had become an owner of race horses. Mr. Acland, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, announced that Colonel Hall Walker had generously given the Government his stud valued at £74,000, and that they had taken over Mr. Walker's breeding farms in Ireland and Wiltshire at a valuation of £65,000.

Mr. Acland said it was necessary that some of the horses should be kept in training for racing purposes. This would be done by leasing them to persons willing to train them. The two-year-olds had been leased to Lord Lonsdale, who would defray the expenses of training and would pay half of their winnings, after deducting expenses, to the Government. This statement caused laughter.

One member asked if the horses would run in the colors of Lord Lonsdale or of the Prime Minister, which brought the retort from another member: "Coalition colors." Ronald McNeill asked to which Minister questions as to the prospects of these horses winning races should be addressed. Another hoped the supporters of the Government would get "the straight tip."

Mr. Acland confessed that he personally regarded racing as a very low form of sport. No response was given to one member who asked if the Government was going to back its own horses.

ITALIANS MAKE GAIN.

Extend Position Captured from Austrians West of Marmolada.

ROME, March 1.—The following official communication was issued today:

Our detachments have extended and consolidated the position we occupied west of the Height of Mount Marmolado after overcoming great difficulties caused by terrain and atmospheric conditions.

In the Monte Nero zone our patrols carried out a daring reconnoissance toward the enemy's lines at Mrzli, where we threw grenades, causing alarm among the enemy.

There have been particularly heavy artillery actions in the Gorizia zone. The enemy bombarded some inhabited places, doing material damage, but not injuring anybody.

Our artillery has effectively bombarded enemy shelters, observation posts and marching troops

BLAME TEUTONS FOR BOMB.

Bahia Police Accuse Two Germans of Planting It in Liner.

RIO JANEIRO, March 1.—A dispatch from Bahia says the police there, as the result of an investigation, place the responsibility for the bomb explosion on the Lamport & Holt liner Tennyson on two Germans named Neworth and Pheshdiman.

The police say the suspects cannot be found, as, with their families, they have abandoned their residences. They add that the Bahia office of the Siemens Company, of which Neworth was agent, also has been closed.

On Feb. 21 the British steamship Tennyson of the Lamport & Holt Line put into port at Maranhao badly damaged as the result of a bomb explosion which caused the death of three of the crew, an American, an Englishman, and a Dutchman. It was later stated that a box containing the bomb had been put on board the steamship at Bahia by instruction of a German merchant.

Congressman Sabath Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—Congressman A. J. Sabath has sent the following telegram to The Providence Journal with regard to the statement made by The Journal concerning A. G. Melichar's recent connection with the Austrian Embassy and with himself: "I desire to state that Melichar was not my secretary, but that he was with me for about six weeks to handle some Bohemian correspondence. The moment information reached me that he was suspected of Austrian partisanship I immediately discontinued his services."

DOOMS SENIORITY IN NAVY PROMOTION

Project Presented to Congress by Personnel Board Substitutes Selection.

A GENERAL READJUSTMENT

Number of Officers Increased, Rank of Commodore Revived and Retired Pay Graded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Radical changes in the commissioned personnel of the navy and in the methods of promotion are proposed in the report of the Naval Personnel Board transmitted to Congress today by Secretary Daniels. The report was accompanied by the draft of a new personnel bill, which Congress is urged to pass at the present session. This bill was introduced in the Senate and the House this afternoon.

The outstanding feature of the proposed legislation, aside from increases proposed in the number of line, staff, and Marine Corps officers and the creation of a navy war reserve list of officers, is the abandonment of the present system of promotion by seniority. Under existing laws officers of the navy are promoted from one grade to another in rotation upon passing required examinations, no officer being "jumped" over others, as in the army. Under the new bill advancement will be by selection. Promotion will be made by competitive methods. There will be no "plucking board" for the arbitrary elimination of the least fit; promotions will be made by the selection of the most fit from one grade to another.

Calls for 330 More Officers.

Existing law provides for 400 officers in the grades of Rear Admiral, Captain, Commander, and Lieutenant Commander. The new bill calls for 330 additional officers of the line in these grades. As there are forty-two additional numbers in these four grades, caused by promotion for service in the Spanish war, the total number of officers authorized for these grades will be 772. The law now authorizes eighteen Rear Admirals. The bill proposes twelve new Rear Admirals, thirty new Captains, eighty-eight new Commanders, and 200 new Lieutenant Commanders. This would make a total of thirty Rear Admirals, 100 Captains, 200 Commanders, and 400 Lieutenant Commanders, exclusive of the officers who are additional numbers in these grades.

Another distinctive feature of the proposed legislation is the revival of the grade of Commodore on the active list. This grade was borne on the navy list until shortly after the Spanish war. The number of Commodores to be created is not fixed. Captains are to be promoted to be Commodores as follows: On June 30, 1916, those who have then completed thirty-four years' service since their graduation at Annapolis; on June 30, 1917, those who have completed thirty-two years, and on June 30, 1920, and each year thereafter, those who have served not less than two years at sea in the grade of Captain, and whose total service in the Captain's grade has not been less than six years.

Increase Spread Over Five Years.

The increase in the number of line officers is to be spread over five years. In providing for twelve additional Rear-Admirals, it is arranged that there shall be seven Captains or Commodores promoted to be Rear-Admirals annually until the total number of thirty, exclusive of additional numbers in the grade, is obtained. After that there shall be sufficient promotions in the Rear-Admiral grade to keep the total number at thirty.

The method of obtaining Rear Admirals by selection will go into effect July 1, 1916, if approved by Congress. Those entitled to become candidates for promotion to be Rear Admirals are: For the fiscal year 1916, those Commodores and Captains who have completed thirty-three years' service; for the fiscal year 1917, those Captains and Commodores who have completed thirty-two years; for the fiscal year 1918, those Captains and Commodores who have completed from thirty-two to thirty-eight years; for the fiscal year 1919, those Captains and Commodores who have completed not less than thirty-two nor more than thirty-seven years. After Jan. 1, 1920, promotions to the Rear Admiral grade are to be made by selection only from those Commodores not over 57 years old who have then served not less than two years at sea as Commodore or Captain, and from those Captains not over 57 years old who have served five years as Captain and two years at sea in that grade.

Under this method of obtaining Rear Admirals it is planned that no man older than 57 shall become a Rear Admiral, and since Rear Admirals do not retire for age until they become 62, this project contemplates that, barring casualty, each Rear Admiral would serve not less than five years in that rank.

Under the plan proposed the service records of all eligible Captains and Commodores would be submitted annually to the thirty Rear Admirals for examination, and the Rear Admirals would indicate to the department which seven of the Captains and Commodores should be promoted to be Rear Admiral. The candidates would be rated according to the number of votes received by each, and they would be promoted according to these votes, the Commodore or Captain receiving the votes of the largest number of Rear Admirals being promoted first, the one receiving the second largest number second, and so on until seven had been promoted.

Promotion in Lower Grades.

Candidates for promotion to fill vacancies in the Captain's grade must be Commanders who have served five years in that grade and three years at sea in that grade. Candidates for promotion to be Commanders must be Lieutenant Commanders who have served five years in that grade and three years at sea in it, while candidates for promotion to be Lieutenant Commanders must be commanders who have served five years as Lieutenants and three years of that time at sea. A vote of the Rear Admirals and Captains will rate the eligible Commanders competitively for promotion, while a vote of Rear Admirals, Captains and Commanders will pass on the qualifications of the Lieutenant Commanders for promotion and promotions of Lieutenants to be Lieutenant Commanders will be passed upon by a plebiscite of all officers higher in rank than Lieutenants.

Another radical departure recommended is a revision of the retired pay of officers. This is not to affect officers already on the retired list, only those hereafter to be retired. At present all officers are retired on three-fourths pay. The proposed bill recommends that when physical disability totally incapacitates the officer to be retired he should be allowed three-fourths pay, but that in all other cases retired pay be based on length of service, ranging from 25 per cent. for officers with less than eleven years' service, graded up to officers of thirty or more years of service, who are to receive three-fourths pay. An officer retired after twenty years' service would receive half pay, and an officer retired after twenty-four years' service would receive 60 per cent. of full pay.

TECHNICAL RESERVE PLANNED.

New Preparedness Feature Added to Army Increase Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The legislative framework for a far-reaching industrial and technical reserve to support the nation's fighting lines in war time was sketched into the House Military Committee's program today. It was suggested by Representative Kahn of California as an amendment to the provision in the pending Army Increase bill for a Quartermaster's Corps Reserve and was adopted without objection.

The plan contemplates not only an effort to enlist in the reserve in peace times teamsters, mechanics, railroad men, chauffeurs, and other non-combatant forces necessary to an army, but extends the scope of the reserve system to include civilian aviators, ordnance engineers, workers in munitions plants, telephone, and telegraph operators, and mechanics, civil engineers, electrical engineers, and members of every other civil profession or occupation whose services would be useful to the army in war.

It is understood a general authorization will be included in the bill, the War Department being left to work out the details in actual practice. Reservists of this character would be regularly enlisted as reserves for the fighting arms and would be liable for assignment to duty by the War Department in time of war.

The committee worked all day on its bill, and it is expected the measure will be completed tomorrow. A new effort to increase the proposed strength of the regular army will precede the vote. The bill already has been altered slightly in this regard and now specifically provides a minimum strength of 140,000 men in peace times instead of the former provision authorizing a peace strength of 135,000, with an allowance for recruitment designed to fix the maximum at 143,000.

Another change, it is understood, will be proposed tomorrow under which the maximum peace strength would be 200,000 men, or just double the present authorized army. Under this plan it is contemplated to vest the President with authority to bring the army up to full authorized strength at any time without specific act of Congress While annual appropriation bills would limit the actual strength in ordinary times to 140,000, the authorization would permit the President, in the event of international complications, to build the army up to the full 200,000 without attracting attention or influencing any diplomatic negotiations that might be involved.

Major Gen. Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, before the House Naval Committee today, recommended that large calibre howitzers be substituted for five-inch direct fire rifles in the marine advance base equipment at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and urged that the personnel of the corps be increased to such size that an advance base regiment for each coast could be maintained under training at all times without being liable for expeditionary duty such as that in Haiti.

MITCHEL SPEAKS IN TOLEDO

Mayor and Cornelius Vanderbilt Cheered by 3,000 Auditors.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, March 1.—Three thousand men and women stood up in Memorial Hall tonight and cheered the utterances of John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York, and Cornelius Vanderbilt in their pleading for preparedness against invasion by foreign armies. Martin W. Littleton and Alexander White, both of New York, were presented and spoke briefly.

The first blizzard of the year was in full force two hours before the mass meeting was called. The size of the audience surpassed all expectations. Mayor Mitchel and party arrived in the middle of the afternoon. They were welcomed by Mayor Milroy of Toledo and many Mayors of smaller cities in Ohio and Southern Michigan.

"The people of the United States have been fed upon Fourth of July fodder too long; they have been deceived," Mr. Mitchel declared. "We have less than one-fourth the men necessary to man our coast defense. Our navy, which once was second, is now fourth, and is about to become fifth. We want an army of 500,000 men, an army that will be a school to train our officers in. I believe we should federalize our militia, making it controlled by the central Government and subject to the President."

"If the members of Congress do not heed the President's wishes in this fight for National preparedness, these men should be remembered at the polls in November," Mr. Vanderbilt said.

"The European nations have shown the world a new warfare. The methods have not been dreamed of and the machinery involved has been as startling, but what measures have the United States taken to improve upon them?"

Mayor Mitchel and party left tonight for St. Louis.

NO SIGNS OF U-BOAT WHEN PROVENCE SANK

French Admiralty Says Auxiliary Carried Troops and Had Eleven Guns.

PARIS, Feb. 29, (delayed.)—Advices received by the Admiralty thus far concerning the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence in the Mediterranean give no evidence that she was sunk by a submarine. The latest information is contained in the following official statement:

"The French auxiliary cruiser Provence II., (thus designated to distinguish her from the French battleship Provence,) engaged in transporting troops to Saloniki, was sunk in the Mediterranean on the 26th. Two hundred and ninety-six survivors have been brought to Malta and about 400 to Melos by French and British patrol vessels summoned by wireless.

"No signs of a submarine were noticed either before or after the sinking. La Provence was armed with five cannon of 14 centimeters, two of 57 millimeters and four of 47 millimeters."

The French Ministry of Marine gave out a statement yesterday some time after the foregoing was issued in which the number of survivors was estimated at 870.

The Ministry has given no information as to the number of persons on board the Provence when she went down. The vessel, however, could carry when in the transatlantic service 1,960 persons, including the crew. It is presumed that she was transporting men aggregating somewhere near her capacity. The disaster to the Provence took place in clear weather, although the sea was slightly rough.

INVOLVES AUSTRALIAN.

Accused Man at Honolulu Tells of Wholesale Recruiting.

HONOLULU, March 1.—No evidence has been obtained that the British Government is implicated in the alleged recruiting plot in which three arrests were made Sunday, according to Horace Vaughan, United States District Attorney.

"There has been no breach of neutrality by the United States or its citizens, and no evidence that Great Britain is implicated in the plot," he said. "The only evidence is documentary, and involves C. D. Randall and W. R. Seligsen in recruiting soldiers for the Allies. The third man was a former service man employed by the Government to uncover the alleged plot."

According to Randall over 100 of the recruits were American soldiers whose discharge was bought with money furnished by J. J. Hawkshaw, a wealthy Australian rancher, who, he said, left Honolulu Saturday on the Great Northern for San Francisco.

COMPULSION STARTS TODAY

Unmarried Men in London Fail to Start an Eleventh-Hour Rally.

LONDON, March 1.—Today, the last day for the voluntary enlistment in the British Army of single men, showed a steady flow of recruits, but no rush to enroll at the last moment such as had been expected. It was clearly apparent that there was a considerable number of men still outstanding who would come under the act compulsorily tomorrow.

That the Government is far from satisfied with the result of the compulsory act so far is seen in the reply of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, made in the House of Commons today, when he said the number of exemptions granted under the tribunal system was causing the Government much anxiety.

Steps were being taken, he added, to revise the lists of starred and badged men and to reduce materially the number of reserved occupations.

Germany Bars Alcohol for Drink.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—Owing to the great demand for alcohol for technical purposes, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, today issued an order prohibiting temporarily the use of raw alcohol for drinking purposes.

BRITISH TO COMPETE WITH US FOR TRADE

Convention Advocates Large Credit Bank to Offset Our New Efforts in South America.

AIMED AT GERMANY, TOO

Reform of Shipping Laws Also Urged for Commercial Readjustment After the War.

LONDON, March 1.—The British Association of Chambers of Commerce, representing important commercial bodies from all parts of the United Kingdom, on resuming its session here today adopted several important resolutions on banking and shipping. American activities in these fields were urged as among the main factors necessitating energetic British action.

The banking resolution as introduced was somewhat critical of the banks, but Sir Edward Holden, who recently visited the United States with Lord Reading's war loan commission, turned the tide in a stirring speech favorable to the banks. He declared the banks were providing resources to carry on the war, finance British industries, and maintain a huge reserve for the national safety. He warned the commercial interest to prepare to assist in spreading British banking and industry to Russia and South America, to take advantage of the opportunities now opening. A vast organization, he said, recently had been established in the United States with a capital of $50,000,000 designed to carry American trade throughout the world.

"We must do the same thing," he declared, "and do it quickly. We should have a system of British banks throughout South America, particularly in the Argentine and Brazil, and throughout Russia and other allied countries. Our Government should wake up and take a Governmental interest in this question."

A. L. Hobson, a delegate from Sheffield, said the American organization was founded to get control of Argentine trade, and had extended beyond that. He urged prompt steps by the British to meet American efforts to secure South American trade.

The main discussion, however, was for a British organization which would overcome German foreign competition. The resolution finally adopted declared that "the Government should facilitate the establishment of a large credit bank for the purpose of developing British trade abroad."

The American Consular system received a notable tribute during a discussion of plans for the improvement of the British Consular Service. President Stirling of the Belfast delegation, who is one of the largest linen producers in Great Britain, said that whenever he required exact technical details concerning linen, Belfast's chief industry, he was obliged to seek it in the American Consular reports, which contained better information concerning linen than the British Government or the Belfast trade possessed.

A Sheffield delegate, representing one of the great steel industries, said his factory was compelled to use a rare mineral alloy in the production of essential war supplies and had been unable to learn anything about the alloy until complete details were obtained from American Consular reports. The present extensive branch of this large war industry, he added, was entirely the result of American reports.

A resolution was adopted urging the reorganization of the British Consular Service with British-born Consuls. One of the delegates asserted that during the competition for trade between Great Britain and Germany preceding the war forty-four British Consuls were Germans.

The shipping resolution adopted strongly urges the Government to revise the shipping laws under which foreign ships receiving subsidies use British ports and harbor facilities without the payment of harbor dues, foreign ships thus enjoying benefits not extended to British vessels. Another resolution, unanimously adopted, asks that pilots' licenses be issued only to persons of British nationality.

A proposal advanced by Sheffield delegates also was adopted. It asks the Government to enact a law requiring British control of all companies and firms producing, manufacturing or trading in the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, such control to exist both in ownership and management.

Addressing the delegates at the luncheon interval, A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, announced that arrangements were making for an economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris to consider the possibility of utilizing the economic forces of all the Allies for the better prosecution of the war. Emphasizing how the war had welded the whole empire together in a way nothing else could, Mr. Law said the British were a commercial people and in the matter of grasping business never had been excelled "even by our chief enemies."

"Whatever else has happened," he added, "the resources of the British Empire never again will be exploited as in the past by Germans."

MIRKO 'SAVES' MONTENEGRO

Prince and His Followers Set Up New Government Under Austria.

LONDON, March 1. — Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following:

"A Vienna dispatch states that Prince Mirko of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas; General Vukotitch, and Ministers Redulovitch, Popovitch, and Vjesovitch have published, through the Austro-Hungarian Government, a declaration claiming the title of a royal government.

"This declaration is in reply to that issued by King Nicholas of Montenegro on Feb. 11 ordering the Montenegrins to continue the struggle. The Prince and his adherents reiterate their assertions regarding an armistice for peace overtures, and declare that the sudden departure of the King to Italy induced them to continue and conclude negotiations by which Montenegro was saved from final destruction."

GREEK CABINET CONFERS.

Sees No Justification for Change in Neutrality Attitude.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—An Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Greek Cabinet sat until late last night discussing the situation. Members of the Government were authority for the statement that so far no event had occurred to justify a change in Greek policy.

The non-intervention press is dealing extensively with the attack on Verdun and giving high prominence to the German official communications.

KING FERDINAND IS ILL.

Bulgarian Ruler Suffering from an Attack of Bronchitis.

AMSTERDAM, March 1, (via London.)—A Vienna dispatch says that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is visiting the Austrian capital, is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

The ruler is confined to his bed.

SEES PERIL TO AUSTRIANS.

Essad Pasha Predicts They Will Be Cut Off in Albania.

ROME, Feb. 29.—Essad Pasha, who has come to Rome on a brief visit to discuss plans for the campaign to be undertaken against the Austrian and Bulgarian forces in southern Albania, repeated in an interview today that "the partial occupation of Albania by Austria, should she attempt to continue it, was bound to result in military and moral disaster to her.

"She will," said he, "have an army operating in a region which offers no resources, and where that army will be constantly threatened by the Italian and Albanian forces, which, from the formidable base of Avlona, will undertake to envelop the Austrians and to cut off the retreat of General Koevess's troops."

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RUSSIAN WAR EXPENSES NOW $15,000,000 A DAY

Ordinary Budget Shows $1,511,024,659 Revenue, $105,207,140 Below Expenditures.

PETROGRAD, March 1, (via London.)—The budget presented to the Duma yesterday showed an ordinary estimated revenue of 3,022,049,318 rubles, (about $1,511,024,659) an estimated ordinary expenditure of 3,232,463,698 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 210,414,280 rubles ($105,207,140). The expenses included in the budget constitute only part of the total expenses, and the war expense, which is not included in the budget, may exceed the ordinary expenditure two or three times. The most important decrease in revenue will be found, it is estimated, in the receipts from alcoholic drinks, which are put at only 9,000,000 rubles as compared with 689,000,000 in 1914. With the addition of items classed as extraordinary expenditure the budget shows a total expenditure of 3,558,156,510 rubles, the excess of expenditure over revenue being 377,107,192.

The extraordinary expenses due to the war amounted to 8,000,000,000 rubles in 1915 and are expected to reach 11,000,000,000 in 1916, if the war lasts the entire year. The latter expense, together with the budget deficit, must be covered by means of credit operations.

The report of the Budget Committee continues as follows:

"With regard to rural economy, the surplus sown showed a decrease of 7,000,000 acres, but, thanks to a good harvest, the wheat decrease was not appreciable. Decline in industrial activity has been compensated for by higher prices and army orders. Bank deposits reached the unprecedented figure of 800,000,000 rubles.

"The Budget Committee considers it absolutely necessary that the question of the unification of the whole political life of Russia and of the co-ordination of political action with external and internal financial, commercial and economic affairs be taken up for consideration."

The Finance Minister, Pierre Bark, in explaining the budget, said it was expected to realize more than 500,000,000 rubles from new sources of revenue created by the state of war. He had such confidence in the spirit of the Russian people to make permanent the advantages gained by temperance, he added, that he was loading himself with the heavy responsibility of drafting urgent legislation and devising taxes to cover the diminution of receipts caused by the cessation of the sale of liquor, so as to avoid all temptation to return to the past.

War expenditures, M. Bark continued, would compel the nation to face heavy deficits, but there existed means of restoring the budget balance by strict economy and by development of the nation's resources. To this end the Government was devising taxation of such a nature as to give free scope to the economic independence of Russia.

The cost of the war now amounts to 31,000,000 rubles ($15,500,000) daily. This expenditure for the present, M. Bark says, must be met by loans, and makes necessary large issues of paper money, an inevitable evil imposing the necessity of extreme prudence.

The Finance Minister emphasized the importance of the enormous increase in savings bank deposits, which was observable among all strata of the nation.

SHELLED OUT OF TRENCHES.

German Detachment Then Destroyed by Russian Artillery.

PETROGRAD, March 1.—The official statement issued from General Headquarters today reads:

Western (Russian) Front. — German aeroplanes threw bombs and fired machine guns northwest of Friedrichstadt and on Dvinsk.

In the Lake Sventen district we destroyed a detachment of Germans fleeing from their trenches owing to our artillery bombardment.

Caucasus Front.—Our pursuit of the Turks continues. In the direction of Kermanshah also we are continuing our pursuit and have taken another two guns.

RASMUSSEN PLANS QUEST.

Will Explore North Greenland, Starting Early in the Spring.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, March 2, (via London.)—The Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, has completed plans for a new expedition to North Greenland. He will explore the region between Peary Land and Greenland, especially Independence Fiord, on the East, and Nordenskjold's Inlet and Sherard Osborn's Fiord, on the West.

The expedition will start early in the Spring from Thuli, in North Greenland, but if the ice or weather prevents the carrying out of this plan the expedition will first explore Melville Bay.

In addition to Rasmussen, the expedition will include Peter Frenchen, cartographer, and Lange Kock, geologist.

MADRID STRIKERS IN RIOTS.

Fight Police in General Labor Trouble—Mayor Resigns.

LONDON, March 1.—A Reuter dispatch from Madrid says that a strike, which began among the bakers in that city on account of the high price of flour, has developed into a general strike and brought trade to a standstill.

Riots have occurred and several persons have been injured in conflicts with the police.

Disturbances assumed a more serious form in the suburbs, where there was not sufficient police force to cope with the situation. The Mayor of Madrid has resigned as a consequence of the trouble.

Increase in German Steel Output.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German output of steel during January was 1,224,732 tons, as against 1,165,465 tons during December, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR WAR TAX

Indirect Levy, Largely on War Benefits, Will Raise Half a Billion Marks.

SMALL INCOMES ARE SPARED

Fourth Loan, for Which Subscriptions Open Saturday, Will Yield 5.24 Per Cent.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today the first official announcement of the Government's proposed war tax bills was published. Summarizing the statement, the Overseas News Agency says:

"It is estimated that the new taxes will yield 500,000,000 marks. They will consist of taxes on special war benefits and on receipts. There will be additional postage dues, a tax on waybills, and the tax on tobacco will be increased.

"The Government on drafting the bills took several points of view into consideration. While there is a moral necessity for a tax on special benefits made during the war, it is necessary at the same time not to hinder the formation of new capital because the enemy is attempting to crush the economic forces of the German nation and is even planning to continue this design after the end of the war.

"In order to leave the direct taxes free for the Federal States and municipalities, the new Federal taxes will be mostly indirect. The new taxes will spare smaller incomes and must affect no new organizations during the war.

"As these taxes are not considered to be of a permanent nature, but simply war taxes, a definitive financial arrangement will be necessary at the end of the war."

The fourth German war loan, subscriptions for which will be opened on March 4, will be unlimited in amount, as were the preceding loans. It will yield 5.24 per cent. The first installment will be due April 18, and the fourth and last installment on July 20.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—Inclusion of 4½ per cent. Treasury certificates in the fourth German war loan marks the first attempt to reduce the general interest rate below 5 per cent. Virtually, however, the new certificates will yield 5 per cent. or over.

At the issue price of 95 they will give 4.73 per cent., but those that are repaid in the first series after seven years will gain .71 per cent. yearly, while the last series that is paid will have earned 5.04 yearly for sixteen years.

Returns on the fourth loan will be actually slightly higher than the third. Assuming that the empire redeems the loan on Oct. 1, 1924, it would mean a return of 5.24 per cent. for the coming loan, as against 5.16 on the third loan.

The services of all officials of schools, churches, and banks will be employed in placing the fourth loan. The financial writers express the conviction that the loan will be a great success.

AMERICAN KITCHEN OPENS.

Food Relief Control for Germans Again in Operation in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 1, (via London.)—The American relief kitchen, which was run for some months after the outbreak of the war, and then suspended for lack of funds, was reopened today. It is located in the southeastern section of the city.

The American Chamber of Commerce is conducting the undertaking through voluntary offerings. American women are preparing the food and serving it. Two hundred poor were given their dinners on the opening day.

KING HAAKON INJURED.

Norwegian Ruler Fractures His Wrist While Skiing.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 1, (via London.)—King Haakon injured his left hand while skiing today. An X-ray photograph showed the fracture of a bone in the wrist.

It is expected that the fracture will be healed in three weeks.

13 Die in German Avalanche.

BERLIN, March 1, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Innsbruck say that thirteen persons were killed by an avalanche in Stelvio Pass, on the borders of Tyrol and Italy.

Metric Shirts Draw The Laundry's Teeth

COLEMAN, the Mustard King, said he didn't grow rich on the mustard people eat, but on what they *leave on the plate*. Similarly, shirt manufacturers wax fat on what laundries chew up.

Metric Shirts leave nothing in the tub but the soil of wear. Their colors are dyed in not to die out. Their fabrics freshen and whiten with washing.

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HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller, $1.50 postpaid. LOSS OF HAIR and the Quartzlamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.50. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 48 St. & 6 Av.

PICTURES FOR HOME.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains a gallery of photographs from the fighting fronts and of home events. Best illustrated weekly, 10 cents; $5.00 a year. Times Square.—Advt

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Rheumatism and Heart Trouble from Sore Throat

Sore throats may have more serious after-effects than many persons suppose. Physicians often trace back serious chronic disorders such as heart trouble and rheumatism to a neglected sore throat, says Dr. W. J. Steele, a well-known Long Island physician. Yet sore throat properly handled need not be a serious matter and will usually disappear in a few hours.

The throat should be thoroughly sterilized at the first sign of soreness. The best thing to use for this purpose is a substance taken from the Luban tree. This has been known for hundreds of years for its great medical value and it has been extensively used for sore throat and tonsilitis by such world renowned physicians as Dr. Klebs, of Prague; Drs. Kleine, Hoffman, Letzerich and Demme. It is usually prescribed in combination with other healing ingredients and can be obtained in proper proportions in the formula known to druggists as Benzomint. As this formula contains no injurious coal tar products or other harmful or deleterious ingredients it is perfectly safe for any one to use. A few swallows of Benzomint will give surprisingly quick relief in either mild or severe cases of sore throat or tonsilitis. Benzomint is a good thing to keep in the house for emergencies, especially during the present unsettled Winter weather. You can get it at Riker-Hegeman's or from other druggists.

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GLYNN DEFENDS PRESIDENT'S COURSE

Continued from Page 1.

to make up for the derelictions of his predecessors.

Many of Mr. Glynn's eulogistic references to the President's peace policy were greeted with great applause, as was his praise of the domestic policies and achievements of the Wilson Administration, among which Mr. Glynn featured the currency legislation and the Underwood Tariff bill.

There was tumultuous applause as he said:

"To the American people—hotheads and cool heads, partisans and neutrals—whether they follow wisdom or coax on fury—Woodrow Wilson says by deeds, not by words: 'You may sink me, you may save me, but I'll hold my rudder true.'"

Mr. Glynn spoke for almost an hour and a half. He received a great ovation when he closed. Many persons on the platform and a number of delegates pressed forward and congratulated him. What remained of the convention's business was transacted in a great hurry. Bishop Byrne of Onondaga, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the one contest which engrossed the attention of he committee had been settled by seating the delegates from Warren County, who had been approved by the temporary organization of the convention. This report was approved without dissent.

Herrick Reads the Platform.

Ex-Judge D-Cady Herrick, who while he had nothing to do with the drafting of the "address to the people," as the platform is called, had been named Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and it was his duty to read that document to the convention. It was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Delos M. Cogswell of Jefferson, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, offered a resolution recommending to the prospective delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis the election of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo as a National Committeeman from this State. This resolution was adopted by acclamation, and with a volley of applause for Mr. Mack, who was in the convention as a delegate. The slate for delegates and alternates-at-large was then presented by Mr. Cogswell and adopted. This concluded the business of the convention.

Washington Indorses Untermyer.

The only committee in which any real differences had developed was the Committee on Nominations. There was some discussion before Samuel Untermyer was accepted as one of the delegates at large. Chairman William Church Osborn of the Democratic State Committee had another candidate for the place in Frank L. Crocker of Nassau, who after it had been settled that Mr. Untermyer was to have a place on the Big Four, was placed as his alternate.

While the discussion over Mr. Untermyer was in progress the point was raised that he would not be acceptable to the President. Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy had been the strongest advocate for his selection. The leaders were soon reassured on this score through a message from Washington which came from a member of his Cabinet, which said that the President had no preference in the matter. It is understood that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, whose counsel Mr. Untermyer was in the Riggs National Bank case, was urging his selection as a delegate at large.

Aside from the time occupied in the delivery of the keynote speech the convention spent less than an hour in getting through its work. It is likely to be known as one of the swiftest conventions on record.

The so-called Wilson conference, composed chiefly of followers of William Sulzer, did not succeed in making any impression at the convention. Chester C. Platt, who was Mr. Sulzer's secretary when Mr. Sulzer was Governor, and Jay E. Ellis, of Buffalo, who was the temporary Chairman of the conference, had a talk with Chairman William Church Osborn, but the record of the convention shows that their requests for a representation among the delegates at large was not complied with. A session of the conference scheduled for tomorrow has been abandoned.

EX-GOVERNOR GLYNN'S SPEECH

Dissects Root's Address Here and Replies to His Attacks.

SYRACUSE, March 1.—At the outset of his speech to the Democratic State Convention today ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, the Chairman, said:

"Four years ago this nation committed its care and welfare to the Democratic Party, and the Democratic Party has been true to its trust. It has preserved peace, observed international law, and followed the traditions of the fathers of the country."

After reviewing the legislation enacted during the Democratic control of Congress, Mr. Glynn replied to Mr. Root's reference to the Federal Reserve act.

This legislative act, Mr. Glynn said, saved the country from a panic when the European war broke out. It enabled the financial officers, he said, to meet the demands made upon American business and financial interests and saved them from a repetition of the panic of 1907, which the speaker characterized as a "painful experience" that would always be an "indictment of the Republican Party."

Mr. Glynn quotes from Mr. Root's speech against the Federal Reserve act in December, 1913, when he said:

> I say that this bill presents the financial heresy twice repudiated by the people of the United States. I say that the Central Reserve Board appointed under this bill will have to represent that very heresy. If this bill passes as it stands, America stands to lose all we saved when Grant vetoed the inflation bill, all we saved when Grover Cleveland abolished the silver purchase, all we saved when we elected McKinley, all the Republicans, all the Gold Democrats saved when they helped in the repudiation of the vital principle which has been put into this bill.

The ex-Governor comments:

"Nearly every Republican in the Senate of the United States and most of them in the House of Representatives voted against the Federal Reserve act. If this infallible party and this infallible statesman could not see the value of a great piece of legislation of this character when they had the opportunity to vote for it in the Congress of the United States in 1913, upon what ground can they claim to possess superior wisdom and upon what ground can they ask the American people to confide their destinies to them?"

The Underwood Tariff law has "stimulated American industry," the former Governor asserted, and he blamed the foreign war for the decline in imports.

"So palpably successful has been the domestic policy of the Wilson Administration," the speaker went on, "that our opponents are able to find few loopholes for attack. Our foreign policy the prominent leaders of the opposition have repeatedly indorsed during the last few months; but now on the eve of a Presidential election they suddenly turn front and treacherously attack. Their challenge we gladly accept, confident that a fair-minded American public will uphold the honorable, patriotic, and highly American policy which the Democratic Party has pursued beset by difficulties and menaced by pitfalls on every side wherein a single misstep would have plunged this country to disaster and to woe.

"Mr. Root talks of 'national honor,' as if by some divine commission he had been appointed the keeper and interpreter of the honor of the nation. Now real honor and real dishonor can be felt and are felt even by the lowliest toiler in the land as acutely and as accurately as by even Mr. Root.

"When the honor of our country is outraged and the glory of our flag sullied the people will know it without Mr. Root or any one else telling them. If such an insult ever comes to this country the great mass of the people who will have to do the fighting will not have to be called to war. They will call themselves to war.

War Drums and War Drummers.

"For a man who has signed more arbitration treaties than any other man in the country save one, Mr. Root's warlike speech is a mysterious performance. He is about the last man in the land from whom the country had a right to expect it.

"For years Mr. Root has been acclaimed an Apostle of Peace and in 1912 was awarded the Nobel Prize for the promotion of peace, but now he sallies forth as a drum and trumpet statesman. From a cooing dove of peace Mr. Root suddenly transforms himself into a swooping hawk of war.

"Years ago enthusiasts in Bohemia took the skin of John Ziska, the patriot, and stretched it as a drumhead to rouse their followers to war. So, today, Elihu Root would stretch the skin of the victims of the Lusitania, the skin of the victims of the Belgium invasion, into a drumhead to rouse the kindly sentiment of sympathy into the cruel frenzy of war.

"Mr. Root may beat his drum and blare his trumpet, but President Wilson will go right on winning the plaudits of the American people by appealing to reason, humanity and common sense and by keeping the United States the uncompromising champion of the neutral world and the undaunted maintainer of the principles which have guided this nation since 1776.

"Our opponents say that Mr. Root's speech is not a declaration for war, but hardly have its echoes died upon the air before Senator Lodge, the other great spokesman of the Republican Party, makes a speech at Washington in which, between the lines, he glorifies the purple testament of bleeding war and minimizes the grandeur of peace.

"Both Mr. Root and Senator Lodge say they do not plead for war, and yet they plead to passions which cause you plead for its effect.

"Mr. Root finds fault with President Wilson for changing his mind. All men, including Mr. Root, change their minds now and then. If they did not life would be a stagnation instead of progression.

"The instructions which Mr. Root, as Secretary of State, handed to our representatives at the Hague, and his words at Carnegie Hall on Belgium, show that Mr. Root sometimes changes his mind. The expressions of Mr. Root at Carnegie Hall on Mexico compared with his speeches on our relations with the southern republics during his South American tour as Secretary of State again show that Mr. Root sometimes changes his mind. Even Mr. Roosevelt sometimes changes his mind. He once thought Mr. Root the only one of his kind; but when they broke he still thought Mr. Root the only one of his kind, but quite another kind.

As to Shaking the Finger.

"President Wilson has only shaken his finger; when he has to shake his fist the world will find it mailed.

"Mr. Root says no man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot, and that a Government should not shake its fists and its finger afterward. Like most epigrams, containing the wisdom of the world in capsule form, these epigrams are partly true and partly false. Many a fight with a bully has been averted by shaking first the fist of strength and then pointing the finger of reason; many a necessity for shooting has been averted by pulling a pistol. The experiences of everyday life and the history of diplomacy disclose these truths.

"But if Mr. Root means to apply these epigrams to President Wilson he has made an unhappy application of his trick of speech. President Wilson has only shaken his finger thus far; if necessity compels, though, he can shake his fist, and the world will find it mailed.

"Despite Mr. Root's glittering epigrams President Wilson is following and will continue to follow the policy pursued under similar circumstances by the most illustrious and the most beloved men who ever occupied the Presidential chair.

"The President stands where George Washington stood in 1793, when England in the war with France seized and held hundreds of vessels floating the Stars and Stripes. He prepared for war—he built warships, he erected forts—but he didn't shoot. He settled our differences with England by negotiation just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today.

"The President stands where President Grant stood in our controversy with Spain in 1873 when Spain seized the ship Virginius, flying the American flag, and shot fifty Americans—the Captain of the ship, thirty-six of the crew, and twelve passengers. Grant prepared for war, he authorized the putting of the navy on a war footing—but he didn't shoot. He settled our difficulties with Spain by negotiations just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today. The President stands where James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, stood in the controversy with Chile for shooting the sailors of the battleship Baltimore; where Grover Cleveland stood in our controversy with England over Venezuela in 1895—they made preparations for war, but they didn't shoot. They settled our difficulties by negotiations just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today.

"Though we conducted the Presidential campaign of 1844 on the issue of 'Fifty-Four Forty or Fight,' we didn't fight—we settled the Oregon question with England by negotiation, just as Woodrow Wilson is trying to do today. And so the record stands that the United States has won more victories by the pen than it ever won by the sword.

"Mr. Root may talk in epigrams all he pleases but it is cowardly for him to hide himself in a cloud of verbal dust. If Mr. Root believes—despite the example of Washington and Jefferson, Lincoln, and Grant—that the United States should go to war for every violation of international law, why doesn't he say so like a man. If he desires to make the United States the brandisher of the big stick in the face of all the world, he should make his position clear. The United States has not thrown a pistol, has not yet shaken its fist. It has expressed disapproval and it has appealed to reason and to law. It has placed itself on record in a way that cannot be mistaken, but it has not yet taken the irrevocable step. It has not yet appealed to force.

"Would the Republican Party reverse this order? Would the Republican Party shoot first and protest afterward? Would the Republican Party write its disapproval first in blood and then in ink? Is this the Republican notion of the duty of a republic which boasts of the brotherhood of man? Mr. Root truly declared that the American people have 'embodied their principles of Government in fixed rules of right conduct.'

"If Mr. Root will turn to the Declaration of Independence he will find a reminder that this is a country which resorts to war only after every other form of redress has failed.

"He will find that before the American colonies drew the pistol they 'warned,' 'reminded,' 'appealed' and 'conjured' the British Government 'to disavow' the usurpation of which they complained. Then as now a race of free men claimed the right to be patient, and now as then a race of free men will not falter in a final appeal to arms should their patience be exhausted and all other means of asserting their rights be in vain.

"As a nation we deprecate the waste, the horror, the unreason of war, because we are masters of our own destiny. We do not desire to seek that destiny, unless we must, over the bodies of our youth and the tears and lamentations of desolated homes. Because each American knows that his country represents the highest hopes of all mankind; because he knows that his country's flag stands for justice, for opportunity, for reason and for liberty; he holds himself ever ready to rally to that flag, to lay down his life if need be in defense of the Republic.

"No other land must ever mistake this fundamental truth. No other land should ever mistake our unwillingness to seek war for unreadiness to sacrifice life and all that life holds dear to preserve the glory and the integrity and honor of the United States.

"And just as President Wilson observes the truest spirit of America in appealing to reason before he appeals to force; so he now reflects the temper of the Republic in making ready for an appeal to arms should diplomacy become useless and reason without avail."

The Question of Belgium.

Turning to the question of Belgium the speaker said:

"The efforts of politicians like Mr. Root to make political capital out of the course which President Wilson deemed it wise for this nation to follow in respect to Belgium during the early stages of the present war, deserve, and will receive, unqualified condemnation and rebuke at the hands of the most right-thinking and patriotic Americans. The horror and sufferings and devastation of this little nation have sunk deep into the American heart.

"No fair-minded man can question the wisdom and integrity of our Belgium policy. To say that it has sullied our honor or besmirched our conscience, as Mr. Root intimates, is an insult to the intelligence of the nation. On this question Mr. Root quibbles with the genius that has made him famous. He was Secretary of State when The Hague conference of 1907 was held, and from him the American delegates received the instructions to make to the conference, a declaration of America's policy which covered every act and every convention which the American delegates signed. That declaration, later on specifically attached by the Senate to the most important of these conventions and now standing as a part of them, was as follows:

> Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

"As Secretary of State, Mr. Root himself adopted the same policy in handling the Japanese-Korean situation. When, by force and duress, and against the will of the Koreans, Japan placed the Kingdom of Korea under a Japanese protectorate, no protest was lodged against this action, notwithstanding the provisions of an outstanding treaty between Korea and the United States wherein, among other things, it was agreed that if other powers should deal unjustly or oppressively with either party to the treaty, the other would use its good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the difficulty. Mr. Root was requested by duly accredited representatives of Korea to act under the provisions of this treaty and he refused on the ground that Japan having forced a protectorate upon the Koreans, the treaty between the United States and Korea could no longer be enforced. Here we have a distinct recognition by Mr. Root of the principle of international law underlying the Belgium case.

"It is absurd and preposterous to assert that any of The Hague conventions, or any clause in the convention, nullified this general policy of the United States. The argument that one of The Hague conventions specifically bound us to go to the defense of Belgium is of no weight because England never ratified it and was not even technically bound by it. The whole world knows that Great Britain entered the war at the earliest possible moment after the Belgium invasion because of another treaty.

What Roosevelt Once Said.

"When Mr. Root made his speech his former instructor and leader was on the Atlantic Ocean. This probably enabled Mr. Root to steal Mr. Roosevelt's clothes while he was in swimming and run away with them. Mr. Roosevelt is now condemning President Wilson's Belgium policy, but only a few months ago he praised it. When would Mr. Roosevelt have the nation take him seriously—now or some months ago?

"Four days after the invasion of Belgium the Colonel made a speech in New York in which he said that 'we should be thankful beyond measure' because we are Americans and not at war, and urged support for the Administration in securing peace and justice. But he said nothing of any duty to Belgium.

"He discussed at Hartford on Aug. 15, 1914, the Bryan peace treaties, but had no whisper for obligations under The Hague treaties. Seven weeks after the Belgian invasion he printed in The Outlook, on Sept. 23, 1914, an elaborate article on the war with long discussions of its Belgian phases. Here are some of its passages:

> A delegation of Belgians has arrived to invoke our assistance. What action our Government can or will take, I know not.
>
> It has been assumed that no action can be taken that will interfere with out neutrality. It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral, and nothing but urgent need would warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other.
>
> Of course, it would be folly to jump into the gulf ourselves to no good purpose, and very probably nothing we could have done would have helped Belgium. We have not the smallest responsibility for what has befallen her, and I am sure that the sympathy of this country for the suffering of the men, women, and children of Belgium is very real.
>
> Nevertheless this sympathy is compatible with full acknowledgment of the unwisdom of uttering a single word of official protest unless we are prepared to make that protest effective; and only the clearest and most urgent national duty would ever justify us in deviating from our rule of neutrality and non-interference.

Mr. Taft's View.

"But all the Republicans of the nation do not condemn President Wilson's Belgium policy. Former President Taft does not. At a speech delivered at Morristown, N. J., Mr. Taft said:

> While I sympathize with the Belgians in this war, whose country, without any fault of theirs, has been made its bloody centre, I approve and commend to the full the attitude of President Wilson.
>
> We are not sitting as judges of issues between countries in Europe in this great war. We are seeking to maintain strict neutrality, and until our decision is involved with an agreement to abide by our judgment and recommendation for settlement, we need not embroil ourselves by official expressions of criticisms or approval of the acts of the participants in the war. This is not only the wisest course for us to pursue in maintaining an attitude that may give us influence in promoting mediation when mediation is possible, but it will help us to avoid being drawn into the war.

"The insincerity of the Republican Party in its Belgium attitude is shown by the words of Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and by its record between 1901 and 1909. During those years Mr. Roosevelt was President and Mr. Root in the Cabinet most of the time. In 1903 occurred the massacre at Kishineff, and for many years after that Macedonia ran red with blood; in 1905 the horrors of the Congo were officially published; in 1905 Korea lost its independence; in 1906 Morocco was parceled out by the powers; in 1906 the Russian Government shot, hanged and massacred thousands of her people; in 1909 25,000 Armenians were slaughtered at Adana and yet no note of protest came from the Republican Party seated in the seats of the mighty at Washington. What reason, then, has the Party to expect people to believe that it would have acted any differently in 1914 than it did from 1901 to 1909?

Mexico as an Inheritance.

Charging that the Taft Administration "nagged and persecuted" the Madero Administration in Mexico, Mr. Glynn asserted that the Mexican situation was an "unfortunate inheritance" of the Democratic Administration. He went on:

"In view of all the circumstances the last Administration had all the opportunity it could wish for to send an army into Mexico if it had desired to avail itself of the justification which Senator Root is now urging upon this Administration.

"Mr. Taft did not believe it wise to sacrifice thousands of lives and millions of dollars in order to intervene in the internal affairs of Mexico. President Wilson has found nothing so far which would justify the great sacrifice of human life which would be necessary to obtain military control of Mexico.

"President Wilson's Mexican policy has been born of the belief that no permanency in government would be obtained in Mexico or in any other American republic so long as this Government was ready to recognize every revolutionist who might secure control. President Wilson's Mexican policy is consistent with the American idea that the permanency of any republic should be the choice of its people.'

Mr. Root's Senate Opinion.

Mr. Glynn goes on to charge that Mr. Root again "plays the weathercock," and quotes as follows from a speech made by him in the Senate when Senator Stone introduced a resolution "which would have committed this country to the very Mexican policy which Mr. Root now urges:

> I wish to express my entire dissent from the assumption which seems to me to be carried by the expression of opinion on the part of the Senator from Missouri. Granting that injuries have been done to American citizens which ought to be redressed, that wounds have been inflicted, that lives have been taken, that property has been destroyed, it does not follow, sir, that we should begin the process of securing redress for those injuries by a threat of force on the part of a great and powerful nation against a smaller and weaker nation. That, sir, is to reverse the policy of the United States and to take a step backward in the pathway of civilization.

"Evidently Mr. Root's opinion as to what should be our Mexican policy," Mr. Glynn continued, "shifts from day to day. He is for any policy that at the moment promises most votes for the Republican Party. Anyway, it is a source of consolation to know that as a United States Senator he approved, though as a political agitator he condemns, the policy which President Wilson is following in Mexico.

The Lusitania Case.

Turning to the matter of the negotiations over the Lusitania sinking, the speaker said:

"For a statesman who had long enjoyed a reputation for poise and balance Mr. Root's attitude on the Lusitania issue is amazing and inexplicable. He claims that if the Lusitania notes meant anything they meant that action was forthcoming and he concludes that the correspondence is now approaching its end without securing even that partial protection which is desirable for the future. He ignores what has been accomplished. He overlooks that assurances for the future have been given and that reparation for the past has been assured.

"Mr. Root, moreover, is doing an unprecedented thing for an ex-Secretary of State, an ex-Senator of the United States, when he endeavors to make political capital in a speech before a political convention out of not only foreign relations of the United States which he well understands are in a critical stage, but out of pending diplomatic negotiations in what is probably the most important case that has been before the State Department since Lincoln's day. He states that it should have been foreseen that cases of this nature were likely to arise and that American lives will be worthless unless power was maintained.

"Mr. Root would have had our Government protest in regard to the invasion of Belgium, and, as in the case of Belgium, certainly he would have had this Government continue to protest all the numberless violations of international law by all the belligerents, no matter whether the violations were against this country or another. Such a course would have been futile, would have amounted to nothing, and made us ridiculous in the eyes of the world. And these protests Mr. Root would have backed by force if he were to be true to his position. Mr. Root's course would surely 'lead us into inevitable war'—just as he says our present course will.

"The violation of international law in regard to which Mr. Root would have this Government make its attitude clear and enforce its demands occurred within a few months after the war opened and before it was possible to make sufficient preparation, which he says has been neglected by the present Administration. Preparation to back up a policy such as Mr. Root has outlined should have been begun years ago by Administrations of which Mr. Root was the moving spirit.

"Does it, therefore, become Mr. Root to criticise the President and the Administration for not enforcing its demands when previous Administrations with which he was intimately connected failed to use ordinary foresight in laying the foundation for suitable military and naval forces?

"Mr. Root would make of the President of the United States an incendiary in a world of fire. He would make the Chief Executive a swashbuckler instead of a statesman. He would have the President forget that while we debate men are dying by thousands across the ocean, that while we are inconvenienced the rest of the world is enduring the agonies of the damned, that while we are sitting quietly by our fireside the rest of the human race is writhing in the torments of the firing line.

After an elaborate argument to show that while Grover Cleveland and William C. Whitney started the modern American navy, it was the Republican Party during its long hold on the Government that failed to see that the defensive strength of the country was maintained, he continued:

"In his declaration that we are unprepared for war, Mr. Root alludes to President Wilson's strenuous efforts to secure adequate defenses, and holding up his hands in mock horror exclaims, 'God grant he be not too late.'

"If he be too late, upon whom should the blame fall? Upon Mr. Wilson, who has been President for three years or upon the leaders of the Republican Party who controlled the military and naval policy of this country for twenty years?"

Concerning the general difficulties of the war situation, as it affects the United States, Mr. Glynn said:

"On the sea of neutrality President Wilson has had to sail a hard and dangerous course as captain of our Ship of State, but he has sailed it bravely and well. No other pilot of the nation since Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln has had to sail a sea so beset with storms and floating mines.

"Woodrow Wilson with malice toward no nation, with justice for this nation, and with sympathy for all nations, champions and will continue to champion the policy that the United States stands upon its unassailable right to be a neutral nation and to act as a neutral nation."

In conclusion Mr. Glynn said:

"Excitable people, whose European sympathies one way or the other, have for the moment blinded them to the welfare of this land—and whose spokesman Mr. Root seems willing to become—may just as well realize, once and for all, that Woodrow Wilson will not swerve from the course he has laid out for himself in this crisis. He will refuse to surrender the powers of his great office to those who seek to plunge this country into needless war; he will continue to work for the preservation of its prosperity, the assurance of its happiness and the maintenance of its honor, even if in so doing he brings down upon his head the bitter hostility that Washington had to face and that Lincoln silently suffered in every critical moment of his career.

"No reward, no punishment will make him swerve from what he knows to be his highest duty. He has preserved, strengthened, dignified and uplifted our noblest national traditions and he will continue to do so no matter what the cost or what the penalty."

Democrats Indorse the President; Urge Preparedness to Protect Honor

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, March 1.—The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention today reads in part:

We heartily indorse Woodrow Wilson as a President who has caused to be fulfilled the promises of his party. He has asserted the rights of our citizens and preserved the honor and dignity of our country, and we believe that the best interests of all the people demand his continuance in his high office.

The two principal pledges of the Democratic Party were for reform of our banking and currency system and for a reduction of the tariff.

It remained for a Democratic Administration to give to the country true currency reform. Through the passage of the Federal Reserve Currency act it has stabilized the financial business of the country, has stayed financial panics, and has facilitated the great industrial activty of the country.

The Democratic Party has revised the tariff system, has reduced the rates of duty for the benefit of the people, and has effectually destroyed that system of class interests favoritism, and greed which flourished under the Republican Administration.

We recall to the consideration of the people the condition of depression and lack of confidence that prevailed in this country during Republican administrations from and after the panic of 1907; and we invite attention to the unprecedented prosperity now enjoyed by the United States as reflecting restored public confidence after nearly four years of Democratic Administration.

For "America First."

America first; peace with all; entangling alliances with none.

Fully conscious of the duty which this nation owes to its citizens, and mindful of its international obligations, we deplore the position taken by the Republican party in seeking to make a campaign issue of our foreign policy at a time when patriotic Americans with a common purpose should seek to maintain peace, commerce and friendly relations with all nations.

We sincerely sympathize with the sufferings of the people of the several Governments engaged in the war. Nevertheless the first duty of our Government is to its own people, to keep them out of war, except in defense of their national honor or their rights as citizens and the protection of the country's territory from invasion.

We denounce the insidious efforts of those who pretend, after fifteen months of silence, to find in treaty arrangements and in international conventions for peaceful arbitration grounds for direct interference with the affairs of European nations by this country. For the violation of the rights of our citizens as incidents of the war, one of two alternatives is presented for their redress and prevention in the future—war or negotiations—and we believe our people will uphold the policy of negotiation, even if somewhat prolonged, rather than resort to the arbitrament of arms. In dealing with foreign affairs the Administration is not Democratic or Republican, but represents all the people, and should be upheld by all the people. We, as citizens, and not as partisans, commend the Administration for its course in seeking redress of grievances by peaceful means rather than by war, and thereby preserving the youth and manhood of our country from the mutilation and death that is now destroying the manhood of Europe.

Upholds Course in Mexico.

Mexico: Our relations with the republics of Central and South America are upon a different basis. We submit that the essentials of the Monroe Doctrine shall continue to be the policy of this country with reference to those nations.

The people of the country looked to the last Republican Administration for a settlement of the so-called "Mexican situation," but it preferred to bequeath the problem to its successor.

To allay suspicion of a desire on our part of aggrandizement at the expense of Mexico, to promote unity of feeling and purpose between the nations of North and South America, and to satisfy the people of Mexico that negotiations for a settlement of their internal affairs were being conducted by freindly nations kindred in blood and in custom, the Administration solicited and obtained the co-operation of the leading powers of South America, and, with their co-operation and assistance, if not at their suggestion, a solution has been arrived at which it is hoped will ultimately restore peace to our distracted neighbor.

We believe that the American people desire peace above all things, but not peace at any price; not peace at the price of our national honor; not peace at the price of sacrificing or suspending the rights of American citizens, and we believe such peace can only be preserved when the world knows we are amply prepared to protect our honor and to enforce the rights of our citizens.

Favors Preparedness Measure.

We believe that the people of this country should enforce upon their Representatives the necessity of making ample preparations for sustaining the honor of our Government; for the protection of our citizens; for the creation and maintenance of an army and navy amply adequate for these purposes and commensurate with the wealth and greatness of our people. We heartily commend the attitude of the present Administration in its efforts to prepare our country for all emergencies so that the whole world will have notice that we are not only prepared to protect ourselves at home, but to enforce the rights of American citizens on land and on sea.

With these views of achievement, of present conditions and of future possibilities, we unhesitatingly recommend the renomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States, as the best assurance of the maintenance of the principles upon which our Government was founded, of future business prosperity, of peace, peace with the fullest protection of the rights of American citizens and of the honor and dignity of our country and with ample preparedness to protect and enforce those rights and that honor both at home and abroad.

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WELL-MADE, serviceable robes, all taken from regular stock. Offered at these remarkable prices to effect immediate clearance.

Heavy Plush Robes, warmly interlined. Regularly $7.50 — Now $4.50
Chinchilla Robes. Regularly $15.00. Now $9.50
Box Cloth Robes; in blue, black, maroon and green, with check lining. Regularly $30 — Now $19.50
Box Cloth Robes, superior quality; in blue, black, maroon and green. Regularly $40 — Now $29.50

Big Reductions on Fur Robes

$30 Black Dog Fur Robes.... *reduced to* $19.50
$50 Fox Gill Fur Robes..... *reduced to* $39.50
$65 Marmot Fur Robes..... *reduced to* $49.50
$85 Mole Skin Fur Robes.... *reduced to* $69.50
$150 Jap. Mink Fur Robes.... *reduced to* $119.50

ROOSEVELT'S NAME OFF G. O. P. BALLOTS

Colonel Wants No Factional Fights for Delegates at the Primaries.

ILLINOIS GETS NOTICE

Secretary McGrath Authorized to Notify Officials in Every State T. R. Is Not a Candidate Now.

Followers of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who believed that once he was beyond their reach on his trip to the West Indies they would be able to place his name on the primary ballots in various States as a candidate for the Republican nomination as President, and thus make him a prominent figure in a pre-convention campaign, received a decided shock yesterday when it became known that a letter had been sent to the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., by John W. McGrath, the Colonel's secretary, announcing that Roosevelt's name must not appear on the primary ballots there. Mr. McGrath had been authorized to act in such matters before the Colonel sailed on his sea journey.

Politicians, working for a reunion of forces against Wilson, who have been watching carefully the growth of the Roosevelt movement, and have feared a bitter pre-convention squabble, especially after the indorsement of the Colonel in Massachusetts by ex-Congressman Gardner (Republican) and others, read in the action now taken by Colonel Roosevelt, not an effort to eliminate himself finally from the nomination, but a determined effort to prevent, as far as it lay in his power, factional fights in the Republican party over the election of delegates.

They pointed out that the Colonel could scarcely hope to win enough delegates to the Republican convention in such factional fights to obtain the nomination, and that a bitter contest for delegates could only serve to disrupt the Republican ranks and leave a situation at Chicago, on June 7, when the Republican and Progressive national conventions meet, which would have the effect of continuing the breach brought about by the controversy of 1912 when Roosevelt, out in the open, fought for the nomination against ex-President Taft.

Test Must Come at Chicago.

"The test must come at Chicago," said one of these men, "and a factional fight over the naming of delegates at this time could only mean wrangling, bitterness, and a lining up of forces which might prove disastrous to the efforts to agree upon a candidate whom Republicans and Progressives may support. If Colonel Roosevelt's close advisers, and they are not the ones responsible for these petitions, hope to obtain his nomination, they know the best chance is when the delegates assemble at Chicago and the question of Americanism and the nation's welfare is brought forward as the issue of which all must agree.

"They know also that the very worst thing that can be done by those who really have a reunion of forces at heart, is to start back-biting and wrangling and bitter contests with the Colonel seeking the nomination openly."

The letter sent yesterday by Mr. McGrath followed the receipt here of a letter from the Illinois Secretary of State announcing that a number of the Colonel's friends had prepared petitions placing his name on the primary ballot for the Republican nomination. The reply was emphatic and unequivocal. The Colonel would under no consideration give his consent to such a step and his name must be taken off immediately.

Even more significant of the attitude the Colonel has taken was information that similar letters would be sent to the Secretary of State in any other section of the country if the movement to get the Colonel in the race openly was prosecuted. This course will be followed in Massachusetts, where the movement has been started if word is received by the Colonel's secretary, that his name is to be placed on the ballot. Even though laws are changed to make it unnecessary for the candidate so named to give his consent the Colonel will strive in every way to hold his followers in the Republican ranks in check.

The letter to the Secretary of State in Illinois came as a great relief to many political leaders, Republicans and Progressive, working for a reunion, who have been endeavoring to do everything in their power to prevent squabbles in the party ranks which might cause another rumpus at Chicago along the lines of that during the convention days of 1912. They believe that Roosevelt has his eye on the nomination, and that he would accept, if the call came to him at Chicago, and he was asked to take the lead in the fight on the issue of Americanism, win or lose. But the majority of them would rather have the issue come during the convention days than to see the Republican Party openly disrupted now.

Believe Colonel Favors Hughes.

Most of these leaders believe that Roosevelt cannot obtain the Republican nomination so soon after the split of 1912, and his action in doing, as they see it, what he can to prevent factional differences over himself as a candidate has convinced them that he will support another union candidate, such as Justice Hughes, if it is demonstrated at the Chicago convention that there is a real call for the man, and that he (Roosevelt) cannot bring about a coalition and get the Republicans in line.

The Progressive leaders—or the most important ones at least—have been with the Colonel in his desire to keep out of an open fight in the Republican ranks. They feel that the Roosevelt sentiment will be strong among the delegates to the Republican convention whether they are elected officially as Roosevelt delegates or not, and that the offer of a coalition on Roosevelt will be accepted despite such efforts as may be made by the Republican Old Guard leaders, who are so bitterly opposed to Roosevelt because of the break in 1912.

It was predicted yesterday that the more radical followers of Roosevelt, who are seeking to get his name on the primary ballots while he is out of the country, will accept this last letter as final and turn their efforts toward forwarding his candidacy by working more quietly within the Republican ranks.

MOOSE TURN ON THE COLONEL.

County Committeemen Against a Pledged Delegation.

A row that threatens to disrupt the Progressive County Committee has been under way for the last two weeks, it was learned last night. The trouble arose over the attempt of County Chairman John J. O'Connell to have the district delegates who are going to the Progressive National Convention pledge themselves to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for President. Three Progressives who have been anxious to go are William H. Hotchkiss, Judge William L. Ransom, and William M. Chadbourne. All three objected to pledging themselves to the Colonel, and George W. Perkins, Bull Moose leader, was called in to smooth things out.

Mr. Perkins, it was said last night, invited all four men to take dinner with him at his home, but Mr. Hotchkiss refused to go. At the conference, it was said, Chairman O'Connell still insisted upon the pledge to Colonel Roosevelt, and according to one report, Judge Ransom and Mr. Chadbourne agreed to it. Mr. Hotchkiss, however, sent word that he would go to the convention unpledged, and if not from New York City, then from some county up-State, if this was possible.

The news of the trouble among the four Bull Moose leaders soon spread to the ranks, with the result that there has developed a strong division of sentiment. The majority of the Colonel's followers in the committee, it is said, are of the opinion that the convention will make a mistake if it nominates the Colonel, as the sentiment for Charles E. Hughes is growing rapidly among Progressives all over the country.

The Hughes Progressives make the point that the main thing this year is to defeat President Wilson, and that Mr. Hughes is the only candidate strong enough to do so, as the Colonel might have the German vote lined up solidly against him.

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100 Years Old PILLS
An Effective Laxative
Purely Vegetable
Constipation,
Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.
OR at Night
until relieved
Chocolate-Coated or Plain

LIMITS TRAVIS'S POWER.

Can't Question Exposition Bills, Attorney General Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1. — Attorney General Woodbury, in an opinion today, held that the State Controller had no power to audit or question the expenditures of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission or of the Thompson Committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commissions. The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission is expected to file tomorrow with the Controller a full accounting of the expenditure of the $750,000 appropriated by the Legislature, and, according to the Attorney General's opinion, all Controller Travis can do is to approve the bills.

The Attorney General's opinion points out that the act appropriating moneys for the Commission said that the Controller should pay requisitions submitted by the Chairman of the Commission. "The act itself gives the Controller no authority whatever," the opinion says. "It is a special act, complete in itself, providing a complete plan for the accomplishment of the purpose to which the State was committed by its passage. No provision of any general law relating to the power of the Controller can be extended to cover the transactions of the Commission."

CANDIDACY JOKE, SAYS FORD

Detroit Manufacturer Disavows All Presidential Ambitions.

DETROIT, March 1.—Henry Ford said today that he was not to be considered seriously as a Republican candidate for the Presidency.

"I do not want anything to do with politics or political offices," said Mr. Ford. "The filing of my name at Lansing was a joke."

One of Mr. Ford's close friends said the primary petitions were filed by admirers of the manufacturer, although the latter never had been considered an avowed candidate.

IRISH PLEDGE AID TO THE PRESIDENT

Executive Committee of American Societies Denounce Emmet Day Conference.

FAVOR AMERICA ALWAYS

Declare Ireland Will Not Soon Forget Belgium's Fate or Long Friendship with France.

The Executive Committee of the American Irish Societies, which include the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America, with thirty-eight branches in the metropolitan district; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, which is in direct affiliation with the Hibernians in Ireland, the President of which is Joseph Devlin, M. P., and many other Irish benevolent societies, held a meeting at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon to protest against the proposed convention which has been announced as a conference of the men and women of the Irish race in America, and which will be held in the Hotel Astor on Saturday and Sunday in commemoration of Robert Emmet's birthday.

Joseph P. Brennan, President of the County Westmeath Men's Association, presided. John J. O'Connell of the Limerick Men's Association, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported that his committee had drawn up a resolution to be issued to the American people, and that a statement had been prepared. The statement denounced the motives which prompted the "call" for the conference of the Irish men and women of the United States to be held in the Astor on Emmet's birthday. It stated that the conference had not the sanction of the United Irish League of America; that not a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party or the name of an officer or leader of the United Irish League of America appeared in the lists of those sponsoring the meeting published several days ago by a New York Irish newspaper. The statement says that the draftsman of the "call" committed an error and exposed the entire propaganda game "by his violent attack on American neutrality and his transparent attempt to intimidate the Washington Government."

The following is the resolution which the committee adopted:

The undersigned, as representatives of the Irish race in America, unsubsidized by any foreign power and solely for the purpose of setting the race right with the people of the United States, declare as follows:

First—That the Irish in America, whether they have yet reached the boon of citizenship or not, believe in America first, last and all the time, and believe in the strict enforcement of American rights and American neutrality as to all the contestants in the European war.

Second—That the Irish in America believe that the Irish in Ireland are better judges of their rights, their policies, and their duties than any number of praiseworthy and well-meaning men of their race in America, or any number of professional Irishmen in America, or any number of the descendants of exiled Irishmen in America, whose only idea on the Irish question is the legacy of hate inherited from the days of oppression, and who are ignorant of, or shut their minds to, the happy change that has come over the green island since the rule of democracy has been substituted for that of feudalism.

Third—The Irish in Ireland are not contract breakers. Ever since O'Connell's day they have fought for home rule, (first as "Repeal of the Union.") Now that it is granted them, they are keeping their part of the contract. They have sent 142,000 of their sons, voluntarily and without "force, starvation, or deceit," to the front, and are adding to that force at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Fourth—The Irish in Ireland will not soon forget the fate of Belgium nor their centuries-old friendship for that distracted country and France, even if some of our long-distance Irish patriots on this side of the Atlantic choose to ignore them.

The resolution was signed by Dr. John G. Coyle, Edward Mullen, Stephen McFarland, Joseph P. Brennan, James F. Henchy, William H. Edwards, Edward Duffy, James A. Cavanagh, Patrick Rudden, Dennis J. Hanlon, Jr.; George Smythe, Timothy J. Murray, R. J. Waddell, James Quinn, Michael Kearns, James Casserly, Cornelius Meaney, Purie Hartnett, Dennis J. Hanlon, David Cahill, John J. McFarland, Christopher J. Casserly, John P. Hayes, and John J. O'Connell.

There were addresses rebuking the attempt of Irish extremists to make the American public believe that all the Irish in America are opposing President Wilson's efforts to preserve American neutrality. These were delivered by Patrick Eagan, former Minister to Chile,; Dr. John G. Coyle, President of the Ireland Publishing Company, and Dennis J. Hanlon, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin.

BURTON GIVES UP NEBRASKA

Asks That His Name Be Withdrawn from Presidential Primary.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1.—Ex-Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, in a letter to Secretary of State Pool today, asked that his name be withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination for President. His request will be granted.

Mr. Burton said the petition was filed without his knowledge, and he had no intention of entering the primary in Nebraska.

CITY WAIFS INCREASE.

22,000 Children Supported by the Public in Private Institutions.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, in an address yesterday before the Brooklyn Civic Club at 127 Remsen Street, declared that in the last ten years the number of children supported by the city in private institutions had grown from 16,000 to 22,000. In the same period the populations of children's institutions in Boston had decreased considerably.

"This means," the Commissioner asserted, "that the City of New York has been fostering institutionalism and has lagged behind in the movement toward finding childless homes for homeless children." The Commissioner said that a home with a real mother in it, no matter how humble that home might be, was a better place for a normal child than the best regulated institution in the country. He declared that he would carry on a program to put out children in private homes so that the pendulum might swing away from institutionalism.

Through its departments of public charities, the Commissioner said, the City of New York spends nearly $10,000,000 a year for the care of the city's wards in public and private institutions.

MAY BE THE GLASS BOY.

Lad in Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Awaits Identification by Parents.

A boy resembling James Glass, the 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glass of 13 Leinau Place, Jersey City, who was kidnapped ten months ago, was found yesterday at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., by Detective James F. Rooney of Jersey City, who sent this telegram to the parents:

Come at once to Police Headquarters at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and ask for me.
ROONEY.

Mr. Glass, who is an auditor in the offices of the Erie Railroad at 50 Church Street, Manhattan, started for Wilkes-Barre, accompanied by his wife, immediately after receipt of the message. They are expected to arrive there at 2 o'clock this morning. A few days ago Mr. Glass was at Wilkes-Barre with Rooney on another clue, which proved worthless, and he returned to his home, while the detective continued at work on the case at Wilkes-Barre. As he had been engaged with the parents in the search for many months and ordinarily would not have communicated with them unless he had discovered something of more importance than merely another clue, Mr. Glass told the police before his departure, he was hopeful that his son had been found.

Over the telephone from Wilkes-Barre last night Rooney told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was not prepared to say that he had found the missing boy, nor could he, he said, reveal any information about the new developments in the case until the boy's parents arrived. Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague of Jersey City, under whose direction Rooney has been working on the search, had no information on the subject other than the message received by Mr. and Mrs. Glass.

Jimmy Glass was 4 years old when he disappeared from the Summer home of his parents at Greeley, Penn., in May, 1915. There has never been a demand for money or ransom presented to the parents by the kidnappers. No information whatever has reached Mr. Glass from the kidnappers, but many clues have been followed in a number of cities, one of which took the parents and the detective to Norman, Okla.

On the day the boy vanished he was accompanying his mother to the Greeley Post Office, about 300 feet distant from his home, and from a window of which his father saw him a moment before he was lost to sight behind a tree at the roadside. Mrs. Glass said she thought her son was following her until she reached the Post Office and missed him. Both parents then searched the road, and later neighbors made a wider search in the district, which was followed by raids by county police on gypsy camps and other places, but no clue was obtained to the kidnappers.

$1,000 GIFT BY PRESIDENT.

Sent to the Ellen Wilson Memorial, an Educational Fund.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 1.—A donation of $1,000 from President Wilson to the Ellen Wilson Memorial, a fund being raised here for awarding scholarships to children in mountain regions of the South, was received today by officers of the memorial.

The President's personal check for that amount was inclosed in a letter from Mrs. Wilson, requesting that it be added to the fund.

The donation will be announced in tomorrow morning's Atlanta Constitution.

TO BOOM COLONEL IN G. O. P.

Jess Leaves Bull Moose to Proselyte in Republican Ranks.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Frank B. Jess, Camden County member of the Progressive State Committee, resigned that place today in order that he might return to the Republican Party and work for the election of National Convention delegates favorable to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency.

Mr. Jess, who is a member of the State Board of Taxes and Assessments, made his position known in a letter addressed to J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, the Bull Moose Chairman. He asserts that in the Republican Party is a "powerful coterie of leaders" who will not be responsive to the overtures of Progressives. They will exert themselves, he says, to have delegates chosen who will be amenable to reactionary influences. Growing sentiment in favor of the Colonel's nomination is apparent, Mr. Jess declares, to every one who does not close his eyes and ears.

PHILIP MORRIS
PLAIN END CORK TIP
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

THE IDEALS, THE ATMOSPHERE, THE *VERY SOUL* OF THE ORIENT ARE WOVEN INTO THESE WONDERFUL

ORIENTAL RUGS

Now on exhibition in the R. H. Macy & Co. Oriental Rug Department. Whether you are a connoisseur, an admirer of handsome Rugs, or simply a lover of all things beautiful—do visit this collection, for rarely will it fall to your lot to see an exhibition of rugs so comprehensive. They are masterpieces in every sense of the word

Our famous Kirmanshahs, Persian Rugs of matchless beauty, have been the talk of the town for weeks past. Chinese Rugs, also, a great variety with their mystic designs and wonderful colorings, are a great attraction. The variety is large, for you have

$240,000 Worth of Rugs to Choose From

If you are searching for rugs unusual, visit Macy's. Your expectations will not be merely fulfilled—they will be exceeded.

We are able to offer you these rugs at moderate prices, for we bought at a time when the market was right.

KIRMANSHAH RUGS, SMALL AND ROOM SIZE

You will find a large variety of sizes and prices in the collection. Among them is a small rug marked $29.75, and larger ones at $47.50. Then come room size rugs as follows:

11.1x8.1	$213	12.0x9.0	$219	8.5x5.6	$138
11.4x8.9	$199	13.1x9.4	$233	10.2x8.8	$179
11.8x9.0	$209	13.4x10.0	$289	11.7x8.6	$197
13.1x10.6	$296	12.8x8.0	$228	12.2x9	$216
11.2x7.2	$163	9.10x5.3	$156	11.5x9	$209

and several hundred other rugs varying in size and price. The largest of these is 20x30 ft., $3,048.

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Final End-of-Season Clearance

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Men's & Young Men's Suits

A Well-Paying Investment are these

Odds and Ends Men's Winter Overcoats

They are reduced at least ⅓ of their original prices, for there are only a few broken sizes of each. The man who finds his size in a style he likes can be congratulated, for he will effect a considerable saving. These coats will come in mighty handy next Winter, and besides, there are still a few cold weeks ahead of us right now.

175 Suits at $10.75
Were $14.75 and $16.75

133 Suits at $13.75
Were $18.50 and $19.75

115 Suits at $18.75
Were $24.75 to $34.75

Also included in the Clearance
90 Pairs Men's Trousers $3.49
Were $4.75 & $5.75
Medium weight trousers suitable for Spring wear. These trousers are made of fine striped worsteds and may be secured in a large variety of styles. Their quality will appeal particularly to the man who is accustomed to pay considerably more for his trousers. Waist sizes ranging from 31 to 36 only.

131 Youths' Suits (with Long Trousers)
Sizes 15, 16 and 17 only
Suits that formerly sold for $12.75 and $9.75
Stylish suits of fancy mixtures with soft roll lapel.
Now $7.75

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Macy's Price Reductions will mean much more to you if you will bear in mind the fact that Macy's Regular Prices are **always** lower than those elsewhere. When Macy's reduces prices your savings are **greatly increased,** for you would save on the original price and again on the reduction. Now look over the above items again and compare former prices with sale prices.

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Pictures that cannot be described but will be ardently coveted when seen

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Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HELP THE Women and Children of France

The New York Committee for the Secours National appeals for the women and children of France who have been deprived of support by the war. Their suffering and sorrows during the Winter have been intensified by scarcity of food and clothing. These people bear heaviest suffering without complaint. Money and clothing are needed at once.

MYRON T. HERRICK.

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, Treasurer, 16 East 47th Street.

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
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Originated in America the Treatment of CONSTIPATION by Internal Lubrication
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Full Pint 50 Cents

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

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THE IDEAL DENTAL CREAM
Not On Sale Until After April 1st.
Something Better for Your Teeth.

OLD FALSE TEETH
BOUGHT
IN ANY CONDITION
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AMERICAN TOOTH CO.
45 W. 34th St. & 64 W. 35th St., Room 704.
127 W. 125th St., Opp Koch's.
583 Fulton St., Opp. 5 & 10c Store, Brooklyn.

OLD ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES.

The Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday, has particulars of scarce prints and paintings dear to the collector.—Advt.

DIAZ REVOLT BACKED BY VILLA AND ZAPATA

His Friends Say Mexican Chiefs Agreed to Co-operate at El Paso Conference.

JUNTA THERE, THEY ASSERT

Financial Backing for Widespread Uprising Reported—Victories For Carranzistas.

EL PASO, Tex., March 1.—Felix Diaz, who is a nephew of the former Mexican President, Porfirio Diaz, and who is said to have landed on the east coast of Mexico to launch a new revolt, has effected an understanding with Zapata and the followers of Villa, according to friends of the later here. They declared today that conferences held here last week with emissaries of Diaz had resulted in an agreement among the leaders.

A junta, it was also stated, had been established here, but Federal officials who examined refugee Mexicans suspected of being interested in the movement said they were unable to get definite information concerning its operations.

Villa followers frankly declared that their leader, the proscribed Chihuahua chieftain, would willingly co-operate with Diaz. Villa previously had an understanding with Zapata. Villa's principal desire, they said, was to overthrow Carranza, and he would give or accept any aid in accomplishing that purpose.

Villa partisans who said they took part in the conferences declared they had been assured that Diaz was amply provided with funds to finance a far-reaching revolt in Mexico, but that no proof was furnished them.

If Diaz has sufficient financial backing, they declared, his revolt would succeed. If not, it would fail.

DENIES REPORT OF DIAZ.

Mexican Official Calls Rumors of Pending Revolt Untrue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, March 1.—Sub-Secretary of War Pesqueira declared tonight:

"It is untrue that Felix Diaz has entered or is about to enter Mexican territory. Reports to this effect are dreams of reactionaries who want a leader to continue their criminal strife in Mexico."

Benjamin Argumedo, the chieftain who led the last movement against the Constitutionalists in Northern Mexico, was shot at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the courtyard of the Durango City Penitentiary.

MEXICO CITY, March 1.—It was announced at the military headquarters here that signal successes had been won today in the campaign in the State of Puebla, where, it was said, the entire region had been cleared of Zapata forces by Government troops after thirty-six hours of severe fighting.

It was also reported that Government troops had made advances in various sectors of the military lines in the State of Morelos.

It was stated in official circles today that General Carranza and his staff probably would visit the cities of Irapuato, Leon, Zamora, and Morelia before returning to the provisional capital at Queretaro.

It was ascertained here today that the man named Harris, whose death at the hands of bandits in Sombrerete was reported from Torreon was Edward H. Harris, assistant superintendent of the Sombrerete Mining Company, an American corporation. Harris was acting for Louis Heldt, superintendent, for whose safety apprehension was felt here today. The American Consul at Durango was requested to report at once concerning Heldt.

BERLIN POST FOR HARRIMAN.

New Yorker Will Succeed Kirk as Secretary of the Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Oliver Bishop Harriman of New York, a nephew of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, has been designated as Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin and will sail on the Scandinavian liner Frederik VII. on Saturday. Mr. Harriman will succeed Alexander Comstock Kirk of Chicago, who has been Secretary of Embassy at Berlin since last August, and who will be transferred to the American Embassy at Constantinople.

Mr. Harriman was born in New York in 1887, attended Rugby Preparatory School, and the Morristown School, and spent three years at Harvard. Then he engaged in fruit growing in West Virginia for two years and after serving as private secretary to the Ambassador to Chile was appointed, after examination, Secretary of Embassy of Class Five on Oct. 15, 1915. Since then, he has been undergoing instructions in the State Department, being attached to the office of Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips. His designation as Secretary at Berlin will be his first assignment to a diplomatic post since his appointment of Secretary of Embassy.

Mr. Kirk, who is being transferred to Constantinople, is a graduate of Yale, of the Paris Ecole des Sciences Politiques and of the Harvard Law School. He became private secretary of the Third Assistant Secretary of State in 1915, and was assigned to Berlin last August.

REPORTS PHILIPPINE BILL.

House Committee Favors Senate Measure, Including Independence.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Philippine bill, including the Clark amendment as passed by the Senate, providing for independence at any time between two and four years, in the President's discretion, was reported favorably to the House today by the Insular Affairs Committee, by a vote of eleven to eight.

Republican members protested against the committee's action and announced that they would make a minority report. The reporting of the Senate measure was the culmination of a parliamentary struggle in committee between Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans pointed out that the Democrats, after having perfected the Jones bill, differing materially with the Senate bill, had adopted the Senate bill without even reading it in committee.

In quick succession motions to eliminate the Clark amendment, to substitute the Jones bill, and other propositions were voted down on party lines.

HALT RIKER'S ISLAND PLAN.

Injunction Stops Garbage Contract —Aldermen Vote for Delay.

By a vote of 34 to 27, and after much speechmaking, the Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, put over for one week consideration of the proposal to concur with the Board of Estimate in the issue of $1,500,000 corporate stock to allow the erection of a garbage disposal plant on Riker's Island.

The action of the Board did not meet the approval of a delegation from the Bronx, who are opposed to the plant and who wanted an immediate vote. This delegation crowded into the small gallery and several times interrupted the proceedings. It drew a reprimand from the President by applauding the speeches of their Aldermen on the floor.

While the roll was being called, Street Commissioner Fetherston, in the Municipal Building, was served with an injunction in a taxpayers' action, restraining him from going on with the letting of the contract for the building of the Riker's Island plant. The restraining order was signed by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court, and was obtained by Stanchfield & Levy, attorneys for the Marion Realty Company of the Bronx. The order is returnable tomorrow.

The entire east side of the Bronx is up in arms against the use of Riker's Island for reducing city garbage. The residents of the borough, under the leadership of the Bronx Board of Trade, charge that it will depreciate real estate values and be a menace to health.

REPAID BY BRANDEIS OUT OF OWN POCKET

Released Firm from Appearing for Shoe Men's Alliance, His Partner Testifies.

EXPLAINS MACHINE LEASES

Nominee First Upheld Them on Information Given by President of the Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The defense of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston by his law partner, Edward F. McClennen, before the Senate's sub-committee now considering Mr. Brandeis's fitness for the Supreme Court of the United States, continued today for several hours. Mr. McClennen devoted himself particularly to Mr. Brandeis's relations to the United Shoe Machinery Company. Mr. Brandeis, before his more recent attacks on the company began, was a director of the company and one of its leading counsel, and Mr. McClennen sought to show that there was no real inconsistency in this.

Mr. McClennen admitted that Mr. Brandeis had appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1906 in opposition to legislation aimed at modifying the leases of the United Shoe Machinery Company, since assailed as illegal by Mr. Brandeis. Though Mr. Brandeis at that time had been a director of the company for many years, ever since its organization, and made an elaborate argument in support of the leases, which he described as beneficial both to the company and the leasees, Mr. McClennen said that his partner's knowledge of the nature of the leases came to him through Sidney W. Winslow, President of the company, and that his subsequent attacks were made when he learned at first hand what was the practical effect of the leases he had helped to frame.

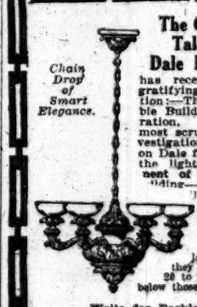
Before Mr. Brandeis resigned from the directorate of the company, said Mr. McClennen, he had been counsel for shoe manufacturers as well as for the shoe machinery company, and when he appeared before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee he had felt himself there in the interests of both his own company and the manufacturers. This led Senator Cummins of Iowa, a member of the sub-committee, to say that he had not known that Mr. Brandeis was accused of double dealing at that time against the company he officially represented, and Mr. McClennen explained that Mr. Brandeis merely spoke for two groups, both of which opposed the suggested legislation.

Independent manufacturers, who formed the Shoe Manufacturers' Alliance to obtain machinery free from certain conditions imposed by the United Shoe Machinery Company, employed the Brandeis firm as counsel in 1911, Mr. McClennen said, paying the firm $2,500.

"Mr. Brandeis returned $2,500 to the Alliance out of his own funds," Mr. McClennen said. "We are a firm practicing law for pay, and Mr. Brandeis felt that, while we could stand for him to give his time to public causes, it was a little hard on the rest of us when there was a client willing to pay, not to get it."

As to Mr. Winslow's complaint that Mr. Brandeis had misrepresented the facts about the shoe machinery company in appearing before Congressional committees, the witness said it was unfair to take a sentence now and then out of Mr. Brandeis's statements; the statements should be considered as a whole.

Stephen S. Gregory of Chicago, former President of the American Bar Association, testified that Mr. Brandeis's reputation throughout the country was excellent. The hearing will continue tomorrow.



The Creative Talent of Dale Designers has recently won gratifying recognition:—The Equitable Building Corporation, after the most scrupulous investigation, decided on Dale fixtures for the lighting equipment of their new Maine—the largest lding in the world. Our factory prices were undoubtedly a large factor—they are always 20 to 35 per cent below those of retailers

Chain Drop of Smart Elegance.

Write for Booklet, "Lighting the Home" or, better still, call at our showrooms Also a full line of Portable Desk Table, and Floor Lamps.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co., 109 West 13th Street, NEW YORK.

POISONS HERSELF AND BABY

Mrs. Cross May Die, but the Child Probably Will Recover.

Brooding over ill-health, Mrs. Laura Cross of 19 Milton Street, Newark, yesterday gave her eleven-months-old baby boy a solution of poison and drank some of the same solution in an attempt to end her life. Both are in the City Hospital.

The woman is in a serious condition, but the child will probably recover. The family is in poor circumstances.

Y. W. C. A. TO CELEBRATE.

Fiftieth Anniversary Will Be Observed Tomorrow.

The official celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Young Women's Christian Association in this country will take place in Carnegie Hall tomorrow night, when, simultaneously with every branch of the Association throughout the country, the New York Association will hold a service of rejoicing. The dinners and pageants that took place in February were preliminary to this actual celebration.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, will deliver an address, and a chorus of 300 voices, from choral clubs of the local association, under the direction of Earl A. Wayne, will take part in the service. In Carnegie Hall, as at every jubilee service, a collection will be taken, which will go to the Grace H. Dodge Memorial Endowment Fund of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., of which Miss Dodge was President from its beginning.

Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, who is on the committee in charge of the service, reports that the fund has already reached $100,000, and that the Association hoped by the end of the month to increase that sum to half a million dollars. The committee includes Mrs. Henry Sloan Coffin, Mrs. Charlton Wallace, Miss Sarah C. Wells, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Dorothy Andrews, Miss Florence O'Neill, Mlle. Margaret Tissot, Miss Edith L. Jardine, Miss Eleanor J. Crawford, Miss Evelyn Newman, Miss Beatrice Lownes, Miss Dorothy Dickinson, Miss Edna Wells, Mrs. Cecilia H. Cabaniss, Mrs. Stephen Baker, and Mrs. C. P. Coleman.

DAWN OF A NEW ERA

JACKSON HEIGHTS

We have at Jackson Heights similar conditions to those that existed in the Bronx when the present subway was opened—low priced land; population seeking homes, and rapid transit. The difference is, that the Bronx is one-half hour's ride from the Grand Central Station, while Jackson Heights will be only fifteen minutes.

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Tribune Building
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EASY OF ACCESS
EXCELLENT SERVICE
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OFFICES
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EDWARD J. HOGAN,
AGENT, on Premises.
Tel. Beekman 3000.
Or Woolworth Building.

NOTICE.

On and after March 1, Mr. Otto Fukushima's connection with this company ceases.
TONYING & CO.,
S. MA.
New York, March 1, 1916.

LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES.

Autograph letters of famous authors, actors, statesmen, and military leaders may be met with in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Advt.

WE SELL SO SOCONY KEROSENE OIL
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
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Buy Your Kerosene Where You See This Sign

SAFEST and BEST

IT is the Socony sign—displayed by all dealers who sell genuine Socony (So-CO-ny) Kerosene Oil.

A good product is worth giving a name to. Accordingly, we have given the trademarked name Socony to our best grade of kerosene oil. Ask for Socony and you are sure of getting the best.

Every gallon of Socony Kerosene conforms to certain fixed standards of quality. And quality is just as important in kerosene as it is in any of the other things you buy from your grocer—sugar, or flour or butter.

Socony Kerosene is free from dirt or other impurities, burns with a clear full flame, and does not make wick crust. It is so much better than ordinary kerosene that it is decidedly worth asking for.

Say "Socony" to the grocer's boy when he comes to take your oil can. Look for the Socony sign in the window of the grocery, hardware or general store where you buy your kerosene.

It is a quality sign and one of the easiest ways to recognize a reliable dealer.

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

Standard Oil Company of New York
NEW YORK—BUFFALO Principal Offices ALBANY—BOSTON

the soup of the epicure

Our "next-best" advertisement is our kitchen

Words cannot compete with taste. Nothing can advertise Franco-American Soups so well as—Franco-American Soups. Their quality "speaks" from every spoonful—announces that rare, fine touch of the culinary expert so prized by those with whom eating achieves the distinction of an Art.

It would be something less than truth to dismiss the kitchens where these soups are made simply by calling them "model." In every detail, to be sure, they are modern, scrupulously sanitary, scientific. But visitors who come here detect more than this. One called it "Enthusiasm"; another, "Conscience." And a third said: "In the Franco-American vocabulary there is no such word as 'Inferior'!"

Merely heat before serving
Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*
At the better stores

Franco-American Soups

after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS

formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.

"Let us give you a taste of our quality"

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO

W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876, AND IS NOW THE LARGEST MAKER OF $3.00, $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 & $5.00 SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES
VALUE GUARANTEED

For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. His name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. They are the best known shoes in the world.

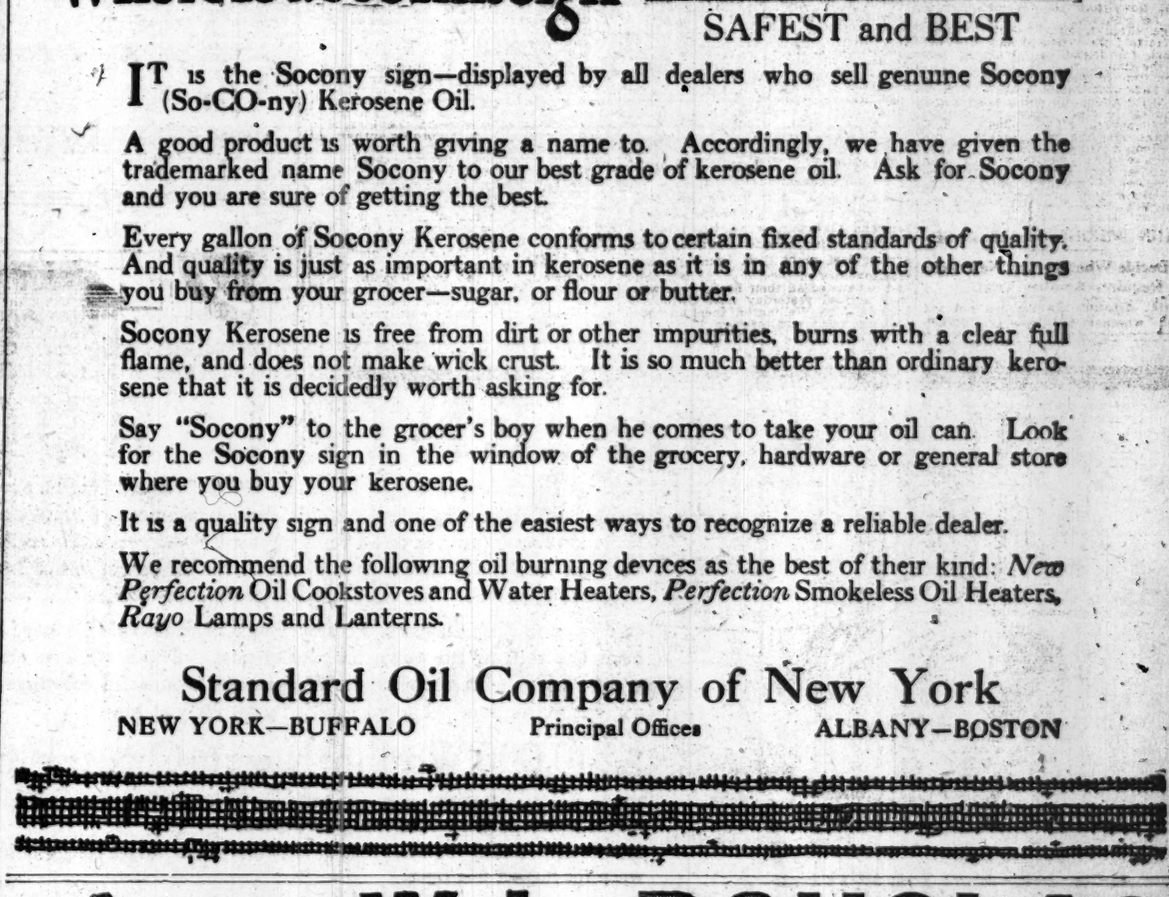
W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the most carefully selected leathers, after the latest models, in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., under the direction and personal inspection of a most perfect organization and the highest paid skilled shoemakers; all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes in the world.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 SHOES are just as good for style, fit and wear as other makes costing $6 to $8, the only perceptible difference is the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 and $3.50 SHOES hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

Boys' School and Dress Shoes $2.00 and $2.50. Best in the World.



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847 Broadway, near 14th St.
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1495 Broadway (Times Sq.)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
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*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $4.00 shoes for women.*

SIEGEL, RELEASED, IS AGAIN ON BAIL

Ex-Merchant Gives $25,000 Bond on Remaining Indictments Against Him.

WILL RE-ENTER BUSINESS

On Broadway Before Snow Melts, He Says—Goes to Geneseo and Will Visit Chicago Before Returning.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—Henry Siegel was liberated from the Monroe County Penitentiary at 1:30 o'clock this morning. He was rearrested immediately by Sheriff George H. Root of Livingston County on a bench warrant. The Sheriff took his prisoner to the Court House, where Siegel was released in $25,000 bail.

The former New York merchant and banker, who was convicted in Geneseo in Nov. 23, 1914, on a charge of obtaining credit on false statements and accepting deposits as a banker when he knew he was insolvent, and who was sentenced to a term of ten months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000, was rearrested on a warrant sent here by District Attorney William A. Wheeler of Livingston County.

Sheriff Root, who served the warrant, was accompanied by Siegel's attorney, Dallas C. Newton of Geneseo. Siegel was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice George A. Benton in Chambers. The bail of $25,000 was furnished by the National Surety Company of New York.

There are thirteen indictments hanging over Siegel's head, but there is a question whether these ever will be tried. Siegel and his attorney contend that there was an oral agreement with former District Attorneys Whitman and Perkins that there should be no further prosecution. They insist that this agreement must be lived up to.

On leaving the Court House Siegel was met by his nephews, James and Leo Siegel, of Detroit, Mich. With them he went to Geneseo, where he made certain friends at the time of his trial there. He will leave Geneseo for Chicago Friday night. He will remain with a brother in Chicago several weeks maturing his plans. He expects to go to New York early in May. He expects to re-enter business.

William Craig, Warden of the penitentiary here, said tonight that Siegel told him just before leaving the penitentiary this morning that he would be in business in Broadway "before snow was off the ground," and that in "just the briefest period" he would square himself with all his creditors. He said his failure had revealed a source of weakness that he did not know he possessed; now that he was better prepared he would be able to regain his prestige through added business acumen. He told the Warden that he would not lack for friends or financial help when the time came.

"The time is most opportune for me to get back into business again. There is no doubt about my being able to get the money to start again. Already I have had several offers. One of them is to take over the management of the Siegel-Cooper Store in Chicago. Other offers have come from New York, and still another has been made right here in Rochester. I intend to spend a week here looking over the ground on my way back to New York from Chicago."

SWANN WEIGHS SIEGEL CASE.

Will Decide Whether Any New Issue Requires Another Trial.

District Attorney Swann has not yet decided whether to prosecute Henry Siegel on the remaining indictments. Letters received by Mr. Swann from Governor Whitman and ex-District Attorney Perkins confirmed the statements made by Siegel's lawyers that the banker before and after his trial entered into oral agreements with the District Attorney's office which would preclude further prosecution.

But Mr. Swann said these agreements would not be binding upon him if he should find some new issue in the eleven left-over indictments which had not been thrashed out at the trial. To set the matter at rest he intends to thoroughly examine the minutes of the trial.

Governor Whitman informed Mr. Swann yesterday that there was an understanding between his office when he was District Attorney and Siegel's lawyers prior to the trial whereby it was virtually agreed that no new indictments should be found against Siegel if he consented to an amendment of those already pending to include all the issues required for the trial of the case.

"Of course, you understand," wrote Governor Whitman, "that no District Attorney can stipulate that Grand Juries will not indict, and there was no stipulation or agreement of any kind that subsequent Grand Juries might not indict this defendant, but I think that it was clearly understood, although I don't recall that there was any written stipulation, that, all of the facts having been presented to a jury and a judgment of a court having been given, the District Attorney would not proceed to try another one of the indictments of practically the same state of facts.

"You will recall that there was a stay granted in the execution of the sentence in order that the defendant might make such provision for restitution as he should be able, and the defendant's incarceration began during the term of my successor, Mr. Perkins. Of course I know nothing about any subsequent arrangements, but I am willing to assume entire responsibility in the matter, although, of course, I realize that it is for you to decide what procedure you desire to adopt. I, myself, did not feel warranted, in the light of all the circumstances, in proceeding again under one of the other indictments."

With reference to the agreement made with Siegel after his trial, ex-District Attorney Perkins sent this statement to Mr. Swann yesterday:

"At the time the defendant began to serve his sentence I was District Attorney, and his counsel consulted me as to my intentions in regard to bringing to trial any of the other indictments. I told him it was at that time my opinion that in the event the defendant took no appeal and served his term of imprisonment I should not move either to bring him to trial or to ask indictments upon any of the other matters which were known to the prosecution at the time the pending indictments were filed, for the reason that I regarded the action of the sentencing Judge, when he inflicted a penalty of less than the maximum, as the equivalent of a declaration by that Judge that he considered the sentence he did impose adequate punishment for all the defendant's criminal acts of which such Judge had information; that I believed any other Judge would take the same view of his action; that I believed any further trial would have to be held in Livingston County; that under the charge of the Judge before whom Siegel was convicted there could be no conviction for any offense of a grade higher than a misdemeanor; that I believed the charge would probably be accepted by the court as the law of the case, and that I did not feel warranted in putting this county again to the expense of a trial, in view of the small probability that such trial would result in the further imprisonment of the defendant.

"I further stated to defendant's counsel that I did not make this statement as a stipulation or agreement, but only as an expression of my then personal opinion, which opinion might thereafter change. I may add that I never did change it or see any reason for changing it; that thereafter on several occasions committees representing creditors of the defendant asked me to institute proceedings for his further prosecution, and that on each of such occasions I declined to do so for the reasons above stated."

Disabled Tanker Towed to Port.

The tank steamer Wellington, which was disabled by leaky boilers early Monday morning when 135 miles south of Scotland Lightship, was towed into port by the British steamer Fararlo, which arrived last night from Bombay. Several towlines snapped and the two ships had exhausted all their heavy rope when they arrived yesterday near Swinburne Island. The Wellington then anchored to await the arrival of tugs.

PARK PUMP CALLED A VIOLATION OF LAW

Attorney Levy Declares Even Commissioner Ward Can't Give Legal Consent.

LAND BELONGS TO PEOPLE

Both Sides Argue the Borglum Injunction Suit and Justice Finch Reserves Decision.

Justice Edward R. Finch heard arguments in the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit brought by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, for a temporary injunction against the Board of Water Supply to prevent the erection of a pumping station in Morningside Park. After argument by both sides, Justice Finch instructed counsel to file memoranda on legal points before noon today. He reserved decision.

Isaac H. Levy, of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, counsel for Mr. Borglum, contended that the Board of Water Supply intended to put up the building without asking permission of the Park Department, the Municipal Art Commission, or the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Levy said no one had power to devote park lands to other purposes without the consent of some body representing the rights of the people.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson, for the Board of Water Supply, contended that the present structure in Morningside Park was only temporary, whereupon Mr. Levy called the Justice's attention to a letter written by the Board of Water Supply to the Park Commissioner on Feb. 9, in which it was said that "the heavier parts of the steel frame have been so placed that they might become part of the permanent structure."

Justice Finch ruled, however, that the question was one properly to be considered, even if the present structure were temporary and the Board of Water Supply merely threatened to put up a permanent structure in violation of law.

Mr. Levy during his argument said:

Mr. Levy's Argument.

"The plaintiff is not acting in the interests of the Park Commissioner, nor does he feel any resentment against the Board of Water Supply. The question as to whether permanent structures can be erected in the park without the consent of the Park Commissioner, and of the will of some other department of the city, is important to the taxpayers and residents of the City of New York, and equally important is it that no municipal body should transcend the limits of its statutory authority.

"It is true that for certain reasons this particular place is a desirable place for the construction of the equipment for the purpose of draining the aqueduct, so as to repair or clean it. The law has provided the procedure by which anybody may obtain rights to erect permanent structures in the public parks, and the considerations that may be urged either for or against the convenience or necessity of erecting a permanent structure at this place ought to be presented before those bodies or authorities provided by law for the consideration of such questions.

"The purpose of this application is not to restrain the work of temporary construction nor is it the purpose to restrain the erection of a permanent structure at the park. The sole purpose is to restrain the work of permanent construction until such time as the Board of Water Supply shall have made proper application to the proper authorities, so that the Park Commissioner, the Board of Aldermen, and the taxpayers of the City of New York in general may be heard, and so that they may have an opportunity, in accordance with law, to present their views.

"It is also true that a permit for the erection of a temporary structure at this point was granted to the Board of Water Supply by the Park Commissioner, and apparently it was in the contemplation of the two departments that there should be erected a permanent building at this point, and, with this in view, plans were prepared and considered, and some work on the temporary structure was done that was adapted for permanent use.

The Times Disclosures.

"This was the situation until the early part of February, when, by items appearing in one of the newspapers, it was called to the attention of the Park Commissioner that the work that was being done under the sanction of a temporary permit was in fact permanent work, and the situation at the time when this suit was brought can be best presented by certain letters that passed between the Park Commissioner and the Board of Water Supply following that disclosure.

"The views of the plaintiff and the answers to the contentions that may be made on behalf of the defendants are best presented by the letter of the Park Commissioner dated Feb. 11, 1916.

"It is apparent from the letter of the Board of Water Sppply that part of the present structure is permanent work, and that it is planned to use this in connection with a permanent structure, and that is the intention of the Board of Water Supply to proceed with the construction of a permanent building at this point.

"It is important to all concerned, and to the Board of Water Supply as well as to the Park Commissioner and the taxpayers who are represented by the plaintiff, that the real question involved in this controversy should be determined, and that there should be no attempt at evasion. It is plainly apparent that the real question in this case is, first, whether the Board of Water Supply can erect a permanent structure in a public park without the consent of the Park Commissioner, and without the approval of the plans by the Landscape Architect and the Municipal Art Commission, but more important whether such permanent building may be erected without the consent of some other body authorized to divert the public parks to a permanent use other than for park purposes.

"The fee to this land is in the City of New York, and the right to appropriate it permanently to any other use resides not in the Park Commissioner, but in the Board of Aldermen, who for the purpose of ownership of public land represent the City of New York."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholson confined his argument almost entirely to the question of whether the present structure was temporary. The affidavit of Commissioner Charles N. Chadwick, of the Board of Water Supply, said that the frame work was "purely of a temporary character" and that it would be "entirely removed and replaced by a permanent structure."

HAVE FEASIBLE PUMP PLAN.

Committee Believes New Idea Submitted to It Solves Problem.

The engineers of the Department of Water Supply and the committee appointed by the American Institute of Consulting Engineers to consider the possibility of keeping the pumping station out of Morningside Park will meet at noon today.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee, said last evening a novel engineering idea had been advanced which might solve the whole difficulty. It was outlined in a letter written to the committee. This and other plans would be discussed at the conference. Mr. Bolton said, adding that the more his associates and he worked on the problem the more confidence they felt in the many ways which were presented for its solution.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has had a number of photographs taken from various angles, showing how the pumping station destroys the appearance of the park and obstructs the view.

CAPTORS GOT $20,000 OF HIS, LYMAN SAYS

Fugitive, Brought from Florida, Declares Sum Was in an Envelope.

TO BE ARRAIGNED TODAY

After Wife Meets Him in Philadelphia, He Is Locked Up in the Tombs on His Arrival Here.

Dr. J. Grant Lyman, who has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in connection with his operations under the guise of the brokerage firm of John H. Putnam & Co. of 68 Broad Street, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Florida. He was met at West Philadelphia by his wife, who was permitted to talk to him during the run into this city. Then she went to her hotel, while Lyman was brought to the Federal Building. After a brief talk with Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton and Post Office Inspector McQuillan he was taken to the Tombs. He will be arraigned this morning before a Judge of the Federal District Court.

Lyman is more than six feet high and fairly stout. He is clean shaven and carries himself well. He was dressed yesterday in a long brown raglan, a black soft felt hat, and a soft collar.

Lyman had little to say as he went through the formalities of surrender to the Marshal here, but Deputy Marshal W. D. Vinzant of Tampa, Fla., as he was called upon to hand over the "body of J. Grant Lyman" remarked, with an air of relief, "There goes 240 pounds of human flesh off my hands."

Lyman denied that John H. Putnam & Co. was insolvent, and asserted last night that he intended to take the business out of the hands of the receiver, J. L. Lyttle. He also suggested that it would be well if the Federal authorities here would make rigid inquiries regarding money he said had been taken from him. Mr. Lyttle had received a telegram stating that about $15,000 in cash would come to the Putnam business from Florida. The message said also some stock certificates were being held there, but Lyman suggested that there was an envelope containing twenty $1,000 bills which had not been accounted for, as he had the money at the time of his arrest.

To Deputy Marshal Vinzant, who, with Deputy Marshal C. L. Hathcock and Post Office Inspectors Mayhew, Swain, and Kenyon, brought him from Florida, Lyman had said he intended escaping to Honduras, where he would be safe from extradition, and that he had put into St. Petersburg, Fla., to purchase a $1,500 vessel to take him across the Gulf of Mexico.

He reckoned that he had $40,000 in cash and securities aboard, and as all the crew were going ashore he dispersed it about his person, about $14,000 being in a belt, the $20,000 in the envelope in a pocket, and either cash or securities concealed in other pockets.

Suddenly, he said, he found himself set upon by a gang of men, who exhibited a warrant, and then, he said, made dives for his pockets to extract his bills. The men were, he asserted, Chief of Police Easter, two firemen, and two citizens.

For a time Lyman refused to admit he was the John H. Putnam wanted in New York, but acknowledged he was the Lyman who had been arrested in California.

The party left Tampa on Monday night, and had to sit up in the day coach, as they could not get berths. The next evening, however, they had a drawing room, and Lyman remarked, as he slipped on his silk pajamas, that it was the first time for ten days he had been able to undress. Then he began to talk to Vinzant.

If he had been permitted to run the Putnam office six weeks longer, he said, he would have cleaned up $1,000,000.

"If they had let me do that," he said, "I would have risked a life term."

When Vinzant asked him where all the money was, he replied: "Let them find it, if they can."

Lyman boasted that he had not dealt with "ordinary suckers," but with "smart" men, whom it would have been a pleasure to outwit.

"I put them into a good thing," he said. "Why, Ohio Oil went up from 160 to 260 and I didn't buy any. I could have made more by investing than by doing as I did. But how was I to know it was going up?"

Then he showed Vinzant visiting cards printed in half a dozen names which he had used, and said that the softest snap he had ever had was in Switzerland, selling premium bonds.

"If they would deport me," he asserted, "I would go straight back there. It was only the war that made me leave."

When asked about his departure from New York, Lyman said he got out on the day on which the Post Office inspectors first went to his office.

"On the day I left I called up the office and was told there was nothing doing," he said. "Then I took a taxi and drove five miles and called again, with the same result. So I got out."

It is supposed that Lyman called the office while the Post Office inspectors actually were present there.

Name Burden and De Bragga.

Republicans of the Second Congressional District met at Schuetzen Park, Astoria, last night and indorsed no candidate for President, but resolutions adopted advised that he be a straight-out Republican. Robert W. Higbie of Jamaica was named for Presidential Elector; Theron H. Burden and Joseph H. De Bragga for district delegates to the Chicago Convention, and Herbert C. Conklin and Robert H. Wickert alternates. The names will be voted on at the primary on April 4.

"ADMINISTRATORS' IMPERATIVE SALE of The Blakeslee Galleries Collection"

The American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

NOW ON FREE VIEW FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

and continuing until the morning of the date of Sale, inclusive

Nearly Five Hundred

Old and Modern Paintings

of the Early English, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and American Schools

From the widely known

Blakeslee Galleries

OF WHICH, ON APPLICATION OF THE COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY AND MRS. THERON J. BLAKESLEE, ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE THERON J. BLAKESLEE, SURROGATE COHALAN HAS ORDERED A PUBLIC SALE TO BE MADE.

The Unrestricted Public Sale will be held

In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

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FINE WEATHER FAVORS GIANTS AND YANKEES IN THEIR TRAINING

TWO GIANT NINES BATTLE AT MARLIN

Volunteer Pitchers Heartily Pounded in Six-Inning Game Under Broiling Sun.

HOME RUNS IN ABUNDANCE

Doyle and Cole in the Limelight—Benton, Palermo, and Rodriguez on Hand and Ready for Work.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 1.—The Giants took advantage of the hot weather today by putting in two hours at practice this morning and playing a six-inning game between picked teams this afternoon. It was the warmest day Marlin has offered for training purposes in three years. This afternoon a blazing sun drove spectators into the shade and forced the temperature up to 85.

The players, after two hours of hard work this morning, were rather spiritless until McGraw started the afternoon practice game. This took their minds off the weather and brought back their enthusiasm.

The few pitchers here are getting plenty of work in batting practice, so McGraw called for volunteer twirlers this afternoon. Eddie Brannick, business manager of the expedition, took the box for a team captained by himself, and outfielder Roesinger undertook the same task for a nine bossed by Catcher Wendell. Roesinger was knocked out of the box in one inning, but Brannick weathered a shower of hits and his side won in the sixth by a score of 11 to 10, after the Wendells had tied the score by two home runs.

There was not much real baseball but plenty of action, which is what McGraw is after.

Doyle and Cole furnished the batting features. The amateur star from Cleveland contributed two doubles, a single and a home run, and his fielding for the losing team was high class. Doyle also made four hits, one being a home run. The two teams made twenty-five hits for a total of forty-four bases.

Rube Benton, the left hander, reported this afternoon, a few days in advance of the other veterans. He came direct from his home in North Carolina. The two Cuban recruits, Palmero and Rodriguez, came in on the same train. Both are in shape as they have been playing baseball all Winter.

Outfielder Sharman put on a uniform this afternoon, but he is still lame and can perform only light training stunts. Outfielder Jacobson and first baseman Hunter are on the sick list, the former with tonsilitis and the latter with a heavy cold.

McGraw shook up the batting orders again today and the teams played with the following line-ups:

Brannicks—Brainard, s. s.; Doyle, 2b; Harrison, l. f.; Schupp, c. f.; Shepner, 2b; Kelly, 1b; Ritter, r. f.; Sandberg, c.; Brannick, p.

Wendells—Cole, c. f.; Farrell, l. f.; Thorpe, r. f.; Kenny, 1b; Babbington, 2b; Martin, s. s.; Wendell, c.; Roesinger and Elsh, p.; Kercker, 3b.

The score by innings:

							R.	H.	E.
Brannicks	4	5	0	0	1	1	—11	13	1
Wendells	0	0	6	1	0	3	—10	12	5

Two-base hits—Harrison, Cole (2). Three-base hits—Elsh, Doyle. Home runs—Thorpe, Cole, Farrell, Kenny, Doyle. Umpire—Christy Mathewson.

BUSY DAY FOR YANKEES.

Manager Donovan Assigns Magee and Maisel to Outfield.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 1.—Except Frank Baker, home-run hitter and third baseman; Paddy Baumann, utility infielder, and Señor Aragon of Cuba, another utility infielder, the Yankees are all here. The latest invoice shows there are forty-three players in Macon, and this number does not include Coaches Charles Farrell, Germany Schaefer, and Joe Kelley.

Manager Donovan had the most eventful practice this morning and afternoon in good weather since coming to Macon. Lee Magee, Roy Hartzell, Walter Pipp, Frank Gilhooley, and Roger Peckinpaugh, who arrived yesterday, jumped into work, and both sessions went along with a rush.

Harry Sparrow, business manager, brought another division of talent to town shortly after midnight. These were Hugh High, Luther Boone, Fritz Maisel, Robert Shawkey, Ray Fisher, and Eugene Layden. Doc Cook and Tim Hendryx, outfielders, arrived this morning.

Interesting developments of the day were the assigning by Manager Donovan of Magee and Maisel to outfield posts for fielding practice. This was not unexpected, but it was the first evidence of Donovan's intentions regarding these two men. All moves at present are tentative, but, so far as Magee and Maisel are concerned, all that remains to keep them in the outfield permanently, except in the unlikely event of somebody crowding them aside, is for the infield problems to work themselves out without Magee or Maisel.

The first practice for the late arrivals was batting. They hit in the following order, the style of batting being given to show what is on hand in the way of right and left-handed hitters: Magee, left; Hartzell, left; Peckinpaugh, right; Gilhooley, left; Layden, left; Miller, right; High, left; Boone, right; Brown, right; Smith, right; Nunamaker, right; Gedeon, right; Cable, right; McGovern, left; Maisel, right; Pipp, left; Mullen, right. Tipple, Love, and Piercy, who have had considerable pitching practice, had sufficient speed to bother the newcomers. Optics rusty from a Winter's disuse had trouble locating the ball sent up with the stuff which the three pitchers named were able to put on it.

The arrangement for the first fielding practice in which a number of probable regulars took part had High and Hartzell in left, Magee in centre, Gilhooley in right, and Maisel, inaugurating his shift from the infield, capering between Magee and Gilhooley, so that it was hard to tell whether he was a centre or right fielder. Whichever he was, he speared fly balls with as much ease as any of the others.

The infield lineup in practice had Pipp at first, Mullen and Gedeon at second, Peck and Cable at short, Boone at third. The last named did some effective defensive work.

GRANT MAY LEAVE GIANTS.

Veteran Infielder Not Likely to Go to Marlin to Train.

When the second squad of Giants leaves this city for Marlin Springs tomorrow morning it is likely that Eddie Grant, the utility infielder, will not be among the players. Grant is a lawyer and has an office in Boston, and has decided to give up baseball for his law practice.

Grant entered professional baseball in 1905, when he played a few games with the Cleveland Club. He went from there to Jersey City, and in 1907 joined the Philadelphia Club of the National League. He played third base for the Phillies until 1910, when he was transferred to Cincinnati. The New York Club bought him from the Reds in 1912. While with the Giants Grant has played second and third base as a utility infielder.

Tigers Buy Pitcher Kaiserling.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 1.—Pitcher George Kaiserling was notified at his home here today that he has been sold by the Newark Federal League Club to the Detroit Americans.

HIGH BILLIARD AVERAGE.

Poggenburg Makes Best Record of Class A Event in Defeating Klinger.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. S. Appleby	1	0	46	9 13-48
E. W. Gardner	1	0	45	9 3-41
C. Heddon	1	0	81	10 10-39
J. F. Poggenburg	1	0	44	11 15-35
M. D. Brown	1	1	57	8 34-37
E. T. Appleby	0	2	36	6 11-43
J. Klinger	0	2	56	8 35-40

The highest average thus far made in the Class A amateur billiard championship at the Arion Society was recorded last night by J. Ferdinand Poggenburg when he defeated Jacob Klinger of Austria by a score of 400 to 275. And not only did the former international champion make an average of 11 15-35, but he furnished a most interesting exhibition of billiard technique.

Poggenburg was in wonderful stroke. He did not make any startlingly high runs, but he counted consistently from the outset by pretty balkline work, and the Austrian could not match this superior play. Klinger was outclassed even at his best, and the result was never in doubt after the first few innings.

Poggenburg was out after the points, but he did not sacrifice the real principles of the game to point getting. He realized what some of the others seemed to forget—that it was balkline billiards that was expected. Heddon is the only other contestant who has displayed anything except an open table game.

Klinger tried to play balkline, but he failed to count consistently through lack of sure execution. He played what would be termed in tennis a soft game, and his great care manifested itself in repeated misses of easy shots. In point of high run the Austrian surpassed Poggenburg, gathering a cluster of 56 points in the eleventh inning by close nursing.

Poggenburg made two good runs during the match, one of 44 and the other of 42. The latter particularly showed high-class billiard skill. Most of the points were made without recourse to long drives, and at one point in the run there was an interesting demonstration of the balkline nurse. Seventeen points were clicked off rapidly by playing the balls over the lines. Poggenburg was blocking perfectly with the cue ball or the second object ball on the short drives. The scores:

Poggenburg—0 3 12 25 8 19 0 0 44 0 31 0 21 11 21 25 3 21 2 0 3 0 11 0 13 24 42 2 8 3 9 23 4 6 6. Total—400. Average—11 15-35. High runs—44, 42, and 31.

Klinger—4 0 6 1 8 7 2 21 9 0 56 0 8 1 9 17 6 0 0 22 0 16 17 5 0 0 18 5 6 24 1 2 0 4. Total—275. Average—8 3-34. High runs—56, 24, and 22.

Today's games, afternoon, F. S. Appleby and Charles Heddon; evening, J. Ferdinand Poggenburg and Edward W. Gardner. Tonight will be ladies' night and the ladies of the Liederkranz Club and the Arion Society are invited guests.

Morris D. Brown won the afternoon game, but chiefly because of the poor playing by Edgar T. Appleby than by the good playing of himself. The match was late in starting and when it was over, there were not more than half a dozen spectators present. Brown won by a score of 400 to 269, but he played little real balkline billiards, for he was unable to keep the balls under control. His stroke had improved little following the defeat by Heddon on Tuesday. In average he was just over the Class A qualification mark with 8 34-47, but this is so much below his normal game that it stands as a poor exhibition. Appleby's game was particularly weak, he making one of the lowest averages that he has recorded in a tournament this year, 5 24-47.

There was only one time that Brown gave anything like a demonstration of his true ability. This was in the seventh inning, when he gathered 57 points. For the few minutes of this run, he played a pretty game of balkline. The ivories were perverse at the start, but he brought them under control by cleverly executed open table work and then clicked off the points rapidly on end table play. It seemed as if he had struck his true form. At one point he made five massé shots in succession, and then when the balls were in perfect position for a continuation he missed on a short draw.

This ended the excellence of his play, and during the remainder of the game he struggled with open table position for the most part. In spite of his inability to play good billiards, he was the superior of the Columbia University student. Appleby was never in the lead and the game resolved itself into a dull, uninteresting match. Appleby was undoubtedly nervous and this affected his playing. In the first match of the tournament he played his brother, so that the contest of yesterday afternoon was really his first against one of the veterans of Class A. The scores:

Brown—23 2 1 7 0 12 57 11 6 2 1 0 2 0 5 8 15 0 6 0 22 1 23 26 0 3 12 0 1 2 39 12 0 25 16 20 0 7 0 2 3 7 0 2 7 8 4. Total—400. Average—8 34-47. High runs—57, 39, and 26.

E. T. Appleby—3 3 0 14 4 8 7 19 3 3 0 0 0 1 1 36 1 1 1 11 0 11 13 2 11 0 0 18 3 0 0 8 18 0 0 0 3 25 15 3 2 4 0 16 1 0 0. Total—269. Average—5 24-47. High runs—36, 25, 19.

CALDWELL FIRST AT TAPE.

Wins Elks Derby in Games at Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 1.—Dave Caldwell, the Boston A. A. runner, won the 1,000-yard Elks Derby, the feature event of the Paterson Elks games, in the Fifth Regiment Armory here tonight.

It was only after a hard struggle that the New Englander defeated Mike Devanney, the Melrose A. A. crack, and Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C. Up to the last lap Leslie led, with Devanney and Caldwell trailing. With the bell, Caldwell sprinted, but Devanney challenged, and it was not until five yards from the tape that Caldwell had a safe lead. Eight others started, but they never figured.

The 60-yard sprint proved easy for Roy F. Morse, the national 220-yard junior champion. Morse, Stephenson, Politzer, and Desch, a Newark schoolboy, were the starters. The titleholder got the jump at the start and led to the tape, with Politzer and Stephenson following in that order. The time was 0:06 3-5.

LYON WINS FOILS TITLE.

Takes Junior Championship of Amateur Fencers' League.

Arthur S. Lyon of the N. Y. A. C. won the junior foils championship of the Amateur Fencers' League last night at the New York Turnverein. Lieutenant Gregory Hoisington was second, and A. Strauss third. In the final round Lyon took all three of his bouts.

Lieutenant Hoisington was the only foilsman who defeated Lyon in the preliminary bouts, and Lyon's defeat of the West Pointer in the finals was the only reverse suffered by the latter in the entire program. The summaries of the final bouts follow:

Final Bouts.—Lyon defeated Strauss, 5—2; Van Nardroff, 5—0, and Hoisington, 5—0. Total—Won 3, lost 0. Hoisington beat Strauss, 5—1; Van Nardroff, 5—2; lost to Lyon. Total—Won 2, lost 1. Strauss defeated Van Nardroff, 5—2; lost to Lyon and Hoisington. Total—Won 1, lost 2. Van Nardroff lost to Lyon, Hoisington, and Strauss. Total—Won none, lost 3.

Yale Freshmen Victors on Ice.

The Yale freshmen hockey seven yesterday defeated the Cutler School seven at the St. Nicholas Rink in an extra period game by the score of 2 goals to 1. The first period ended without a score for either side, but early in the second period Dowling of Cutler shot the puck in for the goal that put his team in the lead. Laughlin of Yale freshman tied the score shortly before the end of the second period with a clear shot from the barrier, and in the extra period Finkenstaedt, the New Haven left wing, slipped the puck into the cage from the middle of a scrimmage.

HARD FOR WILLARD TO REDUCE WEIGHT

Unwelcome Surplus of Flesh Sticks Like Glue, and More Strenuous Work Is Needed.

After five days of training, Jess Willard, the heavyweight champion of the world, has discovered that he is not getting rid of his surplus avoirdupois as rapidly as he expected. In fact, Willard weighs just about as much as he did when he first came to town.

The champion and his manager, Tom Jones, realized yesterday that the course of training that Willard has been following was not strenuous enough. In the morning, Willard extended the distance of his road work, and ran around Central Park until he had covered about eight miles.

In the afternoon, when he went to the Pioneer A. C. in Forty-fourth Street for his gymnasium work, Jones decided that the champion's road work had been so hard that he would have to cut short his work in the ring. He boxed two short rounds with Jack Hemple and two shorter ones with Walter Monohan. Then the title holder was so tired that he gladly hurried to his room to be rubbed down.

Chairman Fred Wenck, of the State Athletic Commission, watched Willard box yesterday, and was outspoken in remarking that the champion was far from being in the best condition. Mr. Wenck commented on Willard's wind, which yesterday was very bad. He puffed hard after one round with Hemple and after his second round with Monohan he was blowing like a porpoise.

The Chairman of the Boxing Commission thinks that Willard needs some rough and ready sparring partners, as his exhibitions with Hemple and Monohan are too tame. Last Saturday afternoon Willard's boxing looked good, but it has developed that it was the same kind of boxing that he did with Monohan throughout last Summer with a Wild West show. Chairman Wenck was of the opinion that Willard would have to settle down to a much harder routine if he expected to get into the best possible shape for his match with Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden on March 25.

Tom Jones insists that the champion is in good shape, in spite of his appearance. Yesterday, in the ring, Willard was slow and appeared tired. When he began to mix it up with Monohan in his boxing bout and got away from the cut-and-dried boxing performance, the champion got several hard blows in the face which made him cautious.

The work that Willard does in the ring at the Pioneer Sporting Club each afternoon is hardly enough to warm him up. He and his manager, Jones, have already decided that he must have more strenuous boxing, and they are already searching for new sparring partners. Willard is anxious to get Al Reich into the ring with him.

Willard, up to the present, has never taken his boxing seriously. He is always smiling at the efforts of his sparring partners to hit him. When they do land with the ten-ounce gloves he merely smiles.

In the meantime Frank Moran, the challenger, is going through the most strenuous kind of work in the cold and snow at Saratoga.

One feature of Willard's boxing which was evident yesterday was that his guard was low. He protected his body fairly well but left his jaw open to the blows of his opponents. Time and again Monohan hit the champion in the face, and in their first encounter in the afternoon, when Monohan was mixing it up merrily with Willard and landing on him, Tom Jones called time and the attack ceased.

It was announced yesterday that the semi-final bout preceding the main contest at the Garden would bring together Battling Levinsky and Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman. There will also be two six-round bouts.

There was a good-sized crowd on hand to see Willard work yesterday, those present including John D. Crimmins and a party of friends.

From present indications there will be no moving pictures of the bout taken. Several promoters of picture concerns have considered taking on the rights, but as the pictures cannot be shown outside of this State on account of a Federal law it is not likely that they will be made.

WENCK WANTS BAN LIFTED.

Manhattan A. C. May Reopen Under New Matchmaker.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Boxing Commission, has recommended to the other members of the commission that the suspension on the Manhattan A. C. be lifted and that the club be permitted to hold shows under a new matchmaker.

The club was suspended following the bout between Leach Cross and Johnny Harvey. Cross claimed that he did not receive the amount of money guaranteed by Matchmaker Ed McMahon. New evidence showed that there was a misunderstanding between the matchmaker and Ed Waldron, the owner of the club. Cross will, according to the advice of the commission, have to seek redress in the courts.

TITLE FOR EAST ORANGE.

Wins Jersey Interscholastic Basket Ball Championship Third Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 1.—East Orange High School for the third year in succession has won the basket ball championship of the New Jersey Interscholastic League. The East Orange players turned the trick here today in the Bloomfield High School gymnasium by defeating the Stevens Preparatory School of Hoboken by a score of 42 to 20. The game was a play off for the title, as previously each team had won three games and lost one. It was witnessed by about 500 spectators, who came from East Orange, Hoboken, Bloomfield, Montclair, Glen Ridge, and Newark.

Union Defeats Williams 14 to 13.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 1.—Union College defeated Williams in basket ball this evening by the score of 14 to 13, when Zimmer caged a free throw from the foul line for the visitors in the last twenty seconds of play. Throughout the contest the lead seesawed from one side to the other.

Lehigh Downs Lafayette Five.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 1.—Lehigh squared up basket ball accounts tonight by defeating her old-time athletic rival, Lafayette, 25 to 16.

McLean Buys Bonny Laddie.

Edward B. McLean of Washington has paid H. H. Henry $12,000 for Bonny Laddie, one of the high-class steeplechasers of last season. This five-year-old son of Dorante and Maid of Honor was started eight times last year and won five races. One of his best races was his victory in the Piping Rock Subscription Handicap, for which he was leased by Joseph E. Widener. On that occasion he beat such good ones as Cherry Malotte, Shannon River, and Bryndown.

RECORD PRICE FOR COLT.

Green Yearling Brings $5,600 in Harness Horse Sale at Garden.

Untried, but fashionably bred trotting and pacing yearlings brought big prices yesterday, in Madison Square Garden, at the last day of the Fasig-Tipton Co.'s midwinter horse auction.

A new mark was set in prices, when an undeveloped yearling was sold to Walter Cox for $5,600. While higher prices have been paid for youngsters at these sales, they have always carried a record with them. Thus, in 1901, $10,300 was the price for Miss Previous, but she had trotted a quarter in 31½; and in 1911, at the Old Glory sale, Belwyn was sold for $7,500, but at that time she was virtually a two-year-old and had a mark of 2:21¼.

Cox's purchase yesterday, was Saint Frusquin, a bay colt, by the noted stallion San Francisco, out of Melisande. This colt is a trotter, bred and consigned by the Walnut Hall Farm, and was foaled last April. A. H. Cosden of New York was Cox's competitor in bidding the colt up. Auctioneer Bain started him at $500 and the next bid was $1,000; from then on he was sent up at $100 at a time. Mr. Cosden stopped at $5,500 and Cox bid the extra hundred.

The sixty-four head consigned by the Walnut Hall Farm, brought an aggregate of $26,180, or an average of $410 a head, which is $49 a horse better than at the sale last year, when the general average was $361. Horsemen attribute this flourishing condition of the market to the constant demand for better stock and the increased numbers of individual buyers.

Mr. Hawthorne, 2:19¼, a three-year-old roan colt, by Axworthy, was also knocked down to Walter Cox for an even $4,000. This young stallion is a good looking individual, with plenty of size and bone, and is rugged in conformation. He is engaged in the Kentucky Futurity, Horseman's Futurity and a number of other important events.

Frank Bogash, Jr., 1:59¼, the world's champion pacing gelding, consigned by Thomas W. Murphy, was sold to James Healy, of Ryndell, Penn., for $2,000. This horse is eleven years old and has won over $36,000. Mr. Murphy's reason for disposing of him was that he would have little opportunity of racing him this year. The gelding started only once last year. This was at Montreal, where he won his race in straight heats. The same owner also has Directum I. in his stable.

The Stockwell Stable of Newark, Del., paid $1,575 for Thorne Worthy 2.11¼, and $1,625 for Sadie Penn, a six-year-old mare, by William Penn.

THROCKMORTON IN FINALS.

Beats Inman and Will Meet Wright in Florida Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 1.—Fred Inman, West Side Tennis Club, New York, lost his semi-final match in the Florida lawn tennis tournament today to Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., in straight sets. The youthful winner put up an exceptionally fine brand of tennis. He will meet Irving Wright of Boston in the final match tomorrow for the privilege of challenging G. M. Church, who is here to defend his title.

Wright today had a runaway match with G. C. Shafer, New York, defeating him, 6—1, 6—1.

Inman, although beaten at 6—2, 6—4, played well. The gallery believed yesterday that Craig Biddle might have beaten Throckmorton had Biddle worked faster, but today that impression died out, for no matter how much speed Inman developed Throckmorton always came back a little faster.

Inman started at a furious pace in the second set and had it 4—love. Then he faded away, Throckmorton getting the next six games straight.

In a fast three-set doubles match this afternoon Wright and Biddle won the odd set from Throckmorton and Shafer. The summary:

Singles—Semi-finals.—Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, defeated Fred Inman, New York, 6—2, 6—4; Irving Wright, Boston, defeated G. C. Shafer, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Consolation Singles—Third Round.—Osborne Howes, Boston, defeated G. W. Harris, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; Gregory Bryan, Bridgeport, defeated Maurice Roche, Tuxedo, 6—4, 6—2; Artero De Heeran, New York, defeated J. W. Sidenburg, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Second Round.—Irving Wright and Craig Biddle defeated Harold Throckmorton and G. C. Shafer, 7—5, 4—6, 6—1.

QUAKER RIDGE GOLF PLANS.

Course to be Lengthened—Club's Annual Meeting Held.

The Quaker Ridge Country Club held its annual meeting at the Hotel Manhattan last night. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and a vigorous policy regarding the development of the new course was adopted. The present nine-hole course will be lengthened to a full eighteen-hole circuit within a few months. A large force of men has been employed on the construction work, but the recent snowstorm put a temporary stop to the operations.

The membership has almost reached its limit and a prosperous year was reported for last season.

The officers for 1916 are: President, William Rice Hochster; Vice President, Mark Schlesinger; Secretary, Otto Elsass; Treasurer, Dudley F. Fischer. Directors to serve for three years are William Rice Hochster, Mark Schlesinger, Otto Elsass; for two years, A. J. Prager, Dudley F. Fischer, Martin H. Meinhard; for one year, H. Zuckerman, A. J. Seligsberg, and David Metzger.

PENN CREW LOSES BORIE.

Veteran Resigns from Squad on Account of Pressure of Studies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 1.—Louis Borie, 'Varsity oarsman of last year's University of Pennsylvania crew, has decided that on account of the pressure of studies he will be unable to take his former place on the Red and Blue shell this year.

The veteran resigned today, and the chances for a winning eight received a hard blow, as Borie was considered one of the most dependable oarsmen. His place at No. 3 has been taken by Gothan, who has been rowing No. 2. Carl Geis was placed in Gothan's seat.

Coach Wright announced that on account of the ice in the Schuylkill River it has been impossible to take the crews out, but outdoor work will begin tomorrow.

Draw for Women's Tennis.

The draw for the women's indoor tennis tournament, which will start at the Heights Casino, in Brooklyn, Monday, shows an entry of twenty-three players. Among them is Miss Molla Bjurstedt, indoor and outdoor national champion. A number of other prominent contestants will take part in the event. The draw follows:

Second Round, (first round byes.)—Miss Jane Rowson vs. Miss Florence Ballin, Miss Margaret Taylor vs. Miss Adele Cragin.

First Round.—Miss Molla Bjudstedt vs. Mrs. F. F. Weaver, Miss Florence Sheldon vs. Miss Edith Handy, Miss Helen Alexander vs. Mrs. Rawson Wood, Miss Ina Kissel vs. Miss Corona Winn, Mrs. Frederick C. Schmitz vs. Miss Gertrude Della Torre, Mrs. Shattuck vs. Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, Miss Marion Vanderhoef vs. Miss Addie Morrison.

Second Round, (first round byes.)—Mrs. Percy Wilbourne vs. winner of match between Miss Vanderhoef and Miss Morrison, Mrs. De Forest Candee vs. Mrs. David C. Mills, Miss A. Humphries vs. Miss Alberta Weber.

Always say—
BURKE'S GUINNESS.
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Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

VICTORY IN PLUNGE SAVES COLUMBIA

Levy's Triumph by Six Inches Defeats Princeton in Swimming Meet, 28 to 25.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Columbia	4	1	.800
Yale	4	1	.800
Princeton	3	2	.600
Pennsylvania	3	3	.500
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 1.—Columbia University's swimming team defeated the Princeton team by a mere six inches here tonight, and tied Yale for first place in the Intercollegiate League. The six inch victory came in the plunge, and it made the final score stand 28 to 25. Vollmer, the wonderful swimmer, was in fine enough form to win the 50 and 100 yard dashes, and to tie with his teammate, Captain Lee, for first place in the 220 yards. The meet was close throughout, however, and it was not until that half foot advantage of Levy's of Columbia in the plunge that the Tigers had to bow before the skill of the New Yorkers.

The Tigers secured their opportunity when they took the relay race in rather easy fashion, breaking the intercollegiate record in the attempt. They lowered the time made by Yale in 1914 by three-fifths of a second, setting the new mark at 1:44 2-5. Vollmer did the century in 57 seconds, and that was good enough to beat out Burchenal by a safe distance. He was the visitors' only representative in the event. The summary:

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Princeton, (Selby, Lester, De Lacy, Burchenal); second, Columbia, (Walker, Herbert, Lee, Vollmer.) Time—1:44 2-5, (former record 1:45.)

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Burchenal, Princeton; third, De Lacy, Princeton. Time—0:25 3-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; second, Burchenal, Princeton; third, De Lacy, Princeton. Time—0:57.

220-Yard Dash.—Dead heat between Vollmer and Lee, Columbia; third, Lester, Princeton. Time—2:[illegible]

Fancy Dive.—[illegible] Friesell, Princeton; second, M[illegible]r, Columbia; third, Mills, Columbia.

Plunge.—Won by Levy, Columbia, (69 feet 6 inches); second, Norris, Princeton, (69 feet); third, Roy, Columbia, (68 feet.)

DURLAND POLOISTS WIN.

Triangles Defeat Bedford Eagles—Two Horse Show Classes.

The Durland Triangles defeated the Bedford Eagles in an Indoor Polo League match last night at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 10 to 8. The latter received six goals by handicap. The result of the game was in doubt until the last thirty seconds of play.

Two try-out horse show classes, in anticipation of the Easter week show, preceded the game. The silver cup for the best saddle horse under 15.2 hands was won by Mrs. J. Reynolds's ch. g. Supreme, ridden by the owner, and a similar trophy for ladies' phaeton horses was awarded to Emil Seilg's br. g. Cambridge King, with G. Finnegan's br. g. Commodore second. The judges were Charles Ballard and George Watson. Line-up and summary of the polo:

TRIANGLES.	H'cap	BEDFORD EAGLES.	H'cap.
H. S. Crossman	0	Charles Lang	2
A. W. Kinny	0	J. C. Loud	2
W. A. Bartels	5	E. Vogt	2

Triangles—Goals earned, 10. Eagles—Goals by handicap, 6; goals earned, 2. Total—8. Individual goals—Crossman, 4; Kinney, 4; Bartel, 2; Lang, 1; Vogt, 1. Referee—George C. Sherman. Timer—H. R. Guggenheimer.

FOR PROTECTION OF HORSES

New York State Association Discusses Methods to Save Equines.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Association of Horsemen yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, with A. H. Cosden, the President, in the chair, methods were discussed for the protection of horses. The horsemen are going to do all in their power to interest children, farmers, and business men throughout New York State in the horse.

William [illegible] Hunt of Brookline, Mass., Treasurer of the Massachusetts Protective Association for Horses, cited statistics on [illegible] number of mules and horses in comparison to the number of automobiles in the United States.

"The value of horses," he said, "is three times that of automobiles. If all the horses died today we would starve, principally because we depend on the horse for what we wear and what we eat."

Aiken Polo Starts Today.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 1.—The annual polo tournament of the Aiken Polo Club will start tomorrow and last until March 17. The schedule this week includes matches between the Aiken Polo Club, Cooperstown, the Pine Tree Polo Club, Camden, the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., and the Aiken Tigers, for the Aiken Cups and will close with a special match on Saturday afternoon. The schedule:

March 2, Aiken Polo Club vs. Cooperstown; March 3, second round Aiken Cups, Pine Tree Polo Club vs. Aiken Tigers; March 4, third round, Aiken Cups, Camden vs. Fifth Cavalry, Fort Myer.

TO CLEAN LAKE AT NIGHT.

Snow Removal Plan at Van Cortlandt for Benefit of Skaters.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

Van Cortlandt Park lake was the only park lake open to skaters yesterday, but all the outdoor rinks around the city were crowded. There was some skating on a few of the smaller municipal ponds in the Borough of Brooklyn but it was deemed unwise by the Park Department to let the skaters use Prospect Park lake, as they would have cut up the soft ice so that the surface would be ruined in the event of a renewed cold snap.

The Bronx Park Department officials have arranged a system of cleaning off the lake at Van Cortlandt in case of a snowstorm by which the men will work in shifts through the night, so that the lake will be ready for use in the morning without the usual delay in opening it.

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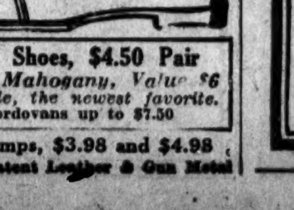

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Dancing Pumps, $3.98 and $4.98
4 Eyelets, in Patent Leather & Gun Metal

NEW WORLD'S SKATING MARK

Ben O'Sickey Sets Half-Mile Record—His Brother Wins Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, March 1.—Three races tonight wound up the international indoor skating championships. The winner of the championship on points was Anton O'Sickey of Cleveland, who scored 130 points in the three nights. Carl Fisher of Milwaukee was second, with 120 points, and Ben O'Sickey, also of Cleveland, third, with 80 points.

A world's record was broken, Ben O'Sickey winning the half-mile final in 1:15 3-5, beating the record by three-fifths of a second. His brother, Anton, was second, and Harry Cody of Toronto third.

In the one and one-half mile final Carl Fisher of Milwaukee showed rare judgment at the turns and kept the lead all the way, with Anton O'Sickey second and Harry Cody third.

The three-mile final was made up of first and second men in two one-mile preliminary heats, and resulted as follows: Carl Fisher, first; Anton O'Sickey, second, and Ben O'Sickey, third. The time was 9:19 3-5.

GOLFERS SWARM ON LINKS.

Two Courses Used at Pinehurst to Accommodate Many Contestants.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 1.—The first round of match play in the annual Spring golf tournament was played in all the divisions today. Both No. 2 and No. 3 courses were kept constantly in use to get the entire field off. There were few surprises, but there were several extra hole matches, one in the third division going to the twenty-second hole.

The only upset in the first division was the defeat of Charles Skehens by T. A. Kelley. The other favorites, B. P. Merriman, E. I. Beall and P. V. G. Carter, all had easy matches and won by good margins. Carter finished his match with H. H. Will on the twelfth green 7 and 6. The summaries:

First Sixteen.—C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat Spencer Waters, Apawamis, 3 and 1; B. P. Merriman, Waterbury, beat Malcolm McGregor, Detroit, 6 and 4; T. A. Kelley, South Pines, beat Charles Skehens, Woods Hole, 3 and 2; Paul Starrett, Baltusrol, beat T. B. Boyd, St. Louis C. C., 2 and 1; E. C. Beale, Uniontown, beat L. E. Will, Onondaga, 5 and 3; W. E. Truesdell, Fox Hills, beat I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, 5 and 3; P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat H. H. Will, Onondaga, 7 and 6; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat A. L. Sands, Newport, 2 up.

Second Sixteen.—Richard Mott, Huntingdon Valley, beat Dr. J. S. Brown, Montclair, 3 and 2; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat F. H. Gates, Hoffman, 2 and 1; R. C. Shannon, 2d, Brockport, beat T. E. Jacobs, Wollaston, 1 up; S. A. Hennessee, Cooperstown, beat J. J. Nicholson, New Bedford, 6 and 5; E. H. Jones, Detroit, beat P. A. Proal, Deal, 4 and 3; W. S. Van Clief, Richmond County, beat P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 5 and 4; J. D. Armstrong, Atlantic City, beat the Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, beat G. E. Atherton, Philadelphia Cricket, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—F. W. Stevens, Baltusrol, beat E. D. McCabe, Brooklyn, 7 and 5; G. H. Williams, Hackensack, beat A. W. Ford, Binghamton, 3 and 2; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, beat W. M. Alling, Plainfield, 3 and 2; R. H. Hunt, Worcester, beat Donald Parson, Youngstown, 1 up; G. T. Dunlap, Canoebrook, beat H. H. Nichols, Jr., Piping Rock, 4 and 2; J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, beat J. W. Howell, Baltusrol, 4 and 3; J. L. Weller, St. Catharines, beat W. F. Brooks, Minikahda, 6 and 4; Lester Howard, Portsmouth, beat G. T. Stebbins, Fox Hills, 1 up, 22 holes.

Fourth Sixteen.—H. E. Bradford, Waterbury, beat C. I. Aaron, Westmoreland, 5 and 3; William Jarvie, Bass Rocks, beat W. C. Breed, Knollwood, 3 and 1; A. L. Carr, Bellevue, beat J. P. Bowman, Rochester C. C., 6 and 5; P. E. Heller, New York, beat J. R. Hardin, Baltusrol, 1 up; George Orvis, Ekwanok, beat James McLaughlin, Yountakah, 1 up; W. L. Milliken, Hyannisport, beat C. H. Lay, Venango, 1 up; R. J. Baldwin, Springhaven, beat P. A. McDonald, Detroit, 3 and 2; F. P. Lee, Framingham, beat W. S. L. Hawkins, Springfield, 1 up.

FOURSOME PLAY AT AIKEN.

Mixed Pairs in Handicap Competition on Aiken Links.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 1.—Under perfect conditions the third round of the mixed foursomes handicap match play for the cups presented by Mrs. Oliver C. Iselin was played on the Palmetto Golf Club course today.

Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and J. Gordon Douglas won very easily from Miss Eleanor Phelps and Ernest A. Thomson, 6 up and 4 to play. Mrs. Philip W. Livermore and J. Talmadge defeated Mrs. F. O. Beach and C. F. Havemeyer by 4 up and 2 to go. Mr. Havemeyer was a little off his game, and Mrs. Livermore and Mr. Talmadge played very steady golf all the way through.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis had rather an easy victory over Mrs. Oliver Perin and J. S. Stevens, winning by 5 up and 3 to play.

Mrs. H. W. La Montagne and E. W. Jewett tied their match after a very exciting game with Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw and Prescott Metcalf. The latter were dormie 2, and their opponents squared the match by winning the seventeenth and eighteenth by brilliant play. The summary:

Second Round—Mrs. Harry W. La Montagne and E. W. Jewett, (4,) defeated Miss Christine Biddle and Henry Morgan, (7,) 6 and 5; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, (2,) defeated Mrs. J. F. Byers and Dr. Alexander M. Biddle, (11,) 6 and 4.

Third Round—Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and J. Gordon Douglas, (scratch,) defeated Miss Eleanor Phelps and Ernest A. Thomson, (4,) 6 and 4; Mrs. Harry W. La Montagne and E. W. Jewett, (4,) all square with Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw and Prescott Metcalf, (6;) Mrs. Philip W. Livermore and J. T. Talmadge, (7,) defeated Mrs. F. O. Beach and C. F. Havemeyer, (11,) 4 and 2; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, (2,) defeated Mrs. Oliver Perin and J. S. Stevens, (9,) 5 and 3.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Terse News of Sports

Millrose A. A. to Have Home on Roof.

The athletic field of the Millrose Athletic Association, which was located in Broadway, near Waverley Place, has been dug up, and an eight-story garage and stable will be erected on the site for the John Wanamaker Store. It is said that the members of the Millrose A. A. will make their headquarters on the roof of the building when it is completed. Rumor has it that the Millrose Association authorities have already drafted plans for their new home, which will be equipped more thoroughly than the grounds now being excavated.

Crescent A. C. Amateur Boxing.

The competition for the point trophy which the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will give to the club scoring the most points in six of their amateur boxing tournaments will end at the club's next show on March 9 and 11. The Educational Alliance is leading with 31 points and the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association is second with 25 points. The weights will be 110, 125, 135, and 145 pounds, and the prizes to be awarded will be diamond rings to first and second to finish in each class, and silver knives to the losers in the semi-final bouts.

Christensen Wants to Wrestle.

Olaf Neilson, manager of Harold Christensen, a wrestler, has challenged any wrestler to oppose his protégé on the mat. The challenge is aimed particularly at Joe Stecher, Waldek Zbyszko, Mort Henderson, and "Strangler" Lewis, and Christensen is confident that he can throw any of the four men mentioned. Christensen, according to the claims of his manager, Neilson, has won first and second prizes in several world's and European championship tournaments.

Cleveland Players at New Orleans.

The Cleveland American League baseball team began Spring training at New Orleans yesterday on the Southern Association grounds. Manager Fohl, with eight regulars, arrived Tuesday night, joining other players and recruits who had arrived singly. Barbare, Graney, Evans, and Howard, the only absent members, will go South within a few days. The New Orleans team will work out with Cleveland.

Senators at Training Camp.

The first squad of the Washington American League Baseball Club arrived yesterday at their training camp at Charlottesville, Va. All of the pitchers except Walter Johnson were in the party, together with Ray Morgan, who will play second base the coming season; Horace Milan, a recruit outfielder, and Gharrity, a recruit catcher. The second squad will reach Charlottesville March 9.

Hackley's Tenth Straight Victory.

Hackley School's basket ball team won its tenth straight victory at Tarrytown yesterday, defeating Morristown School by a score of 35 to 29. At the end of the first half Hackley was ahead, 25 to 16.

Ranney Victor at Squash.

In the first round of the Class A handicap squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday A. E. Ranney, the expert trap shooter, defeated George Ehret, 15—11, 15—13. Ranney was on scratch, while Ehret had a handicap of plus 2 aces. W. A. Berfeld (plus 1 ace) defeated Marshall Peabody (scratch) in the second match, 15—8, 15—10.

Fink Jersey Squash Winner.

Reginald E. Fink of the Englewood F. C. reached the final round of the New Jersey squash tennis championship tournament when he defeated R. N. Carter of Plainfield yesterday at the Englewood Field Club, 15—5, 15—7. The other semi-final-round match will be played on Saturday, and no date has been set for the final.

Central Park Teams Play Polo.

The White indoor polo team of the Central Park Riding Academy defeated the Blue trio by 3 to 2 goals. Two ten-minute periods were played, and the contest was one of the best of the season. Miss A. Leonard was in remarkable form, riding off the other players and mixing in the scrimmages around the goals. The deciding point was not scored until thirty seconds before the game was called. W. Loeb starred for the Blues. Lineup:

Whites.—Miss A. Leonard, J. Ottman, F. Heinemann.

Blues.—W. Loeb, V. Nickol, T. F. Giblin.

Otis Wins Three-Cushion Match.

Charles Otis of Brooklyn defeated Clarence Jackson of Detroit by 50 to 42 in a match of the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament, played at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy last night.

Browns Release Five Players.

Business Manager Rickey of the St. Louis Americans announced yesterday that a deal had been closed for the release of Third Baseman Walsh, Outfielder Drake, Catcher Buell, and Pitchers Willett and Tillman to the Memphis Club of the Southern League. The St. Louis team retains an option on Tillman. Rickey plans to place twelve more players with minor league clubs.

Passing of Boston Batteries.

The Boston American League Baseball Club announced yesterday that all American and National League clubs had waived claim to Forrest Cady and Chester Thomas, catchers, and Ray Collins and Joe Wood, pitchers.

Rutgers Prep Wins Close Battle.

Rutgers Prep defeated its old rival, Pennington School, at basket ball yesterday at New Brunswick, 47 to 46. An extra five-minute period was necessary, as the teams were tied at the end of the regular forty minutes of play at 42 each. Pennington featured by its accurate shooting, while Rutgers excelled in passing and floor work.

Michigan Aggies May Play Oregon.

Michigan Agricultural College football team will probably play the Oregon Aggies at East Lansing, Mich., on Oct. 29. For several weeks it was thought that the teams would not meet this Fall, but the Oregon college has tentatively accepted the open date. Last Fall, after the Michigan Aggies won from the University of Michigan eleven, the Oregonians surprised the football world by decisively defeating the conquerors of Yost's Michigan team on the local gridiron.

Mrs. Herbert to Judge Toy Dogs.

Mrs. C. Herbert, the prominent English authority on Pekingese dogs, will judge this breed tomorrow afternoon at the match of the Toy Dog Club of New York at the Hotel McAlpin. Mrs. Herbert came from England a few weeks ago to judge at the Pekingese Club show, held at the Plaza. Miss Ellen Laflin will judge Pomeranians, of which a large entry is also announced. Special classes have been arranged for Boston terriers, French terriers, and Japanese. There will be divisions for all toy dogs. An additional feature is a class for litters of puppies of any toy breed. The Toy Dog Club has sent invitations to nearly 500 owners in and near New York, in addition to its regular membership.

Manhattan Beats St. John's.

Manhattan College basket ball team, chiefly through the efforts of the Houlihan brothers, scored a victory over St. John's College of Brooklyn in a stiff, but interesting game last night on the court of De La Salle Institute in West Fifty-ninth Street, by the score of 42 to 21.

Seton Hall Five Wins.

Seton Hall basket ball team defeated the quintet from Lebanon Valley College last night in the former's gymnasium, at South Orange, by the score of 17 to 12. The contest was fast and exciting, only a few goals being scored by either side. Hollinger played a star game for the visitors, while Somers and McCarthy were conspicuous for the victors.

Harvard Runners Seek Titles.

Yesterday's additional entrants for the national indoor championships, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 18, included Westmore Willcox, in the 300-yard run, and William J. Bingham, in the 600-yard event. Both carry Harvard's colors. Bingham outran Ted Meredith in the final leg of the Harvard-Pennsylvania relay race recently, and hopes to carry off an American title before his graduation, in June. Willcox has a record of 0:48 for the quarter.

Jaffe Defeats Janowski at Chess.

Defeating D. Janowski, the French chess champion, in the third game of their match of five games up at Marshall's Chess Divan yesterday, Charles Jaffe of this city assumed the lead, with a total of 2 points to 1. It was the hardest game of the series and went to eighty-eight moves before Janowski capitulated.

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BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
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'ROAD TO MANDALAY' IN COLUMBUS CIRCLE

Well-Sung Comic Opera from Atlantic City Has a Pretty Score and a Dreary Book.

A FINE SINGING CHORUS

Heroic Prima Donna in a Wheel Chair Toils with Others in an Old-Fashioned Piece at the Park.

THE ROAD TO MANDALAY, a comic opera in two acts. Book by W. H. Post, lyrics by William McKenna, music by Oreste Vessella. At the Park Theatre.

Ensign Tom Ballentine.....John Roberts
Lieutenant Steve North.....Stanley C. Ridges
Alphonse Vivani.....Eddie "Cupid" Morris
Mrs. Everleigh Fitzhugh.....Marie Horgan
Yvette.....Gretchen Eastman
Rose Montgomery.....Hazel Kirke
Lily Montgomery.....Leola Lucey
Lieutenant Jack Poindexter.....Frank Pollock
Hiram Montgomery.....Herbert Corthell
Singh Poontano.....Lawrence Grant

"The Road to Mandalay" is the name of the new and not particularly comic opera which was revealed last evening to the hardy first-nighters who journeyed to the Park Theatre. For that matter, it is new only in the sense that this was its first performance in New York, for in nearly all respects it is reminiscent of the brand of light musical entertainment offered to this city in the early nineties. Its decidedly pleasing and pretty music recalls the days of "The Geisha" and "The Runaway Girl," for it is as innocent of syncopation as it is unaware that new standards of beauty and good taste have been set in the staging of musical comedy. Except for one reference to Henry Ford, one reference to the car that made him famous and one reference to Mr. Wilson's diplomatic notes, you would have thought the entire production was conceived and worked out in 1895.

The extremely melodious and sprightly music is the work of Oreste Vessella of Atlantic City fame, and for the most part it is uncommonly well sung, for Leola Lucey has a full, sweet soprano that skids only on the high notes, and Frank Pollock, although he warbles chokily, is a first rate tenor. Then Marie Horgan of blessed Buttercup memories is a capital singer, and it is not more than once a season that we hear a chorus which can sing nearly so well as the one assembled for "The Road to Mandalay." These members of the company were apparently not recruited from the front ranks of those pretty persons who prance on and off the stage and squeal ardently through a life that is just one Broadway musical comedy after another, and, indeed, the chorus of the new piece at the Park is the kind which invariably leads the waggish reviewer to say something about their having been selected for their voices. They were chosen because they could sing, just as the comedians, apparently, were chosen by weight.

It is the book of the Vessella opera which is so very, very trying. The title has no meaning whatever, being an impertinent appropriation of the refrain of a great ballad from which no inspiration has been drawn. Really there are possibilities of a pretty comic opera to be wrought from Kipling's song of the British sojer and the Burma maid, but the author of the blank book of "The Road to Mandalay" has taken only the title and the name Rangoon, and thereto hung a dreary tale.

The original story, whatever it may have been, has been lost in the shuffle, and what is left is as fresh and laughable as the reading matter in a theatre program. If, as from all accounts seems highly probable, some member of your own family was one of the army called in at the last moment to help repair the broken-down libretto, you can just pretend that the lines he contributed were those that Herbert Corthell forgot, and let it go at that.

Just before the curtain rose a half hour after the time advertised last evening some one came out before it and announced that Miss Lucey was suffering from a sprained ankle, but that rather than let the opening be postponed she would sing in a wheeled chair. He said that of course it would be understood Miss Lucey was suffering acute pain, and there were moments later when those out front felt there was a great bond between themselves and Miss Lucey.

400 STRIKE IN PERTH AMBOY

Industrial Unrest There Spreads to National Fireproofing Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 1.—Industrial troubles here assumed larger proportions tonight, when 400 men employed at the two plants of the National Fireproofing Company went on strike, demanding higher pay. At a conference this afternoon between a committee of strikers and officials at the Williams & Clark Fertilizer plant in Roosevelt, where disorder was expected, the company deferred their answer to demands of the men until Saturday. The Liebig plant employes have decided to await developments before calling a strike.

The strike at Roosevelt has been in progress for over a week, and general unrest is increasing, as the funds of the men are getting low. There are now 600 on strike. New wage scales went into effect today at four large plants here, probably averting a general strike. The walkout at the fireproofing plants may curtail operations of the entire clay products manufacturies in this vicinity.

QUARRY WORKERS STRIKE.

Employes in Massachusetts and New Hampshire Want More Pay.

QUINCY, Mass., March 1.—Nearly 4,000 workers employed at quarries here and at other centres of the industry in this State and New Hampshire struck today because of failure to reach an agreement with manufacturers regarding wages. The old agreement under which the cutters, polishers and tool sharpeners have been working expired yesterday. Their demands, presented recently, for a new schedule at an advance in wages for a term of years, have not been granted by the manufacturers, and the men declined to continue under the old schedule.

Manufacturers at Westerly, R. I., signed the agreement after a long conference, which ended today. The men will receive the minimum of $4 a day, an increase of 25 cents for the stone cutters and $1.28 for the polishers and sharpeners.

CITY BREVITIES.

In Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street tonight the Rev. Dr. Joseph W. Kemp will lecture on "The Jewish Problem," to which a general invitation to Jews and Gentiles all over the city has been extended.

Harris Rudolph, 31 years old, of 532 West 147th Street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday. He had obtained $1,900 from Joseph Sarsaty of 518 West 143d Street by misrepresenting the size of the box office receipts in a moving picture theatre which he was conducting at 960 Southern Boulevard. He will be sentenced on March 10.

Convicted under the new law which makes it a felony for a man to abandon his family, Antonio Provenzano of 22 East 103d Street was ordered by Judge Delehanty in General Sessions yesterday to put up a cash bond of $250 for the support of his wife and two children, whom he abandoned in 1913. This bond is to hold for a period of nine years. Provenzano could not furnish the bond and was committed to the Tombs.

Ellis Altman, a clerk at the General Post Office, who has been in the service since April, 1907, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton for having taken $2 from a decoy letter. Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Vick arrested him.

HAMMERSTEIN HAS HOPES.

He Will Give Popular-Priced Opera if Metropolitan Consents.

Oscar Hammerstein has not abandoned the hope of giving opera again in New York. He said yesterday that if he could adjust things amicably with the Metropolitan Opera Company he would produce opera at popular prices in his Manhattan Opera House. The contract he made with the Metropolitan to refrain from presenting opera in New York is still binding, but the impresario hopes to persuade the Metropolitan that popular price opera would not interfere with the higher, more costly offerings of the older house.

Mr. Hammerstein's hope was expressed when he was questioned about an offer to become director of an opera house to be built in Philadelphia. Norman S. Sherwood, a real estate broker there, is forming a company to build an opera house at Broad and Spruce Streets, and has asked Mr. Hammerstein to take charge of it. He will probably go there within a few days to look into the matter. He believes he could take charge of such a venture if he did not personally conduct or produce opera there.

'HANSEL' AND 'PAGLIACCI.'

A Special Matinee at the Metropolitan—"Prince Igor" at Night.

There was a special matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon of "Hänsel und Gretel" and "Pagliacci." Those who took part in the former opera were Mmes. Mattfeld, Mason, Robeson, Warrum, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Goritz and Reiss. Richard Hageman conducted. Those who appeared in "Pagliacci" were Miss Cajatti, and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, Audisio, and Tegani. Mr. De Luca sang the rôle of Tonio for the first time here at this performance. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

In the evening "Prince Igor" was sung for the last time this season, with Mme. Frances Alda making her last appearance of the season. The other rôles were again sung by Mmes. Perini, Egener, and Delaunois, and Messrs. Amato, Botta, Didur, Audisio, de Segurola, and Bada. Mr. Polacco conducted, and Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bonfiglio led the Tartar ballet.

NIJINSKY MAY DANCE HERE.

Ballet Star, Released by Austria, Expected to Appear at Metropolitan.

It was said at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday that Nijinsky, the principal dancer of the de Diaghileff Ballett Rusce when it appeared abroad, and was recently released by the Austrian authorities, would probably appear with the company when it reaches New York next month and opens its season at the Metropolitan. There have been rumors that Nijinsky's absence caused great dissatisfaction among those responsible for bringing the ballet over here.

The contract with de Diaghileff called for the appearance of both Nijinsky and Karsavina, the principal stars of the ballet, but neither of them came with the company. The reasons given were that Nijinsky had been interned by the Ausrians and that in the case of Karsavina there were family matters which forbade her leaving. If Nijinsky does appear during the engagement at the Metropolitan, the fact will lend considerable interest to the appearances.

DINNER TO DANIEL FROHMAN

A Testimonial to Manager's Services to Stage to be Held on March 26.

Daniel Frohman will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor on Sunday night, March 26. The affair will be a testimonial to the manager in recognition of his services to the stage during his long career as a producer of plays and motion pictures.

The committee in charge of the dinner consists of A. L. Erlanger, Otto H. Kahn, Alexander Lambert, Brander Matthews, Dudley Field Malone, J. Stuart Blackton, Marc Klaw, John Drew, Alf Hayman, Walter Damrosch, Augustus Thomas, Charles B. Dillingham, Adolph Zukor, William Harris, George M. Cohan, William Courtleigh, Sam H. Harris, John W. Rumsey, David Belasco, William A. Johnston, Joseph Brooks, and Samuel Goldfish.

TESTS SUNDAY CLOSING ACT

Corporation Counsel Begins Suit Against the Hippodrome.

A suit to test the ordinance prohibiting certain theatrical performances on Sunday was begun by the Corporation Counsel yesterday against the New York Hippodrome Corporation. The penalty is $500 for each offense, and in case of conviction the license held by a defendant is automatically canceled.

The violation in the present action is alleged to have occurred on Sunday, Feb. 20, when the defendant is accused of having conducted a performance that was neither sacred, educational nor any of the other kinds of entertainment permitted by the law. The complaint described the performance as consisting of nearly every sort of acting that is expressly forbidden by the ordinance.

Theatre Party for Customs Men.

The Welfare Association of the Custom House, recently formed through the efforts of Thomas E. Rush, Surveyor of the Port, gave a theatre party last night at Keith's Colonial Theatre, Sixty-second Street and Broadway. The entire house was reserved for members of the association. The vaudeville performance now running at the theatre was varied somewhat for the benefit of the welfare members. Surveyor Rush and other Customs officials were present as guests. The proceeds from the theatre party will be applied to the equipment of a library in the association rooms in the Barge Office.

Mme. Strindberg's Sunday Talks.

Mme. Strindberg, under whose direction the Stage Society's production of her husband's drama, "Easter," was given Monday at the Gaiety, will give two soirées Sunday nights, March 12 and 26, at the Bandbox Theatre. The first evening Mme. Strindberg will talk on "Strindberg as I Knew Him," and at the second entertainment her subject will be "The Shrine of Art—Holocausts and Auguries," which will include personal reminiscences of Zola, Bjornson, Paul Verlaine, Wedekind, Hauptmann, and Reinhardt. Leo Ornstein will play at both affairs.

Last Program at Bandbox Theatre.

The Washington Square Players will give their fourth and last bill of the season before going on tour at the Bandbox Theatre Monday night, March 13. The program will be made up of four one-act playlets, "Children," by Guy Bolton and Tom Carlton; "The Age of Reason," by Cecil Dorrian; "The Magical City," a drama in free verse by Zoe Akins, and "The Farce of Master Pierre Patelin," a sketch of unknown French authorship.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the Nielsen sisters, one a Danish singer and the other an actress: From "G. W.," $10; "L. J. W.," $5, and "B. F.," $1.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

When "Margaret Schiller" leaves the stage of the New Amsterdam to make way for Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespearean productions it will be transferred to the stage of the Empire. Maude Adams's stay at the latter playhouse will terminate after two more weeks in "The Little Minister."

Sunday night's concert at the Hippodrome will be a patriotic one in which many stars appearing in current attractions will take part. The receipts will be turned over to the fund being raised to build a battleship by popular subscription.

Jess Willard will appear at Loew's New York Theatre and Annex tonight.

The series of special Tuesday matinees of "The Boomerang" will be continued throughout March.

$100,000 TAPESTRY MEASURED IN INCHES

Arthur Lehman Buys and Hangs in His Home Rare Art Weaving of Gold, Silk, and Wool.

DEPICTS 'THE HOLY FAMILY'

Offer of Earth's Fruits to the Infant Christ the Motif of Mediaeval Gothic Fabric.

A golden tapestry of the fifteenth century, representing "The Holy Family," a rare and beautiful example of Gothic textile art, has been bought by Arthur Lehman and now hangs in his home at 31 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The work is only 42 inches by 54 inches, but is remarkably perfect in detail. It is understood that the price was about $100,000. F. W. French & Co., from whom it was purchased, declined to tell the exact amount.

This tapestry was used as an altar piece in a private chapel. It is an open secret that it came from a member of the Spanish nobility, and that it has an interesting history.

The golden age of tapestry was in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, a period in which the craftsmen understood the weaving of gold thread into these fabrics better than at any other time in history. The background and the legends are rich in the precious metal and threads of it are skillfully employed in the garments of the Virgin, St. Anne, and St. Joseph. The lustrous strands combined with the soft greens, blues, and creamy yellows of the mediaeval fabric of silk and wool produce an effect of great charm.

In the centre of the panel is seated the Virgin with the infant Christ held tenderly in her arms. His left hand is clasped in her right. His face is turned toward the flower held in the hand of St. Anne, but His right hand is not extended toward it, but seeks the neck of His mother. The face of St. Anne denotes intelligence and experienced wisdom. In the left hand of the saint is an open Bible. St. Joseph, on the right of the tapestry, holds toward the infant a cluster of grapes in his right hand and an apple in the left. His face is strong and expressive.

The idea of offering the fruits of the earth is seen throughout the composition. The canopy beneath which the Virgin sits is richly patterned with pomegranates, the use of which as a motif in ornament was much followed in fifteenth century Gothic art. On each side of the canopy there opens out a landscape well filled with trees and shrubs, and buildings are seen far in the distance. The skyline is comparatively low, showing the advent of the Renaissance in treatment. A sense of distance is created by the hatchings which line the top of the panel.

The border of this tapestry is a harmonious and delightful combination of grapes, grape leaves, and roses. The student of periods in art might spend an hour over the border alone, for in design it is of the transition of one great form of artistic expression into another. It shows the outlines of the Gothic blending into the forms of the Renaissance. The story of the tapestry is woven in gold on a molding which separates the picture and the border. The inscription, translated, reads:

"Saint Anne. O blessed infant through whom the life of our race was renewed. Saint Joseph."

The golden letters are balanced by embroidery, also of gold, upon the molding on the other three sides of the picture.

Tapestry such as this one is little seen in collections in this country, though the central panel suggests one in the Altman collection.

SUES SERGEANT FOR $20,000

Woman Says Detective Refused to Wed After She Gave Him Money.

Detective Sergeant Bernard Pfiaster, stationed at Police Headquarters, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court and held in $1,000 bail in an action for $20,000 for breach of promise begun against him by Miss Cecelia Lasslo of 333 East Seventy-ninth Street. The alleged promise to marry was made on July 5, 1914. In her complaint Miss Lasslo said:

"I furnished him with food, lodging, and clothing. I bought him shoes, silk stockings, and underwear, in fact I practically clothed him and he never spent a dollar. He rarely took me out and then in the night time, and when I spoke to him about it and asked him the reason he said it was because I did not have sufficient diamonds and clothing to wear. I suggested I had money and could buy the diamonds, and he said he could bring me some. He did bring three or four rings and told me they cost $750."

The plaintiff said she paid the defendant the money and had afterward discovered that the trinkets were worth only $400. She said that the wedding had been set for some time before Aug. 10, 1915, and when he refused to keep his promise she had the jewels appraised.

REFEREE IN HILLIS CASE.

Ex-Judge William D. Dickey Named to Pass on Ferguson Accounting.

Ex-Judge William D. Dickey was yesterday appointed referee to receive and pass upon the accounting which Frank L. Ferguson has been ordered to make to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, whose estate he managed for five years. In appointing the referee Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, ordered Mr. Ferguson to account within fifteen days.

In a memorandum submitted to Justice Jaycox by Colonel Beecher, counsel for Dr. Hillis, it was said that Mr. Ferguson was insolvent and that his property in this city either had been or is under foreclosure. Despite this fact, the memorandum stated, Dr. Hillis and those associated with him in the suit expected to recover property of considerable value from Mr. Ferguson.

Colonel Beecher said last night that he would insist on vouchers for each individual item and that all would be subject to the closest scrutiny. All efforts at arbitration were abandoned yesterday by members of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church when it was learned that a referee had been appointed.

REJECT SOFT COAL OFFER.

Operators Accept Mine-Run System, but Miners Ask More.

A proposal by the bituminous operators to add 1 cent a ton to the pay of miners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and 4 cents a ton in Western Pennsylvania, was voted down yesterday by the miners on the subcommittee holding sessions at the McAlpin Hotel. The offer by the operators of Western Pennsylvania carried with it an acceptance of the mine run system, and a willingness to equalize conditions with the other States. ereHtofore the Pittsburgh regions have failed to employ the mine run system of payment, and the pay of the men has been about 3 cents a ton under that paid by other regions.

The soft coal miners insist on a 3 cent a ton increase in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and 6 cents a ton increase in Western Pennsylvania.

The subcommittee will meet again at 9 o'clock this morning, and the anthracite subcommittee will meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

FAVOR CITY BANK PLAN.

Western Educators Indorse Scheme for Business Training.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Representatives of six Middle Western universities at a conference here today with Vice President W. S. Kies of the National City Bank of New York approved the plan for practical co-operation between the bank and a selected group of American educational institutions.

Mr. Kies explained that the bank proposed to establish business fellowships and asked the universities to allow credits for such work and permit students performing it to graduate and obtain their degrees. Upon the completion of their sophomore year students selected by the universities and accepted by the bank will spend two summer vacations of three months each at the bank. The remainder of the year's work required by the bank may be completed in the senior year or after graduation. In return the bank agrees to pay the students $50 a month in the time of their "apprenticeship" and provide for their expenses in traveling to and from the university. Students may elect to work their first Summer in a Chicago or other large city bank near their respective colleges.

"Adoption of this plan will bring American universities into closer touch with the needs and demands of the large commercial institutions of the country," Mr. Kies said. "It will help the university student to find his niche in the business world and will furnish the bank each year with specially trained men for its foreign and domestic service."

Although all of those who attended at the conference favored the plan, the governing bodies of the various universities, Mr. Kies said, would have to pass on it finally.

Those present at the meeting were: Dean John R. Effinger and Professor George Dowrie of the University of Michigan; Dean L. C. Marshall of the University of Chicago; Professor J. B. Johnston of the University of Minnesota; Professor W. A. Weston, University of Illinois; Dean Arthur E. Swanson, Northwestern University, and Dean William A. Scott of the Wisconsin University School of Commerce.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, New York University, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania already had approved the plan, Mr. Kies said.

DETAIL ARMENIANS' PLIGHT.

German Nurses Declare 580 Bodies Were Buried in One Day.

Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, has received from several German nurses, who are in the Armenian section of Turkey, letters confirming reports from other sources of the outrages committed by the Turks on the Armenian population. Dr. Dutton said yesterday that, while he could not make public the names of the nurses, he was in a position personally to vouch for their trustworthiness.

There are several communications. One of these says in part:

"Just now I am coming back from a ride on horseback through ——— plain where thousands of exiles are lying on fields and streets without any shelter, exposed to the power of any kind of brigands. I found men and women badly wounded, their bodies cut open and with broken skulls or in a terrible condition through stabs with the knife. Fortunately I was provided with clothes, so I could change their bloody things and then bring them to the next inn, where they were nursed.

"Many of them were so exhausted from the enormous loss of blood that they died in the meantime."

Still another report says in part: "The camp in ——— itself is the saddest thing I have ever seen. Right at the entrance a heap of bodies lay unburied. I counted thirty-five, in another place twenty-two, right close by were the tents of those people who were very ill. In one single day the burial commission buried as many as 580 persons."

For the relief of these conditions the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is appealing for funds. Contributions may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 Fifth Avenue.

WANT SUBWAY IN JAMAICA.

Banks, Churches, and Others Oppose Proposed New Elevated.

Many property owners of Jamaica, Queens, have banded together in an effort to induce the Board of Estimate to rescind its action permitting construction of an elevated road through Jamaica Avenue, the principal thoroughfare. A petition has been drawn asking that a subway be provided instead of an elevated structure. If that is impossible, the petitioners want to have the elevated structure built in a street paralleling Jamaica Avenue.

It is alleged that, while an elevated structure may tend to increase the population of Jamaica, it would damage property values on Jamaica Avenue hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions.

Among those favoring a subway instead of the proposed elevated railway are: The First National Bank, the Jamaica Savings Bank, the First Presbyterian Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, Grace Episcopal Church, the First Methodist Church, William A. Warnock, Starr Brinckerhoff, ex-Judge John Fleming, Dr. P. F. Hull, the Estate of Dr. Philip M. Wood, Percy C. James, E. G. Bullard, Herbert A. O'Brien, John Leach, Charles H. Woolley, Plaut Bros., Marcus Miller, and the Everitt Realty Company.

NEW ST. JAMES RECTOR.

The Rev. Dr. Crowder of Providence to Take Pastorate Next Month.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Warfield Crowder, rector of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., has accepted a call to St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, of which, after a ministry of twelve years, the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney became rector emeritus in October last. Dr. Crowder will take up his ministry at St. James's on the first Sunday in April.

Dr. Crowder was called from Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., to Grace Church, Providence, of which the Right Rev. David H. Greer, now Bishop of New York, had been rector for some years.

Charity Bazaar
For the Benefit of
THE WAR SUFFERERS
—OF—
Germany, Austria, Hungary
Turkey and Bulgaria
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MARCH 11 TO 23, INCLUSIVE
Admission 25c
Cash contributions, which are urgently needed, may be sent to
J. P. MEYER, Treas., 45 B'way, N. Y.

SCHOLA CANTORUM
A Chorus of 200 Trained Voices
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
Assisted by
MINNIE JOVELLI, Soprano (Chicago Opera Co.)
BERNARDO OLSHANSKY, Baritone (Boston Opera Co.)
and NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, at 8:15
An International Programme
"PRAYER FOR POLAND"..........SIGISMUND STOJOWSKI
(The latest composition of the eminent Polish composer)
RACHMANINOFF'S CANTATA: "THE VOICE OF SPRING" (New)
JOHN MASEFIELD'S SEA-BALLAD: "NEWS FROM WHYDAH"
SET TO MUSIC BY BALFOUR GARDNER
MAX REGER'S GERMAN FOLKSONG-SETTINGS
HUMOROUS STUDENT-SONGS OF FINLAND
AN AMERICAN CANTATA: "THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS"
By DEEMS TAYLOR
FRENCH FOLKSONGS, AS SET FOR THE SOLDIERS
By CARLOS SALZEDO
SEATS $2.00 TO 50 CENTS. FOR SALE AT BOX OFFICE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:20.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, MARCH 18th.
Seats for every performance now on sale.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM BROADWAY, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
"SCORED GREAT SUCCESS"—World
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS"—Sun
"SURE TO BE POPULAR"—Tribune
"A LITTLE MADAM BUTTERFLY OF THE INDIAN RESERVATION"—Times
CHARLES FROHMAN—DAVID BELASCO Present GEORGE SCARBOROUGH'S Play
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. TUES., NEXT WEEK. Usual Wed. Mat. omitted because of Ash Wednesday.
5th Week | Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present America's Foremost Young Actress,
ELSIE FERGUSON
IN HALL CAINE'S DRAMATIC SENSATION,
MARGARET SCHILLER
Every one predicted that the European war would inspire some great play or novel. In "Margaret Schiller" Hall Caine has risen to the occasion.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT | Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25
Mitzi —in— 'Pom-Pom' | a big bing bang boom hit!!
with TOM McNAUGHTON
"AS BRIGHT AND ZIPPY AS ITS NAME."—Tribune.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch,
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:30.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 SHARP.
"MR. HACKETT ALWAYS A SUPERBLY VIRILE MACBETH."—N. Y. SUN.
JAMES K. HACKETT | VIOLA ALLEN
IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"
In preparation—"Merry Wives of Windsor."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

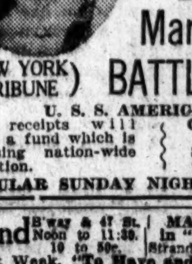
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:15
A New Comic Opera. THE ROAD TO MANDALAY

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Hippodrome
MANAGEMENT.....CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MATINEE DAILY. BEST SEATS, $1
Eves. (8:15) & Sat. Mat.......25c. to $1.50
HIP HIP HOORAY | 1,000 People. 100 Novelties.
SOUSA & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet. | Seats now up to Easter.
Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE.
SUNDAY NIGHT 8:15 FOR THE U. S. A.



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With 500 STARS
Representing the most remarkable aggregation of artists ever gathered together on one stage at one time.
YOU CAN HELP
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The receipts will swell a fund which is arousing nation-wide attention.
GET SEATS TODAY. Special Box Office Open.
REGULAR SUNDAY NIGHT PRICES.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. | MARIE DORO in "Diplomacy." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Week, "To Have and to Hold."

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily "Cherry Blossoms" | Extra Feature La Belle Helene

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
AT AEOLIAN HALL.
To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., 3; Sun. Aft., Mar. 5.
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Seats at Room 1202 and Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

AT CARNEGIE HALL.
This Afternoon at 3, Public Rehearsal.
Saturday Aft., March 4, Concert.
Paderewski
In Two Great Piano Concertos.
Thursday Aft., Mar. 9, Sunday Aft., Mar. 12.
Kreisler AND Casals
Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg., and Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Sonnambula. Barrientos, Perini, Sparkes; Damacco, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3), Aida. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, De Luca, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Spec'l Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.

SUN. EVG. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50.) Orch. Concert. Cond., Hageman. | JOSEF HOFMANN The Eminent Pianist GADSKI, MIDDLETON
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Tonight, 8:15, & Tomorrow (Fri.) Aft., 2:30.
Soloist, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME
Overture, "Coriolanus"; "Emperor" Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; Symphony No. 5.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
Soloist, PERCY GRAINGER
Liszt-Tchaikovsky Programme,
Including SYMPHONY "PATHETIQUE."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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By CLARENCE EDDY,
America's Greatest Organist. Assisted by
MADAME JULIA HEINRICH
Prima Donna Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Wednesday Evening, March 8th, 1916, At Eight Fifteen
Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Tompkins Av. & McDonough St., Brooklyn.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Carnegie Hall, Sat Eve., Mar. 4, at 8:15
INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB CONTEST
Six Contesting Universities:
Columbia—Dartmouth—Harvard
Pennsylvania—Penn State & Princeton
Judges: Victor Herbert, Louis Koemmenich, John Hyatt Brewer.
Prices, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18, at Box Office & Foster & David, Managers, 500 5th Av.

AEOLIAN HALL
5th Concert Tues. Evg., Mar. 7, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist—RUDOLPH GANZ.
Seats, $2 & $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Princess Thea., To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., at 3
Exposition at the Piano | Reginald Sweet
SCHOENBERG—ORNSTEIN, Etc.
Tickets at Box Office. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

GEORGE HAMLIN —TENOR— | AEOLIAN HALL TODAY AT 3 | Management Mrs. Herman Lewis. (Mason & Hamlin Piano)

Atop 44th St. Thea. | AFTER THE THEATRE, | Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.)
CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE
Supper & Dancing. | Tea Saturday, 4 to 6. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free 4 to 9 to table d'hote Dinner $1.50, & a la carte. Skating at Tea, Dinner and Supper. Table reservations, Din., Sup. Tel. 3835—Bryant.
EXTRA—SPRING FASHION SHOW
Tonight $100 prize to girl who receives most applause for beauty and grace. Change of gowns nightly.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St.
FLORENCE ROCKWELL in
"He Fell in Love with His Wife."
Extra—Burton Holmes Travel Pictures.
NEXT WEEK MARGUERITE CLARK in "OUT OF THE DRIFTS."

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, at 38th. 25 and 50c. 12:30 noon to 11
H. B. WARNER in "THE RAIDERS."

WEBER'S—29th Street & Broadway
Continuous From 12 to 11—NOW!
New York Staats-Zeitung's
"GERMANY'S GREATEST BATTLES"

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
—COMBINED CAPACITY 5,000—
Prices 10c, 15c, 25c—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Today—Mary Boland in "Price of Happiness."
JESS WILLARD IN PERSON TONIGHT.
Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
CONSUL & BETTY, "Spells of War," Sid Lewis, others. | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c. 35c. 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. | Dolly Sisters, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, "River of Souls," Hussey & Boyle, Ruth Roye and Will Rogers | Irene Bordoni & Melville Ellis, (present feature Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.)

Punch & Judy 49th, E. of B'way 107 TIMES | Charles Hopkins Mrs. Hopkins
TREASURE ISLAND
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 50c-$1
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
"Clod." "Roadhouse." "The Tenor." "Red Cloak."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th GYPSY MAIDS | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 with Will J. Kennedy & Jack Miller | Popular Prices

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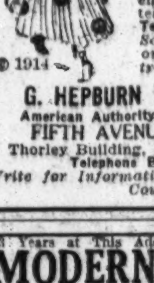

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.

LESSONS IN TAXATION.

The city's tax figures take on unusual interest this year because of the light they throw upon the attempt to enforce the personal tax law and upon the various pending proposals to modify the tax policy of the State. It will be recalled that nearly four billions were added to the personal tax list, and the result is that something more than $24,000,000 is retained, according to the calculation of Mr. LAWSON PURDY. That moderate increase does not mean what it seems to, for the increase is altogether in taxes on resident corporations, $47,369,700. In four boroughs there was a decrease in individual personal tax assessment to a total of $10,570,410, to which Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens contribute in that order. It would be invidious to name the individual changes which produce this surprising result of a decrease as the result of a prodigious effort for increase. On the other hand, there are cases in which those not on last year's list are included this year. It is difficult to doubt that the payment of personal taxes is a matter of accident in the enforcement. There was no substantial basis of knowledge or of fact in the assessment of four billions above the previous year, and the harder the assessors worked the less they earned for the city. The reason is reflected in the changes in the list. It is an easy matter for those who wish to arrange their affairs with reference to the system of personal tax, whatever it is. Those careless about complying with the law one year are careful the next year, and the result is a mockery of the unfortunates whose property is a matter of lawful record. The records of the Surrogates' office add the terror of the tax collector to that of the undertaker, and the widows and orphans are the most conspicuous victims of the efficiency of the administrators of the obnoxious law. The lesson is doubly a warning because of the Mills Committee's proposal to substitute for the law which it condemns another open to similar objections. It would be a great gain to get rid of the personal tax law, but it is not necessary to pay the price of submission to an income tax.

The real estate tax list shows changes of equal interest and instruction. In five of the eight tax districts of Manhattan there are decreases of tax values, the only increases being between Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets and north of 155th Street. For Manhattan there is a net decrease of $32,295,000. There is novelty in the manner in which the decrease is reached as well as in the unusual circumstance. In the case of the largest building in the city a decrease of two millions from the first valuation was allowed upon the production of a contract for the financing of the building for sixty years. The valuation was conformed to the contract. There are other cases of the same sort. The Tax Commission was embarrassed to tax above the authentic worth of the property, and yet it has opened the door for further departure from its own standards. In theory all real estate is valued on a system which cannot be maintained if valuation according to specific contracts is authorized. That manner of valuation is inconsistent with valuations of all realty in the neighborhood on a relative basis, regardless of profit or loss. The losses in other districts due to the shifting of trade centres are so needless that they must give an impetus to the proposal to district the city and regulate the uses of real estate, so as to give stability to values. All the other boroughs show increases in their realty valuations. Brooklyn leads with $59,964,944. Queens, with $30,362,236, leads the Bronx, with $21,742,532. Richmond is at the rear, with $2,963,728. These are the first fruits of the dual subway. Without the increases in the outer boroughs there would have been no gains anywhere, for even the increases in the central borough would have disappeared if there had been no possibility of redistribution of population. The city's interest in the magnificent railway system is great, but is dwarfed by its interest in the development of higher property values and the accommodation of its citizenship at home instead of in alien States to which they were escaping. This is the third time that Manhattan values have decreased, and is a rude awakening from the official calculation that realty increases would yield an annual increase of debt capacity of $30,000,000 before the beginning of new subway operation. But for the new subway there would have been no increase at all this year. What increase there is comes all from the boroughs whose burdens are borne by the central borough. For the entire city the increase of realty tax values is $40,758,552. Disappointment with such a moderate increase compared with the expectation of $300,000,000 is tempered by the hope that with the completion of the rapid transit system and the stabilization of values by districting and regulation there will be a return to the old scale of increases. This year's budgetary increase is due to the State tax, and that will be controlled hereafter.

ADMIRAL KNIGHT'S TESTIMONY.

Admiral KNIGHT, as the President of the War College and a member of the General Naval Board, speaks with the highest authority on matters relating to the enlargement of our sea defenses. His suggestion that a naval base should be established without delay on the island of Culebra is worth heeding. This is one of the islands which came into our possession with Porto Rico. So far as is known, no plan to fortify it and establish a naval base there has hitherto been mentioned, yet it seems likely that the matter has been discussed in naval circles. The transformation of Culebra into one of the outlying defenses of the Panama Canal would make our possession of St. Thomas and the other Danish islands unnecessary as a naval base, but it would not lessen the embarrassment that the cession of those islands to some other foreign Power might cause.

Admiral KNIGHT's testimony before the advice to the House Committee on Naval Affairs was novel in other respects. He believes we should stop building dreadnoughts for the present and put nearly all of the money we devote to naval enlargement into battle cruisers. He would like to have nine of these powerful and speedy warships built without delay, and eight scout cruisers as well. If the committee heeds his advice in this respect, the bill submitted to the House, after the lingering deliberations over it are finished, will differ materially from the program proposed by the Navy Department. But Admiral KNIGHT speaks from information, and his arguments are as sound as any the committee has listened to.

EX-GOVERNOR GLYNN'S SPEECH.

Touchstone never dreamed of so many ways of picking a quarrel or of so many methods of putting an adversary out of the way altogether as ex-Governor MARTIN H. GLYNN employed in his speech at the Democratic Conference at Syracuse yesterday. To the keynote of the Republican Party sounded by Mr. ROOT in his Carnegie Hall deliverance Mr. GLYNN replies with a diapason, a cannonade, a thunder-roll of replication and controversion. For their sins of omission and commission, for things said and others left unsaid, he terribly cudgels the Republican Party and Mr. ROOT. We hope both of them will be the better for it.

For the most part Mr. GLYNN had the advantage of position and made good use of it. He stands on firm ground when he defends the tariff legislation of the Democratic Party against the Republican assault. The Crime of '73, the Louisiana Purchase, or the Alien and Sedition acts are about as likely to become determining issues in the Presidential campaign this year as the tariff. It will be like kindling a fire under the ribs of death to get the American people to pay any attention to that issue, now that it has been demonstrated to them that their prosperity is not dependent upon high and always higher protection. Mr. GLYNN literally tears to pieces the Mexican argument of the Republicans. There, too, they will make no headway. Again, he is beyond assault when he points to the Federal Reserve act as evidence of the capacity of the Democratic Party to undertake and carry through constructive legislation of the highest importance and value to the country. That achievement will always stand to the credit of the Democracy and of the Wilson Administration. The ex-Governor, however, is perhaps not altogether fair to Mr. ROOT when he describes him as one who in the Senate opposed the enactment. It is true Mr. ROOT made a speech against the bill, but it was almost wholly directed to pointing out its failure to erect sufficient safeguards against inflation, and that, it may be observed, is even now the criticism most frequently heard of the provisions of the act.

President WILSON's letter to Senator STONE was the most effective possible answer to Mr. ROOT's Carnegie Hall speech. It deprived the Republicans of whatever advantage they might have hoped to gain from attacks upon the foreign policy of the President. Mr. GLYNN reviews at length Mr. ROOT's disputable contention concerning our duty of protest against the violation of Belgian neutrality, but he overlooks the best of all answers, that the unsparing denunciation of that crime by all genuine Americans constitutes a protest far more telling and formidable than any written word from the Department of State. The ex-Governor would have been well advised had he omitted his reference to the denial by Mr. ROOT of the appeal made to him when he was Secretary of State to protect Korea against the designs of Japan. That was in no sense a parallel to the case of Belgium, for the request to Mr. ROOT was not made, as Mr. GLYNN says, by duly accredited representatives of Korea, but by a "special envoy without credentials," so addressed by Mr. ROOT, while the transaction in question was in pursuance of treaties already entered into between Japan and Korea, and the regularly accredited representative of Korea in Washington indicated his country's assent to it by requesting the transfer to the Japanese Legation of the Korean archives and property.

The position of the President as made known in the letter to Senator STONE and in his more recent communications, insisting that Congress speak its mind, that those within that body who have criticised him and sought to embarrass him stand up and be counted, a test from which most of them will flee as fast as their legs can carry them, deprives the Republicans of all hope of making good use of the foreign policy issue in the campaign.

Mr. GLYNN's utterance will be effective and of good service to his party in the campaign because he speaks as an absolutely unterrified Democrat. There is not a trace or hint of apology, no attempt at palliation or extenuation, he stands up for his party in the impenetrable armor of full confidence and assails the foe at all points and with all weapons in a way that will fill the hearts of the faithful with courage. The platform adopted last night is equally outspoken in its indorsement of President WILSON and of his Administration. The New York Democracy has declared unmistakably its support of the President. The Democratic Congress may well take heed.

THE PUMPING STATION.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has begun its campaign for the prevention of the disfigurement of Morningside Park with a degree of vigor which promises success. Its members are confident that the machinery of the pumping station can be placed underground. Competent engineers support the plan to use compressed air and thus make the building of a forty-foot structure unnecessary. The point was made at Monday evening's meeting that all the present machinery for the proposed floating pump can be transferred to some other point on the line of the aqueduct without any pecuniary loss. The compressors which would be substituted for the rejected apparatus at the Morningside Park station can either be placed underground in the park or some blocks away beyond the park limits.

It is a good fight against a powerful influence. It is to be hoped that the members of the Water Board will view the opposition to their plan of park encroachment in the right spirit, and disabuse themselves of the idea that because the work they are employed in is of vast importance to the city they need give no consideration to public disapproval of any part of their plans. If the building of an unsightly structure in Morningside Park can be avoided, the plans should be changed and the controversy between the Water Board and the people ended.

WHITE AND BLACK BLOCKS.

The United Welfare Association, composed of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange and some thirty other real estate organizations, conducted a campaign and called an election, on initiative petitions, signed by some 20,000 voters, in behalf of two ordinances, each euphemistically called "an ordinance to prevent ill feeling, "conflict, and collisions between the "white and colored races in the City "of St. Louis, and to preserve the public peace and promote the general "welfare by making reasonable provisions requiring the use of separate "blocks for residence by white and "colored people respectively." These ordinances, adopted on Tuesday, by a vote of some 52,000 to 17,000, provide that a white or a negro cannot move into a block occupied entirely or to the extent of 75 per cent. by the opposite race. Churches, theatres, schools, and other places of assembly come within the terms of the ordinance. Of course, not the present, but the future, residences of whites and negroes will be affected by this plan of segregation.

The United Welfare people assert that there has been a great deal of negro encroachment on white neighborhoods. They count "over 1,000 actual cases" in four years. The value of many properties was lowered. Eager not only to "conserve property "values but to maintain home values, "as well as general public welfare," they studied segregation in Baltimore and Louisville, and found it good. "St. Louis is still largely (in spirit) a Southern city." They got legal opinion to the effect that "so long as segregation had to do with social matters or with questions falling within "the police power of the State, it was "deemed constitutional." They denied any unfriendliness to negroes. They predicted, somewhat imaginatively, perhaps, that "a veritable army of Southern negroes" would invade St. Louis, if segregation was defeated. They were confident that "thoughtful "people, plain people, taxpayers, home "owners and home builders, true St. "Louisans all, both white and colored," would vote for segregation, which was described as "absolutely "American in the highest and best "sense, in the home sense, in the pride "sense, both for white and colored."

There is no means of knowing how many "thoughtful people" were among the fifty thousand-odd who favored this plan. Naturally, the "pride sense" of the colored folks did not respond enthusiastically.

The opponents of the measures, incidentally averring that districts "invaded" by negroes were usually districts where property had begun to fall in value before the invasion, stood on the ground that segregation was un-American and unconstitutional. It seems a queer sort of Americanism which denies to a man the right to occupy his own property, if it is in a block forbidden to persons of his color. The constitutionality of the ordinances will have to be decided by the courts, perhaps ultimately by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Missouri Constitution contains an "enjoyment of property" clause. Can an owner kept out of his own property be said to "enjoy" his property? Jim Crow cars and separate schools, which Missouri has, seem not in point. They injure no property rights. They grant equal privileges of transportation and education. One of the St. Louis ordinances lays an equal disprivilege, affecting vested rights, upon both races.

> It shall be unlawful for any white person to use as a residence, or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any colored block, as the same is hereinafter defined; and it shall also be unlawful for any colored person to use as a residence, or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any white block, as the same is hereinafter defined.

Would a similar ordinance, limiting the residence of Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists, native and foreign born citizens and so on, hold water? The constitutional question is interesting.

JUDGE WERNER.

The Court of Appeals Bench sustains a serious loss in the death of WILLIAM E. WERNER. His associates of that court know better than the outside public can know the high value in their deliberations of his ripe learning and long experience, but to all the people of the State he has been known as a Judge exceptionally well qualified by ability, temperament, habit of mind, and mastery of the law.

His service upon the Bench began more than thirty years ago when he was elected County Judge. He was afterward a Justice of the Supreme Court and after serving upon the Court of Appeals Bench by appointment he was elected to that court in 1903, having the support of both parties. Knowledge accumulated by such experience, when added to natural fitness for judicial duty, constitutes the best equipment. Judge WERNER was more than a good Judge, he was a good citizen, always responsive to the demands and the duty of citizenship, and throughout the State he was held in very high esteem.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

Sing Sing Discusses Morality.

Occasion both to point a moral and to adorn a tale has been found by the editor of The Star of Hope, Sing Sing's often astonishing product of convict journalists, in the recent gift by a woman once known to the police the world over as a shoplifter and pickpocket of $37,000 for the founding of a temporary home for released prisoners. That such a woman—in her old age—the Mrs. BURKE who was notorious as SOPHIE LYONS is now 67—should have as much money as this for philanthropic use or any other is a contradiction of accepted notions as to the invariable unprofitableness of crime. Therefore the convict editor imagines himself as asking why the $37,000 was devoted to the establishment of an institution to turn men from ways of pillage and not to that of one to teach them how to attain in those ways the success gained by this veteran follower of them.

He goes further and admits, or claims, that from the material point of view honesty is not always the best policy—that it sometimes is a very costly one, while the opposite policy "ofttime pays—in money and pleasure—and does it with no miser's hand." But these are exceptional cases, he insists, when he begins to write his real sentiments.

The thief earns and deserves the contempt felt for all parasites, including those in the insect world hardly to be mentioned in polite company. Crime taints the money and the pleasure it yields and the man who gets them—"taints his very life and takes from it the sweet savor of living." In other words, the editor of The Star of Hope realizes that there is a higher as well as a lower expediency, and that, after all, honesty is the best policy, always.

SOPHIE LYONS herself came to that realization many years ago and is said to have given away in intelligent beneficence more than she ever gained by her skillful thievery. Yet even her case is not quite simple for the commenting moralist. The fortune from which her reparation to society has been made came from wise investments of nefarious gains, and whether what she has now is honest money or not is a question which, in spite of the fact that for many years she has done no wrong, might be argued at considerable length by anybody who chose to do so.

Subjecting Analogy to Analysis.

Irritable critics long ago declared, and since have often repeated, that "analogies are always wrong." That statement may be—probably is—correct in the sense that analogies are never perfect, and to the extent of their imperfection they must be either deceptive or misleading. We all like to use a good, plausible analogy, however, about as often as we can find or invent one, risking the perils involved for the sake of expected effects in the way of persuasion or refutation.

An analogy to which German controversialists have frequently resorted of late in one form or another was revived in a Berlin dispatch yesterday by a statesman unnamed, but credited with eminence. First he said—with more of solemnity than of originality, perhaps—that as pirates have been banished from all seas, there is no longer the excuse for arming merchantmen that in other days gave them under international law the right to carry guns. There is or might be something to be said for that contention, but what cannot, or rather should not, be said for it is that one country—Great Britain, for instance—is under an obligation to accept as decisive the opinion of any other one country, even Germany's, as to whether the old-time danger from lawlessness afloat has now entirely evanished.

But passing that point to get back to analogy, observe that the eminent German statesman added to his first statement this, that all merchantmen should be deprived of cannon, "just as in your cities, where law and order reign, private persons must not carry arms." It is pleasing to be told that law and order reign in our cities, and of course they do, in some degree, but it is because of that fact that we have banished concealed weapons, or tried to do so. If there has not been at sea a like reason for disarmament, then the analogy not only fails, but it acquires elements of both the amusing and the impudent. And whether it has or not is the question at issue, or at any rate so Great Britain would tell the eminent German statesman.

Making Hard the Ways For Our Feet.

Justifiable complaint is made of the way in which the pavements, and especially the crosswalks, have been relaid over the completed section of the new subway under lower Broadway.

For the roughness of the new street surface there may be some excuse, owing to its obviously temporary character, but even as to that it is not easy to imagine just why the permanent pavement could not have been put down as soon as the work of underground excavation and construction was done, instead of waiting, to the enormous inconveniencing and irritating of innumerable thousands, for a space of time that seemingly promises to be a long one. But paving is a big job, and for the sake of having it exactly right in the end some patience can be exercised—at least by the multitudes who do much walking and little or no riding at that end of New York's best known and most frequented thoroughfare.

It is about the crosswalks that those multitudes most bitterly scold, for it is on the present wild irregularity of the crosswalks that the pedestrian throngs turn their ankles and ruin their shoes and lose their tempers, not from any understandable necessity of municipal improvement, so far as they can see, but merely because nobody in or with authority has been moved to exercise it for their benefit and protection.

Subways are made nowadays in a manner to show a most commendable preference for public rights as compared with the interests and convenience of contractors. The change from the methods in vogue and permitted when subway work began is as notable as—well, as it is expensive. It could so easily go a little further, however, at no appreciable increase of cost, that submission to remediable evils of these minor sorts should not be expected. That it evidently is prompts earnest questions like "By whom?" and "Why?"

ART NOTES.

Collection of Persian Rugs—Samys Mutzner's Pictures of Japan.

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries is a collection of 150 Persian rugs which were shown in the Persian Building at San Francisco by H. H. Topakyan, formerly Commissioner General for Persia of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Among them are two Ispahan rugs worthy of special notice. One is said to be the largest ever woven, measuring forty by twenty feet. It was fifteen years on the loom. The design is unusual, embodying five small rugs woven as part of the large carpet, one at each corner, and one in the centre. The central field is a rich red. The second rug is not nearly as large but is much more engaging in color, having the shimmer of mingled hues characteristic of the Ispahan carpets over its entire surface.

A Rumanian in Japan.

Samys Mutzner, a Rumanian painter, who has studied in France and has lived in Japan, is now showing pictures of Japanese people and scenes at the Ralston Galleries. It is a most extraordinary exhibition in the way it manages to show all the influences at work upon the artist's mind and vision. No one would make the mistake of supposing him a native of the place he portrays. He is quite direct in his attitude and apparently seeks to avoid anything resembling imitation of the Oriental manner. To him the Japanese woman is like the French woman or the American woman, no mystery except to the poets of whom he is not one. She is interested in her make-up, scrupulous in her ceremonial, rather an earnest, industrious little creature, and in her average no more beautiful than the every day American or European.

The colors of Japan to his eyes are warm, rich, pleasant, but sap flows in the trees as you rarely would guess it did from the usual descriptive portraiture of places there. You realize from his pictures that there may even be dirt on the roads and even on the temples and bridges. You realize that the inhabitants are a fairly sturdy people, not to be blown away on a whiff of wind from the ocean. In fact you realize that Japan is real and not a shadow picture, and it is rather refreshing although disillusioning to the home-keeping youth with homely wits. The exhibition closes March 11.

Whistler in Numbers.

A large collection of Whistler etchings and lithographs now on view at the Keppel Galleries contains a number of brilliant examples. A lovely impression of the Nocturne signed on the tab with the butterfly imp and with Whistler's handwriting on the back is a glorious bit of printing. A number of the Thames set are shown and the beautiful "Street at Saverne." Here are the incomparable "Doorway and Vine" and the "Nocturne: Palaces." Here are "The Ragshop," the "Fish Shop," "T. A. Nash's Fruit Shop." A few years ago they seemed contemporary London, but contemporary London has become a different matter to the American. Something of the older London passed with Thackeray and Dickens. Something of the newer London has passed with Whistler and James. On one wall are the lithographs looking not their best without something to veil the darkness of the wall covering. But nothing can destroy the charm of the silvery "Early Morning: Battersea," or the sunny gayety of "The Steps: Luxembourg Gardens," or "The Gabled Roofs: Vitre."

WHAT GERMANY DEMANDS.

Would Gain Much and Give Up Nothing, Says Prof. H. F. Reid.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Feb. 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a merchantman of a belligerent is approached by a submarine of an enemy there are three courses open to it: First, to seek safety in flight, (and I imagine every merchantman would adopt this course if there were good chance of getting away;) second, to submit tamely, take to the boats, and allow the submarine to sink the ship, after taking off supplies or anything else it might desire; third, to resist, if there is any hope of success; and what skipper, of whatever nationality, if he felt able to, would not defend his ship, as international law gives him the right to do?

But Germany objects to this and proposes that merchantmen shall give up their right under international law to carry arms and to use them in defense, and in return she will give up the practice, forbidden by international law, of lying in ambush and sinking the ship without warning and without visit and search. By this plan Germany would gain much and give up nothing, for her submarines would be freed from all danger, but the merchantmen would still be sunk; only the passengers and crew, in whom Germany has no interest, would not be put in immediate danger of sudden death.

The proposition is preposterous. It is defended on the grounds that the submarine is at a disadvantage in openly attacking an armed merchantman; and that the arming per se converts a merchantman into a belligerent cruiser. The submarine is undoubtedly at a disadvantage, but that is inherent in its nature. In its present form it is not adapted to be a commerce destroyer under international law or the laws of humanity. But can the suggestion to alter these laws during the war in order to give one combatant an advantage be seriously entertained?

The chief factor in determining whether a ship is a belligerent or a peaceful merchantman is not the armament, but the purpose for which the ship is used. A trawler, armed with a single gun, seeking submarines; a scout ship, even without a gun or a pound of explosive aboard, are belligerents and subject to attack without warning. But a merchantman, armed in accordance with international law, going, with a cargo or in ballast, from one port to another by the most available course, not seeking submarines, but avoiding them so far as possible, cannot be considered a belligerent. (See Professor Hart in THE TIMES of Feb. 20.)

Lately Germany has not been insisting so strongly on this point, but is claiming that the English merchantmen have orders to act offensively against submarines and are obeying these orders. If this were true the merchantmen could no longer be considered noncombatants.

The information on which this claim is made is not yet available, but it is important to define the difference between offense and defense. War was declared by Germany and her armies were hurled against her enemies as quickly as possible. Germany claimed then and she claims now that she was acting on the defensive, and that she merely anticipated an attack her enemies were about to make on her. If they were, then Germany is quite right, she is fighting a defensive war. Apply this to the submarine; if a merchantman finds an enemy submarine in her neighborhood, she knows it is there to attack her; and if she anticipates the attack by firing first, she is still acting purely in defense, according to the German definition. To act offensively she must seek submarines and not merely anticipate the attack of one seeking her.

When does armament cease to be defensive and become offensive? This is a difficult question, but certain considerations affecting the answer may be mentioned. The purpose to which the armament is to be put is of supreme importance; a submarine-hunting trawler with a one-inch gun would be armed offensively; a merchantman with a much larger gun to be used for defense only would not. Then the armament must be sufficient to be a real protection to the ship; anything less would be useless. The object of defensive armament is not to resist a stronger force—that would be absurd—but to resist a force which is inadequate to enforce its demands. The submarine seems to be in this category; Germany claims that she is so long as she observes international law.

Finally, what solution of the difficulty does our country seek? We certainly do not want to claim the right in the future to sink noncombatant ships without providing for the safety of the passengers and crew. The President has answered the question when he said that this country stands for humanity and justice. If the difficulty can be settled in accordance with humanity and justice we shall be satisfied; we should be satisfied with nothing less.

HARRY FIELDING REID.

Honor and Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gasping ineptitude of the pacifist in a moment of world war, the mental confusion of the pure verbalist in the hour of deeds are capitally illustrated in Dr. H. M. MacCracken's letter on honor in your issue of March 1. He solemnly warns the President, and impliedly all of us, against this "infected word." It is bound up hopelessly with the duello, &c., as may be seen by consulting the dictionary. So Dr. MacCracken.

But why let honor off at this? It is also bound up with thievery, is it not? Any list of proverbs will contain the "honor among thieves."

Evidently if the word honor is "infected," so is the concept to which it corresponds. Would Dr. MacCracken dispense with the idea of honor entirely? If so, what word and what idea would he substitute as uninfected and safe to use? He suggests duty. To a fine-feeling person duty and honor are identical. In this sense the President uses the words almost interchangeably. What Dr. MacCracken apparently wants is a duty entirely purged of honor, duty as construed by timid and scheming people. Or did he really mean nothing except that the present state of the negotiations with Berlin had got on his nerves? This is the charitable view. I am unwilling to believe that a distinguished educator of young men will permanently renounce the ideal of honor.

We have an honor system here at Princeton by which the students are in charge of their own manners and morals as to examinations. Oddly enough, a duty system would not work as well.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.
Princeton, N. J., March 1, 1916.

"My England" in Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might interest you to know that William Winter's stirring poem, "My England," which appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday, was read to the congregation of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) by the Rev. F. R. Griffin at the Sunday morning service. I think I can safely say that many in the congregation felt deeply indebted to the author for his kindly expressions of sympathy to the land we love and the cause for which all Christian nations should fight.

M. E. WILLIAMS.
Montreal, Feb. 28, 1916.

THE NEW GERMAN VIEW.

Dr. Leonhard Says We Shouldn't Complain of Cruelty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a letter I have recently received from Dr. R. Leonhard of Breslau, Germany. W. S. BRYAN.
Rugby, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

Breslau, Germany, Jan. 23, 1916.

Dear Mr. Bryan: Your kind letter of Dec. 28 reached me January, 1916. Therefore, you see that our Government is not "small and mean" as you suppose and as other Governments really are. So I had the opportunity to learn your thoughts sent to me.

Certainly you are astonished by my writing for THE NEW YORK TIMES, in spite of the fact that this newspaper likes to struggle against my country. But I do so, because I love Germany and I am grateful to the United States for splendid hospitality in the time of my professorship at Columbia University in New York. I think an aimless war between those countries would not do for them. So I calm the minds on both sides of the ocean.

I understand your indignation about the Lusitania case. But you do not mention the principal fact, that the passengers of the steamer covered a sending of shells destined to kill our countrymen. But I will not discuss this doubtful question of international law, which is not my specialty.

Your ideas about William II. are the consequence of English misrepresentations spread by your press. For instance, two sons of his have been wounded seriously and all are in continual danger. Posterity will be better informed also in your country. The time of being continually deceived will be once over there. I will not judge about my King. However, we are more independent than you imagine, and it is the general free conviction of the people that our interests are better protected than your interests toward England, Japan, and Mexico. If you will become again an English colony, we cannot protest.

I cannot understand why you believe that starvation does more harm to the rich people than to the poorer classes. Many thousand existences have been ruined by it. That does not matter for you, because you regard them as a savage tribe. That is a matter of taste. But who prolongs war by sending shells and money seems not to be very sincere by complaining of cruelties. The methods of the palefaces against the redskins are everywhere repeated against savage foes, and I fear that will continue as long as America prolongs the war. The name of the "veneered savage" is convenient more or less to every human being.

What you tell about your countrymen of German origin is perhaps convenient to the criminal people who used to be sent over in former times. I know very many persons of the highest moral standard who spent very good results of a former German education to your States, for instance, Carl Schurz.

Although I do not hope to have any influence upon your ideas, I think it would interest you to read the other man's opinion. With respectful regards, yours very truly, R. LEONHARD.
Doctor in Legibus of Columbia University.

Victor Hugo's Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Standing one day in 1910 at Victor Hugo's tall, work-worn desk in the house, 6 Place des Vosges, so long his Paris home and now a museum consecrated to his memory, I copied the lines from the half sheet of yellowing paper that had been found lying there the day the great poet and patriot died and had been piously preserved as his last message to mankind. I append a translation:

> I represent a party which does not as yet exist, the party of revolution, of civilization. This party will mold the twentieth century.
>
> There will come forth from it, first, the United States of Europe, and then the United States of the world.

Let us hope that this message may prove a prophecy. HELEN M. PALMER.
Plattsburg, Feb. 28, 1916.

An Invitation from Porto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the war in Europe many Americans are touring through the West Indies and South American countries. To those who intend to spend a short time in the island of Porto Rico I wish to give a little advance information.

There are a number of American teachers in the schools here who, I am sure, would gladly assist any Americans who wish to see Porto Rico intelligently. As the public instruction is rendered in English, the boys and girls of any community can tell tourists where the school is, and there you will usually find an American teacher. Visit the schools of this little isle. It is an education in itself. R. A. KNIGHT.
Caguas, P. R., Feb. 21, 1916.

Muddy Streets Where Women Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a much-belated reading of your paper of Feb. 18, just received, I notice the plaint of a suffragist as to the condition of the streets of New York, and a conjecture that if the women of New York State had been enfranchised last November such conditions would not be. I can deeply sympathize with her in her feeling of disgust at such a state of affairs, for last week when in Chicago I experienced the same sentiment while plowing through the mud on Michigan Avenue, which is, as you know, the centre of fashionable shopping and driving. Yet in Chicago women can vote and do all the municipal housekeeping they desire.

MARY ADAMS MAYNARD.
Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 23, 1916.

To a Careful Chauffeur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to compliment, through your columns, the driver of Car No. N. Y. 71-231 upon his careful driving Saturday night at about 7 o'clock, and also upon his ability to restrain himself from letting every one for miles around know that he possesses a horn. We hear so much about bad and reckless driving that when a man brings his car almost to a standstill in order to let a lady pass in front of him—which, in this case, was not at all necessary—I believe the incident worthy of mention. SAMUEL GRIERSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1916.

HIS LATEST POSE.

As jaded actress, culling aid from art
Of fashion's workers, hastes from mart to mart,
To furbish up her wasted charms once more—
So he does change his guises, o'er and o'er.

First, common clothes, large square-toed shoes, wide hat,
And well-worn homespun ways to go with that
Appealing ad. that he is plain as plain—
In fact, a simple, guileless, village swain.

And then a sort of solemn front he shows,
As if he might do justice—if he chose—
To hand-me-downs from Caesar, f. o. b.
His person, so he'd get them duty free.

And now he comes, a tear upon each cheek,
Arrayed in sackcloth, miserable and meek,
And whines, in voice to match his shaking knees—
"I wish to be defenseless—kick me, please!"

O. C. A. CHILD.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SERBS.

Former Minister in London and Mrs. Pankhurst Ask More American Aid.

Montreal, Feb. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The great European tragedy is composed of a series of tragedies, of which that of the small nations, the Belgians and the Serbs, is the most touching and deeply moving. The generous heart of the American people has acted nobly toward the Belgians. We know it is now ready to do as nobly toward the Serbs, who have lost all the territories of their two kingdoms—Serbia and Montenegro.

To appeal on behalf of the suffering Serbian women and children to that generous heart of the American people is our special mission to America. We have to say that the Serbs are deeply and everlastingly grateful for what the Americans have already done for them, that they are still in need of further American moral support and material assistance, and that they are fully deserving of the warmest sympathy of the best men and women in every civilized and liberty-loving nation. The stirring events of the last four years brought them to the notice of other nations as a brave people. But they were famous for their bravery and their love of liberty through many past centuries. For more than a century (1350-1464) they fought continuously to stem the Mohammedan invasion of Europe. They fought that great and long struggle alone, and when at last they were overcome the Turks marched up to the walls of Vienna. And the Mohammedan invasion would have gone still further if its strength had not been exhausted by the Serb resistance. The Serbs can justly claim that in the past they have rendered an important service to the Christian Europe.

And in our own days they shed their best blood unsparingly to stop the Teutonic invasion of the East. Entirely exhausted by the wars of 1912 and 1913, they were in need of peace for recuperation and reorganization. The war was imposed on them, not because of the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and his consort—which the Serbs deeply and sincerely regret, and the responsibility for which they emphatically reject—but because the Germans wanted to march to Constantinople, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Persian Gulf. The Serbs, practically alone, resisted heroically the Teutonic invasion. Their brave army of 250,000 men could not be overpowered, much less destroyed, by 750,000 Austrians, Germans, and Bulgars. But it had to withdraw, fighting stubbornly over every inch of their territory until all their country became occupied by the enemy. Thousands and thousands of women, children, and old men had to leave their comfortable and happy homes, to flee without food and without warm clothing, across the frozen rivers and snowclad mountains of Montenegro and Albania, the population of which is starving even in the normal times of peace. Thousands of women and children perished in that terrible trial. Those who died were happier than those who remained to live starving and shivering.

Something has been done already by the generous Americans through the exertions of the American Red Cross and the Serbian Relief Committee. But more is needed to be done. And on behalf of the suffering Serbian refugees we make this appeal to the charitable and generous men and women of America.

Will all who desire to help to preserve the lives of the Serbian women and children send checks to the Serbian Mission, care of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York? All money contributed to the Serbian Mission will be sent direct to the Serbian Government for the relief of the Serbian refugees.

CHEDDO MIYATOVICH,
Former Serbian Minister at the Court of St. James's.
EMMELINE PANKHURST.

Fixing the Retail Price.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the bill of Representative Ayres of Kansas to prevent price cutting on manufactured articles by retailers, what has always been said may still be said, to wit, when an individual has purchased any article and paid for it he has a right to do as he pleases with it, whether he is a retailer or not, or has bought at wholesale or retail prices. It is his property, and the law does defend property rights. Possibly this bill may pass and become law, but the difficulty will be in enforcing it, because, if a seller may control the disposal of property he sells, who will give up good money for what is not legally his to do with as he pleases? Whose property is it, the seller's or the buyer's?

Nobody questions the right of a manufacturer to put any price he chooses upon his wares, and if manufacturers got together on their own responsibility, as many business men do for organized protection, and fixed the retailing price to be maintained by contract, the price would stay fixed and there would be no need for any Congressional or other legislative action. Manufacturers are already perfectly protected if they will only use the means at hand to protect themselves.

New York, Feb. 29, 1916. W. J. L.

The Air Raid on Birmingham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the latest important news item inflicted on a long-suffering public by the German Overseas Agency, that during the air raid in the Midlands on Jan. 31 two ammunition factories and two munition works in Birmingham were totally destroyed, I beg leave to state that, from full description of the raid contained in letters received by me from relatives in Birmingham, the only ammunition factory destroyed in Birmingham was a laborer's cottage in a small town about eight miles from that place, killing the wife and five children.

EDWARD MOSS.
New York, Feb. 29, 1916.

A Widow and Three.

The sudden death of Mr. D. a few days after a hemorrhage left his wife and three small children in a pitiful condition. His death was entirely unexpected, and with no savings or relatives who can help the shock has been more keenly felt. His plucky wife has been making baby caps at 50 cents a dozen in an effort to keep the home for her children, but is no longer able to do so. In a few days another little baby will be added to the family group, and Mrs. D.'s time, largely needed now for the other three, Annie, Joseph, and Tom, will be taken up entirely in caring for them all. The Charity Organization Society is trying to relieve the worry and strain on her. Arrangements have been made for hospital care, and the assurance has been given that the children will be provided for. After such brave efforts to keep the family together she deserves to have the home ready for her to come back to and the burden of support lifted entirely for a while. The society is anxious to raise a special fund for them. One hundred and twenty dollars will be needed for the next three months to provide for necessities. Gifts sent to the office of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged. The following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families are acknowledged with thanks: Miss Lydia M. Gooding, $2; Walter Weiss, $1; William Leonard, $1; "E. S.," $5; Jack Leon, $2; Mrs. Ferdyce Barker, $5; Reuben P. Sleicher, $15; A. Wagner, $1; "B. T.," $1; Cash, $1; Miss Adele F. Hardy, $1; "C. C.," $1; "C. K. H.," $3; Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $10; George S. McKearin, $10; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; "M.," $5; Mrs. G. B. Satterlee, $10.

JUNIOR BACHELORS IN LEAP YEAR DANCE

Much Merriment at the Vanderbilt Over Privileges Accorded the Girls.

ALL THE DEBUTANTES OUT

Mrs. J. E. Alexandre and Mrs. C. A. Bristed Among the Chaperons for the Younger Set.

The Junion Bachelors' Leap Year dance was held last night at the Vanderbilt, being largely attended by the younger set in society. The girls asked the young men to dance and also to supper.

The dance was in charge of a group of young bachelors, and practically all of the débutantes of the season were invited. There was much merriment over the leap year privileges accorded the girls. This was the first dance of the season where there were no wall-flowers.

Acting as chaperons were Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and Mrs. George Evans Turnure.

Among the girls present were the Misses Ina Kissel, Barbara Rutherfurd, Madeleine and Katharine Dahlgren, Symphorosa and Grace Bristed, Angelica Brown, Helen Alexander, Gwendolyn King, Civilise and Anna Alexandre, Helen Hamilton, Isabel Stettinius, Violet King, Peggy Busk, Sylvia Holt, Adrienne Iselin, Rosalie Coe, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Margaret and Louise Trevor, and Mary H. Wiborg.

The bachelors included Henry R. Benjamin, R. S. Emmett, John F. Hubbard, William Bruce Brown, Philip Cusachs, Beverly Duer, Colles J. Coe, George E. Turnure, Jr., John K. Hodges, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., John Van S. Bloodgood, George P. de Veau, Murray Hoffman, Richard S. Emmet, Stanhope W. Nixon, Dwight Partridge, Theodore H. Potter, Henry H. Ripley, Philip J. Roosevelt, Evans Spaulding, Philip H. Sherwood, William H. Tailer, Kingsley Kuhnhardt, Edmund W. Nash, Auguste L. Noel, William W. Phelps, Charles M. Pyle, William Remsen, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Charles G. Shaw, Richard W. Stevenson, Jr., Henry S. Sturgis, Reginald T. Townsend, and Francis M. Watrous.

FASHION PAGEANT AT PLAZA.

Junior Anti-Suffrage League Aids Cause for National Preparedness.

The Junior Anti-Suffrage League had a gay time last night at the Plaza with a dance and fashion parade. The proceeds are to be divided between national preparedness and anti-suffrage work. The particular line of preparedness chosen by the league is the training of aviators for the aviation corps.

The fashion pageant preceded the dance, among those taking part being the Misses Carolyn B. Van Cortlandt, Lily Robertson, Katherine Hall, Geraldine Adee, Ruth and Faith Hayden, Margaret and Susanne Warren, Dorothea Camp, Elizabeth Riker, Elinor Kendall, Ethel Simmons, Isabelle Yeomans, Garetta Reboul, and Katharine Hall.

During an interlude in the fashion parade Miss Edith Hayden and Clay Bassett danced the Pavlowa gavotte.

Selling flowers were the Misses Julia Potter, Cornelia Woolley, Katherine Kopper, Anna Sherman, Frances Judson, Vera de Ropp, Margaret Minott, Constance Wickersham, Sally Parker, Dorothy Haight, Gladys MacDougall, Katherine Lamb, Esther Denny, and Helen Griffin. The program girls were the Misses Mary Francke, Marion Townsend, Sarah Williams, Kate Griffin, Charlotte Riker, and Mrs. Schuyler Cammann.

Among those who entertained box parties were Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Mrs. Gustaf Stromberg, Mrs. Henry C. Backus, Mrs. Homer Reboul, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt.

Miss Kieran Weds J. V. Hogue.

Miss Kathrine Kieran, daughter of Professor and Mrs. James M. Kieran, was married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in St. John's Church, Kingsbridge, to Joseph Vincent Hogue. Father Joseph McCarthy officiated at the nuptial mass. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Marie Kieran. The best man was George Bonbag. After the ceremony a small reception, attended only by relatives, was held at the bride's home. Later the young couple left on a honeymoon trip to the South. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Hogue will live in this city.

Vassar Graduates of '13 Aid Fund.

Vassar College graduates of the class of 1913 gave an entertainment last night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the $1,000,000 Educational Endowment Fund for Vassar College. Francis MacMillan, the violinist, appeared in a program of selections. About 400 attended.

Ocean Travelers.

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer California from Liverpool were F. W. Benoit, Miss Ethel M. Crew, Captain Andrew Y. Drysdale, F. E. Fell, Miss Elizabeth L. Geddes, Lieutenant W. R. Herraghty, Laurence Housman, W. R. Mackenzie, W. C. Newman, Major G. Osgood, A. F. Petch, E. G. Richter, Dr. H. A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Thorne, J. K. Warnock, L. F. Denare, W. S. Lovejoy, Dr. W. L. Abbot, T. J. Wilbee, R. F. Vanderbilt, and William Fletcher.

Passengers who will leave at noon today on the steamer Mexico for Nassau and Havana are A. T. E. Hale, S. R. Hill, Mrs. Florence R. La Farge, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Nye, Miss Katherine Nye, William Ross, Captain Burton J. Mitchell, Walter S. Benedict, W. Alan Gardner, Bayard Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Doty, Samuel Bell, Jr., Miss Helen R. Bell, Mrs. S. F. Hoffman, Mme. Ella Festetics, Andrew J. Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liffler, and W. A. Bartlett.

SHOW POCAHONTAS MODEL.

Mrs. Wilson, in White House, Opens Ntaional Society's Entertainment.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson pressed a button in the White House at Washington at 2:45 yesterday afternoon, and opened the entertainment which the National Pocahontas Society, of which she is a member, gave in the Plaza ballroom. She pressed the button once for each letter in her name.

The ballroom was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the Stars and Bars, the New York State flag, and the flags of other States, as well as many club flags. There were ninety-two tables filled with bridge players, and young school girls in Indian aprons and with gay-colored ribbons in their hair acted as ushers.

The society had on exhibition a model of William Ordway Partridge's statute of Pocahontas, which is to be appropriately placed on a proper base so soon as $2,000 necessary to complete the $10,000 fund for its purchase has been raised. The society wishes to have the statute unveiled in Jamestown, while Mrs. Wilson is in the White House, because she is a direct descendant of the Indian maiden, and it is hoped she may be present and take part in the ceremonies.

At the entertainment were an Indian Princess and a clergyman who is a descendant of Pocahontas.

Among those interested in the entertainment were Mrs. William H. Wadhams, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Oliver B. Bridge, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. Austin Hancock, Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Mrs. James H. Parker, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Fairfield Mortimer, Mrs. George W. Smith and Mrs. Samuel S. Brown.

MISS INGERSOLL A BRIDE.

Church Singer Weds L. L. Ashmead—Bridegroom's Father Officiated.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 1.—Miss Marjorie Snow Ingersoll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fred Ingersoll, and Lenox Livings Ashmead, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Ashmead, were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Mark's Church by the bridegroom's father.

Miss Katherine Westervelt Ashmead of Yonkers, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the bride's only attendant, and Harold L. Delamater of New York was best man. The ushers were Arthur Carrell of Morristown, and Victor S. Davis and Charles Ashland Downing of Tarrytown.

A reception followed, Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead leaving later for the South on their honeymoon. Mrs. Ashmead is the contralto soloist in St. Batholomew's Church in New York.

Bride-to-Be Ill, Wedding Postponed.

Because of the illness of the bride-to-be, the wedding of Miss Helen Josephine Ferris of East Orange, N. J., and Clifton C. Field of Eau Claire, Wis., which was to have taken place last night in the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church, was postponed. Miss Ferris resides with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Elmer C. Ferris, at the Marlborough, East Orange. Mr. Ferris was formerly pastor of the Hawthorne Avenue Church and is now engaged in literary work.

Mercur-Parrott Wedding.

The marriage of J. Watts Mercur, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Miss Beatrice Mott Parrott of Altoona, Pa., took place at noon yesterday in the Chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Stires officiating. Miss Parrott, in a blue cloth tailored costume, topped by a blue-winged hat to match and wearing a large corsage bouquet of mauve orchids and lilies of the valley, walked with her mother, Mrs. R. Erastus J. Parrott, of Altoona, who gave her in marriage. She had no attendants. Mr. Mercur's best man was G. Broadhead Linderman. After a honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Mercur will live in Wallingford, Penn.

Miss Dorothy Schulman Engaged.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, and Mrs. Schulman of 55 East Ninety-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Schulman, to Edwin R. Masbach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Masbach of 30 West Seventy-third Street.

Fordham Alumni Holds Its "Prom."

The annual "prom" of the Fordham University Alumni Association was held last night in the cascade ballroom of the Biltmore. There were about 1,000 present, and dancing was the principal feature of the evening. After midnight supper was served. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mrs. Henry Heide, Jr., Mrs. Warren Leslie, Mrs. John A. Maher, Mrs. Bird S. Coler, Mrs. Louis G. Bensiger, Mrs. William Ferguson, Mrs. George Leitner, Mrs. Joseph I. Barry, Mrs. Loring Black, Mrs. Thomas E. Adams, Mrs. John F. Farrell, Mrs. Stephen Horan, Mrs. James J. White, Mrs. Timothy Sullivan, Mrs. Charles F. Newman, Mrs. Robert F. Maloney, Mrs. Edward J. Clennon, and Mrs. John H. Duffy.

Morgenthau Meets Oriental Jews.

Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Tu[illegible]esterday received a delegatio[illegible]enting the Federation of Orient[illegible]s, who congratulated him upon the efficient manner in which he had served the United States during the last fifteen months of war. Mr. Morgenthau promised to bring here from Turkey a rabbi to minister to the spiritual neels of the Oriental Jews in New York City. He also accepted an invitation to be present at the fifth annual meeting of the federation, which at the same time is to be a reception in his honor. The delegation was led by President Joseph Sedaleccia, a native of Constantinople, and included Samuel Coen of Dardanelles, Jacques Farhi of Gallipoli, Morris Sadock of the Greek-speaking Jews, Solomon Emanuel of Monastir, Albert J. Amateau of Rhodes, Joseph Hakim of the Arabic-speaking Jews, and Edward Valensi of Smyrna.

Mrs. Draper to Address Red Cross.

Mrs. William K. Draper will talk on war relief in the West Side Branch of the American Red Cross, 2,158 Broadway, near Seventy-sixth Street, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. Margaret Chanler Aldrich, who organized the branch to "help develop response to the President's call for Red Cross service," has announced plans for classes in first aid to the injured and home nursing, and for a preparedness forum. The branch is open from 9 to 5 o'clock.

LOVE OF DEAD WIFE VALUED AT $100,000

Details of Suit of Clara Inge's Husband Against Max Hart, Vaudeville Agent, Disclosed.

ACTRESS KILLED HERSELF

Plaintiff Declares His Wife Took Her Life to Free Herself from Defendant's Control.

Mrs. Clara Eckel, a vaudeville actress, who was known on the stage by her maiden name of Clara Inge, killed herself on Dec. 12 last by taking poison in her apartment at 305 West Forty-fifth Street. She was a very attractive woman, and was sometimes called the "Baby Doll" by her admirers. The cause of her death was veiled in mystery because she always appeared to be happy and contented. On Feb. 1 her husband, Charles E. Eckel, a salesman for the United States Rubber Company, sued Max Hart, a vaudeville booking agent, in the Supreme Court for $100,000 damages. In case the suit was successful the complaint asked the court to issue a body execution against the defendant so that he might be arrested.

Nothing was known of this suit until yesterday, when the defendant, through his counsel, asked Justice Finch of the Supreme Court to have the complaint modified by striking out of it certain passages because they were redundant and superfluous. Decision on the motion was reserved. Alfred Frankenthaler and Benjamin Eisler, representing Levy & Levy, counsel for Mr. Eckel, appeared in opposition. The complaint set forth that Mr. Eckel and Miss Inge were married on July 31, 1911. They had one child, a boy, who lives with the plaintiff's mother-in-law. The complaint, referring to the death of Mrs. Eckel, said:

"The plaintiff's wife, in a desperate state of mind and highly agitated, and with the intent and purpose to free herself from defendant's control and influence, died by her own hand in her apartment which the defendant, unknown to the plaintiff, had provided for the plaintiff's wife out of his own funds and where he had detained and harbored her."

Burial Was at Old Home.

The defendant, the complaint said, had enticed Mrs. Eckel away from her husband in November, 1914, by means of valuable gifts, payments of money, and by making false and slanderous statements about the plaintiff. Hearing of his wife's death Mr. Eckel had looked after the funeral arrangements and had buried her in Missouri, where she had been reared. Mr. Eckel also said in his complaint that he had many times asked his wife to return to him and that on March 15, 1915, he had called upon Mr. Hart at his place of business in the Palace Theatre Building, and had "entreated and begged him not to interfere with the relations between the plaintiff and his wife."

He also, he said, told Hart how great his love was for his wife "and asked him as a man" to cease his relations with Mrs. Eckel and to keep away from her. He explained how necessary it was that his son should have the care and affection of a mother and said that Mr. Hart, in spite of his pleadings, would not consent to surrender his control of Mrs. Eckel. Mr. Eckel was sure that if the defendant had consented his wife would gladly have returned to his home and his care. On the day that Mrs. Eckel killed herself her husband had called to renew his prayers for her return. He went out to get some food and when he returned she was dead. On the floor was a torn piece of paper on wich Mrs. Eckel had written, "Dear Charles, I left you——" That was all. Mr. Eckel said that his wife was always ready to come back to him, but that she was restrained by the defendant, who made "threats to kill her and told her he would take her life if she returned to her husband."

Defendant Also in Divorce Suit.

In December last Mrs. Madge Hart began a suit for a divorce from Max Hart, the defendant in the Eckel suit. She said that she and her husband were married on June 3, 1903. At that time she was a vaudeville performer earning $150 a week, while her husband was able to earn only $10 a week as an employe for a booking agent. Mrs. Hart said that she gave him $500 to go into business on his own account, and she set forth the various upward steps in his career from April 1, 1909, until he was finally making $10,000 a year. From his profits as a booking agent and his income from investments and his interests in various productions he has now an income, she said, of $75,000 a year and is worth at least $500,000.

Mrs. Hart also said that during the last few years while she and her husband lived together their household expenses amounted to $25,000 a year. She knew nothing about his friendship for Mrs. Eckel until late in 1914, she said, when she saw this telegram that her husband had received: "Thanks very much for the $2,000. Mamma and I send you lots of love. Clara Inge." An affidavit made by Mattie Wise, a maid employed by Mrs. Eckel when the latter lived with her mother at Fort Washington Avenue and 179th Street, in April, 1915, and later in the Forty-fifth Street apartment was to the effect that Mr. Hart used to call on Mrs. Eckel very often, and that once he sent her flowers which her mother threw away, saying, "The man that sent these I despise and I don't want her to have them."

Miss Wise also said that Mrs. Eckel had told her that Mr. Hart had paid $200 to detectives to follow Mr. Eckel and try to get evidence so that his wife could divorce him. Mrs. Hart said that it was not until Mrs. Eckel had committed suicide that she learned of the actual relations that had existed between the dead woman and her husband. She also said that after Mrs. Eckel was dead her husband had told her in their rooms in the Hotel Marseilles that it was his desire to marry Mrs. Eckel that led him to seek a divorce for her and to get free himself by setting a trap to catch his own wife.

MISS DURYEE ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. S. S. Auchincloss to Wed Fal de Saint Phalle.

Mrs. Samuel Sloan Auchincloss of Short Hills, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Duryee, to Fal de Saint Phalle, son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle of Nièvre, France.

Miss Duryee is the granddaughter of the late Charles Guidet. Mr. de Saint Phalle enlisted in the French Army at the beginning of the war and returned only a few weeks ago after serving in the trenches. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the firm of Gude, Winmill & Co.

The wedding will take place in May.

Obituary Notes.

Colonel EVERETT O. FOSS, formerly a newspaper publisher of Dover, N. H., who claimed the distinction of being the only man to witness the assassination of two Presidents, died in Dover yesterday. He was at Ford's Theatre when Lincoln was shot, and also was present at the shooting of Garfield. Colonel Foss was 85 years old.

THOMAS R. RATTY, a former Baltimorean, but for a number of years manager of a large billiard parlor in New York for John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, died yesterday at a sanitarium in Baltimore. Less than one week ago Mr. Ratty came to Baltimore to attend the funeral of his brother, Michael Ratty, who died in New York.

JAMES MARSH LEONARD, aged 39, an expert accountant, died at his home in Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

Mrs. FRANCES A. HANDY, widow of General Isaac F. Handy, died yesterday at her home, 1,818 Avenue P, Flatbush, Brooklyn. She will be buried in Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. WELLS, Past Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, died on Tuesday at Norristown, Penn. He was 74 years of age.

Miss CAROLINE WARD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David W. Ward and a member of the choir of the Sanford Street Methodist Episcopal Church of East Orange, N. J., died suddenly on Monday in East Orange. Se was 25 years old.

HENRY D. SWIFT, who was paroled by President Lincoln after a court-martial had sentenced him to death, died on Tuesday at his Summer home, West Falmouth, Mass. He was 84 years old and a pioneer envelope maker. Mr. Swift was court-martialed in the civil war because of his refusal to serve in the army. He claimed his Quaker belief exempted him from the draft.

THOMAS KING, who was with the New York Belting and Packing Company, died on Monday in the Post-Graduate Hospital. He had lived for fifty years in Passaic, N. J., and was in his seventy-fifth year.

WILSON W. JENKINS of Brooklyn died on Monday in Southern Pines, N. C. He was a son of the late John G. Jenkins, long a President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Jenkins was born in Brooklyn thirty-six years ago. He left a widow and two daughters.

HENRY KLINGER, well known as an auctioneer and general appraiser in this city and Newark, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,656 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 52 years. Mr. Klinger was formerly President of the Warshauer Sick Supply Society and was one of the oldest members of National Lodge, No. 209, F. and A. M., and of Wendell Phillips Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

ERNST MEYN, a retired sea Captain, died on Monday at his home, 603 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fourth year. He left a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. ALWINA LOUISE WEITHAS, widow of Charles Weithas, formerly a hotel proprietor in Brooklyn, died at her home, 662 Jamaica Avenue, on Monday, aged 82 years. Mrs. Weithas had been a resident of that borough for fifty years and was an old member of Christ Evangelical Church.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SELOVER, widow of Alfred A. Selover, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Post, 1,081 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Selover lived for more than fifty years at Bellport, L. I., where her husband was a provision merchant and Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School in that town.

Mrs. SARAH JANE RICHARDS PURVES, 86 years old, the first woman Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Noble Street Baptist Church, died on Monday at her home, 200 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of John Purves and is survived by a daughter, Adelaide.

JAMES READ PECK, who died at the home of his daughter in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, was a retired silk merchant of this city and a member of one of the old Knickerbocker families. He was born in this city seventy-eight years ago and is survived by his widow and four daughters.

WILLIAM LUXTON, for many years a compositor and proofreader on Manhattan and Brooklyn newspapers, died yesterday at his home, 619 Vanderbilt Street, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

PATRICK HANNON, 70 years old, a retired carpenter and builder of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 14 Vanderbilt Avenue. He was a member of the Second Assembly District Democratic Club, the Catholic Federation Society, and the Holy Name Society of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church. He left a widow.

Miss LORETTA A. KERWIN, a former President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 121 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of Delia and the late Michael Kerwin.

HERMAN ABRAHAM, for ten years a member of the diamond importing firm of Cohen, Abraham & Co., of 9 Maiden Lane, died on Tuesday at his home, 600 West 115th Street. He was 49 years old and a native of Germany. Mr. Abraham came to this country in 1884 and went to New Orleans. Four years later he came to New York. He left a widow and three brothers.

JAMES READ PECK, a retired silk merchant, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward De Voe, 436 South Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon. He was 78 years old and a member of an old New York family. He left a widow and four daughters.

JAMES CARLEW, a prominent builder, died on Monday at his home, 17 West 122d Street. He was born in Ireland sixty-seven years ago. His last work was the erection of fifteen houses on the north side of Eighty-fifth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West. Two daughters survive him.

HUBERT W. BURNS, formerly employed in the New York Custom House, is dead at his home, Chatterton Park, White Plains. He was a native of England, and came to this country when a boy.

CHARLES H. ROEDEL, Superintendent of the Irvington Manufacturing Company, died yesterday in the Homeopathic Hospital, Newark. He was an active member of the Methodist Church in Irvington, and head of the Epworth League. Mr. Roedel was a musician, and was the leader of the orchestra of the Irvington Dramatic Club. He was 35 years old. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

GUSTAVUS FISCHER, 69 years old, and for forty years the principal of the College Place German-English School, Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 320 Chadwick Avenue, Newark. Mr. Fischer was also a teacher of languages in the Newark Seminary, the Coleman Business College, and the Y. M. C. A. He was born in Germany and came to this country forty-eight years ago.

WILLIAM F. WALKER, 65 years old, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harry Schoonmaker, 37 West Thirteenth Street, Whitestone. He was born in Wales and came to America thirty-eight years ago.

OSCAR HAGER, a metal spinner, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 143 Forest Avenue, Flushing. He was 66 years old.

MICHAEL MERRITT, 50 years old, died yesterday in Phillipsburg, N. J. A wife and three sons survive him.

LEWIS FALLS BUCHANAN, 77 years old, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Howard S. Jelleme, 79 Grove Street, Passaic, N. J.

WILLIAM J. GRAFF, a department manager of the Prudential Insurance Company, died yesterday in the General Hospital, in Elizabeth, N. J. He was 45 years old. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

MALCOLM O. SMITH, editor and publisher of the Hanover Record-Herald, died on Monday at his home in Hanover, Penn. He was 69 years old and a veteran of the civil war. Mr. Smith was Secretary of the Hanover Trust Company.

The Moore-Mumford Unrestricted Public Sale of

Rare Old Chinese Rugs

Begins This Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock

continues Friday Afternoon, and concludes Saturday Afternoon at

The Anderson Galleries

Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York

Hotel

Bossert

A hotel that reflects the many comforts and refinements of an experienced and skillful management. Homelike and livable, luxuriously appointed, an exclusive yet accessible location; modern in the best meaning of the word. On Brooklyn Heights, overlooking New York Harbor. Residential or transient.

Montague-Hicks-Remsen Streets, Brooklyn

JUDGE WERNER DIES AFTER AN OPERATION

Court of Appeals Jurist Was Thought to be Recovering After Removal of His Spleen.

DEFEATED FOR CHIEF JUDGE

His Candidacy Opposed by Colonel Roosevelt and Progressives—Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 1.—Associate Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals died in the General Hospital here at 7 o'clock this morning. The Judge, who was in his sixty-first year, had suffered for several months from pernicious anaemia, and on Feb. 9 underwent an operation for the removal of his spleen. He was considered to be on the road to recovery only a few days ago, when pleurisy developed.

Judge Werner was one of the most distinguished members of the judiciary of the State, and had been known as one of the most careful and impartial Judges on the bench ever since his appointment in 1900 by Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, to fill a temporary vacancy in the Court of Appeals. He was elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1904 by the Republican Party, receiving at that election the indorsement of the Democrats. His term of office was for fourteen years, and would not have expired until Dec. 31, 1918.

The Judge, who spent nearly all of his professional life on the bench, was a Republican, but took no active part in politics after his elevation to the bench. In 1913 he ran for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals against Judge Willard Bartlett and was defeated. In this election he was opposed by Colonel Roosevelt and the Progressive Party because he had denounced the recall of judicial decisions. His refusal to subscribe to the attacks on the courts by the former President and his followers in the Bull Moose Party led to the first differences in a friendship of twenty years between the jurist and Colonel Roosevelt.

Judge Werner was born in Buffalo, April 19, 1855. He attended the public schools until he was 13 years old, when the death of his parents left him upon his own resources. Going to Buffalo, he entered a foundry, where he worked for several years, going to night school at the same time, studying bookkeeping and commercial law. In 1877 he came to Rochester and took up the study of law, being admitted to thet bar here in 1880.

Four years after this, in 1884, he was elected Special County Judge on the Republican ticket by the largest majority ever returned in Monroe County. He was re-elected in 1887 without opposition, and in 1889, upon the death of Judge John S. Morgan, he was advanced to the office of County Judge.

In 1894 he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic Parties as Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh Judicial District, and his election followed. On the Supreme Bench Justice Werner attracted Statewide attention by his action in severely criticising a Grand Jury in Monroe County for failure to indict flagrant violators of the Raines liquor tax law and his denunciation from the bench of a Grand Jury in Ontario County for failing to return an indictment against the County Treasurer, who had been accused of defaulting.

Judge Werner had been assigned to service on the bench in New York on several occasions. He was designated by Roosevelt to preside over trials of election law cases returned by the Extraordinary Grand Jury in New York County. In 1913 the Judge was a member of the High Court of Impeachment before which Governor Sulzer was tried.

Judge Werner was a member of the Society of the Genesee in New York City, which sent resolutions passed by the society yesterday recording its sympathy to Mrs. Werner. The jurist was also active in Masonic affairs in New York and here. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Lillie Werner. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon in the Third Presbyterian Church.

TRUCE IN WOMAN'S CLUB.

No New Resignations Announced, but Others Are Feared.

The Women's City Club, suffragists, and anti-suffragists were all moving along in the same old way yesterday in spite of the fact that the "antis" have called off their members from the club because of what they call its feminist proclivities.

The resignation of Mrs. Nelson H. Henry from the City Club, which Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge announced on Tuesday, did not reach the City Club until yesterday morning. Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler's resignation had been handed in some three weeks before, but the club did not know for what reason, as none was given with either of the resignations. There was no notice of other resignations, but there may be today, as there will be a members' meeting of the New York State Association at the headquarters, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, this afternoon.

"You see," said Mrs. Dodge, "the other two women are among our officers and we could influence them."

Mrs. Dodge's feeling yesterday was one of sorrow rather than anger. It had grieved her, she said, to take the stand she had, but she doesn't know "what the world is coming to." She does not think extreme feminism is believed in by all suffragists or that they all understand what it means.

"The rank and file are innocent and credulous," said Mrs. Dodge yesterday, "they believe in or will vote for woman suffrage under the impression that it will benefit conditions."

'CARMEN SYLVA' ILL.

Queen Mother of Rumania Stricken with Pneumonia.

LONDON, Thursday, March 2.—Reuter's Bucharest correspondent reports that the Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania is ill with pneumonia.

Queen Elizabeth of Rumania (Carmen Sylva) was born in 1843. She is widely known as a writer.

Max Erstein.

Max Erstein of 43 East Sixty-third Street, a member of the silk importing firm of L. Erstein & Bros., Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, died suddenly last night in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Mr. Erstein was 60 years old. He went to the hospital on last Thursday, and was operated upon on Monday by Dr. Hugh R. Young in the Brady Urological Institute. The operation was successful, and Mr. Erstein was reported to be making satisfactory progress. Last night, however, he was suddenly attacked with paralysis. Mr. Erstein was born in Alsace-Lorraine, and he came to this country when a boy. He was a member of the Country Club and Freundschaft. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Colonel George W. Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 1.—Colonel George W. Taylor, a noted Confederate veteran, known as General Robert E. Lee's trusted Adjutant and one of the leading bankers and railroad men of the South, died nere at 11:20 o'clock tonight, following a brief illness. He was 72 years of age. Colonel Taylor served throughout the civil war as Adjutant on General Lee's staff. He was closely identified with the financial interests of Norfolk and the State, being a Director in a number of banks. He was an authority on Southern finances and was a Director of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

TESLA'S PORTRAIT SHOWN.

Painted by Princess Under Light Arranged by Inventor.

Nikola Tesla, inventor in the realm of electricity, has had his portrait painted under a special man-made north light and last night it was shown for the first time by the artist, the Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, at a reception which she gave at her new studio, 109 East Thirty-ninth Street, especially to exhibit it.

It was one of the beliefs of Mr. Tesla that there was something unlucky about posing for a picture and so he never sat to any before he entered the studio of the Princess. The room which she had chosen did not have a skylight in it and the much desired north exposure was missing. So it was that, at the suggestion of Mr. Tesla, a cluster of powerful incandescents was put up in the corner of the apartment and the rays, filtered through blue glass, were just of the right quality. The portrait was shown under the same illumination.

Mr. Tesla having solved the problem of the artificial sun fell to thinking about other parts of the universe, and there he sat oblivious to his surroundings. So it was that the painter was able to produce a likeness in which there is no evidence that the subject was conscious that anybody was even watching him, much less studying his features from the other side of an easel.

Among those who attended the reception were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Henry P. Davison, the Countess de Ritterberg, and Mrs. E. T. Isham.

Captain Benjamin H. Chadwick.

Special to The New York Times.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kan., March 1.—Captain Benjamin H. Chadwick, a former naval officer, died at his home in Clements, Kan., last night. He was one of the pioneer settlers in Kansas. He was born in 1831 and came of a seafaring family. Captain Chadwick was a sailor in the merchant marine, and when the civil war began he became an officer in the United States Navy. He was with the fleet that ran the blockade at New Orleans, and again with Admiral Farragut at Mobile.

L. STUART WING DEAD.

Chemical Merchant Who Was Prominent in New York Society.

L. Stuart Wing, Vice President of Wing & Evans, chemical merchants of 22 William Street, died suddenly yesterday at his home at 6 West Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Wing, who was in his fifty-second year, was a Director of the St. Bartholomew's Loan Association and was prominent in business and social circles in this city.

Mr. Wing was a son of the late John D. Wing and Adelaide Hinman, and was born in this city. In 1888 he married Miss Bertha L. Hurlbut, by whom he is survived, together with his two sons, S. Bryce Wing and L. Stuart Wing, Jr. Mr. Wing was interested in stock raising at his farm in Millbrook in Dutchess County, New York, where he spent his Summers.

He was a members of the following clubs: Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, New York Yacht, Downtown Association, Piping Rock, Turf and Field, Sleepy Hollow, American Jersey Cattle Club, American Museum of Natural History, National Hunts and Steeple Chase Association, and Society of Colonial Wars. He was a life member in the New York State Agricultural Society.

Gideon Norville Caleb.

Gideon Norville Caleb, who retired from business three years ago, died of cancer yesterday in the General Memorial Hospital, Central Park West and 106th Street. Mr. Caleb was born in Dover, Del., sixty-nine years ago, and began his business career immediately at the close of his military service in Company R of the First Delaware Regiment in 1862. He was with the old Harlan & Hollingsworth Shipbuilding Company and later with the New York Life Insurance Company as General Agent. Thirty years ago he was connected with the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and recently he was Vice President of the Dittendorf Axle Company at 30 Church Street. He married Miss Floy Emden of Utica, N. Y., whom he survived. Mr. Caleb left a brother, W. S. Caleb of 65 West 106th Street. The funeral will be held in Utica tomorrow.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

FISCHER—RUBIN.—Minnie Rubin to Max Fischer, March 1, engaged.

ZECHNOWITZ — KRINSKY.—Miss Frances R. Krinsky of 1,156 Union St., Brooklyn, to Mr. Jacob Zechnowitz, on Feb. 12, 1916.

Married.

CAMERON—FEWSMITH. — On Wednesday, March 1, Eline R. Fewsmith, daughter of Mary A. and the late Thomas M. Robinson, to Caleb W. Cameron of New York.

KEELEY—BAILEY.—On the 10th of February, 1916, at Summertown Parish Church, Oxford, England, Lieutenant Harold Percy Keeley, Royal Navy, to Lucy Lang, only daughter of the late Walter Lang Bailey of Calcutta, India, and of Scarsdale, N. Y.

SACKETT — MOONEY. — At the Bossert, Brooklyn, on March 1, by the Rev. P. A. Chamberlain, Louisa Tucker, daughter of the late Caroline Jackson and Walworth Merritt Mooney, to Walter Lyman Sackett.

Long Island.

RODGERS — ROGERS. — Feb. 27, Florence Rogers to James J. Rodgers.

Died

BANKS.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Feb. 28, George W. Banks, in his 57th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday at 2:30 P. M.

BENEDICT.—Charles H., beloved husband of Josephine Wines, entered into rest Feb. 28. Services 8 o'clock Thursday evening, 1,053 Forest Av., Bronx. Relatives and friends invited.

BLAU.—On March 1, Carrie Blau, beloved wife of the late Max Blau and mother of Alma B. Froelich. Funeral private.

BLUMENSTOCK.—On March 1, after a lingering illness, Rachel, relict of Leon, and beloved mother of Lillie, Jacob, Sol, and Pauline. Funeral from her late residence, 137 West 141st St., Friday, March 3, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BREWSTER.—Richard I. Brewster, aged 82 years, at German Hospital, New York City. Funeral services at 14A East 39th St. Friday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—On March 1, 1916, Olivia, widow of William J. Brown, at her home, 599 West 190th St., in the 90th year of her age. Service at house, 9 P. M. Thursday.

BUCHANAN.—At Passaic, N. J., Feb. 29, 1916, Lewis Falls Buchanan, aged 77 years. Funeral services on Thursday, March 2, 1916, at 8 P. M., from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Howard S. Jelleme, 79 Grove St., Passaic, N. J. Interment private.

BUDD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, Frank C., son of Catharine Gallaudet and the late Dr. Bern L. Budd. Funeral private.

CALEB.—Gideon N., at the General Memorial Hospital, Central Park West and 106th St., on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, Gideon Norville Caleb, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral at Utica, N. Y., Friday, March 3. Interment at Forest Hills Cemetery.

COHN.—Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge for the purpose of paying the last Masonic honors to our late brother, Samuel Cohn, on March 2 at 1 o'clock from the funeral parlors of Saul Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av.
MOSES STIERO, Master.
LOUIS C. MOSS, Secretary.

COX.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 29, 1916, Charles Durand Cox, aged 50 years, after a long illness, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Helen Cox Lyon. Funeral private.

ENDEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, Fanny, relict of Woolf Endel and loving mother of Jacob W., Charles W., Maurice B., and Mrs. Samuel G. (Tillie) Hyman. Funeral from her late residence, 981 Park Av., Thursday, March 2, 10:30 A. M. New Orleans (La.) papers please copy.

ENDEL.—Members of the Young Women's Hebrew Association are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fanny W. Endel, mother of our Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman, from her home, 981 Park Av., Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

ENDEL.—Congregation B'nai Jeshurun. Members and seat holders are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Fanny W. Endel, a member of our congregation for many years, on Thursday, March 2, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at her late residence, 981 Park Av.
HERMAN LEVY, President.

ERSTEIN.—On March 1, 1916, Max, beloved husband of Mary Stein Erstein, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral strictly private.

GARRETSON.—At the residence of her niece, Mrs. William L. Flake, Richmond, S. I., Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1916, Mary E., widow of the late John H. Garretson and daughter of the late Stephen D. and Elizabeth Stephens, in her 82d year. Funeral services Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I., Friday at 2:30.

GERAGHTY.—James V., beloved husband of Julia M. Geraghty, at his residence, 26 W. 96th St., Feb. 28, 1916. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th and Amsterdam Av., on Thursday, March 2, at 10 A. M. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GERHARDT.—After a short illness, Emil Gerhardt, husband of Lottie Gridley Gerhardt. Funeral services Thursday evening at his late residence, 117 Benjamin St., Cranford, N. J. Interment Friday, Woodlawn Cemetery.

GILLIE.—James, brother of David R., George, John, and David W. Gillie. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOLDSMITH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, at his residence, 1,810 Lexington Av., Dr. Charles Harold Goldsmith, dearly beloved husband of Josephine Viola Kedney and son of the late John S. Goldsmith and Maria O'Connor. Funeral services will be held at his residence, on Thursday, March 2, at 8 P. M.

GORDON.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 28, 1916, William Edgar Gordon, son of the late Philip and Letitia Gordon of Jersey City, in his 59th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 30 Washington Place, Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 3, at 11 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

HANDY.—Frances A., widow of General Isaac F. Handy, entered into rest on Wednesday, March 1, 1916. Funeral services from her late residence, 1,818 Avenue P, Flatbush, Friday, March 3, at 8 P. M. Interment at Troy, N. Y. Troy and Albany papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

HORTON.—Elizabeth Adams Horton, wife of Loton Horton, on Tuesday, Feb. 29. Funeral from late residence, 117 West 77th St., Friday, 8 P. M. Interment at Middletown, N. Y., Saturday. Sussex (N. J.) and Middletown (N. Y.) papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

Died

HOROWITZ.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, Rose, (Mirran,) age 48, wife of Samuel J. Horowitz and mother of Henrietta and Philip and Mrs. Aaron Brown.

INGLIS.—Suddenly, on Feb. 29, 1916, Helen Winifred, beloved daughter of Winfred Sharlotte Taylor Inglis, aged 5 years 5 months 19 days. Funeral from the parents' home, 706 Clifton Av., Newark, Thursday, March 2, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

JIMENEZ.—At the Hotel Bonta, on March 1, 1916, Henrietta J. Jimenez, wife of the late Dr. Saturnino M. Jimenez. Services at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

JONES.—Wednesday, March 1, 1916, Richard P., beloved husband of Mary J. Jones. Funeral from his late residence, 330 East 139th St., Saturday at 9 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Jerome's Church. Interment St. Raymond's.

JOSEPHS.—Leander. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23. (Frank Campbell Building,) Thursday morning, 11 o'clock.

KAST.—Paul. On Feb. 29, at his late residence, 266 West 129th St., in his 71st year, beloved husband of Katherine Frick Kast and father of Mrs. Daniel Hatch, Mrs. George Schachtel, and Paul and George Kast. Services at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 39th St. and 7th Av., at noon Friday. Members Eastern Star Lodge 227, Royal Arcanum, W. S. Hancock Council, relatives, and friends invited.

KLINGER.—Henry, aged 52, suddenly, at his home, beloved husband of Sarah Klinger and father of Ben and Helen Klinger and Ray K. Zeeman. Funeral Thursday at 10 A. M., 1,656 East 19th St., near Kings Highway, Brooklyn. Interment Washington Cemetery.

KLINGER.—Henry, Tuesday, Feb. 29. Officers and members of Wendell Phillips Lodge, 365, K. of P., are requested to attend services at his late residence, 1,656 East 19th St., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 2, 10 A. M.

LACHMAN.—On Monday, Feb. 28, in her 50th year, Amalie Lachman, (nee Blum,) beloved wife of Adolph J. Lachman, mother of Mrs. Larry August and Mrs. Monroe May. Funeral at convenience of family from her late residence, 151 West 86th St. San Francisco papers please copy.

LEONARD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, James Marsh, beloved husband of Marion Thompson Leonard and son of Oliver B. and the late Elizabeth Marsh Leonard. Services at his late residence, 521 Madison Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 4, at 2:30 P. M.

LYNCH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1916, at 458 Wayne St., Jersey City, Gilbert Lloyd, son of the late Bartholomew and Maria Lloyd Lynch. Solemn mass of requiem at Church of the Nativity, Madison St. and Classon Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, March 3, at 10 A. M.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 552 West 186th St., of pneumonia, Feb. 29, Robert Martin, beloved husband of Marion Haig Martin. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Thursday, March 2, 12:30 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

PARKS.—On Feb. 29, 1916, Jane, widow of the late Samuel Parks, in her 81st year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 3, at 2 P. M.

PEET.—Nellie Kilts Peet, beloved wife of George O. Peet, after short illness, on Tuesday, Feb. 29. Funeral services will be held at their home, 662 Bellgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J., Friday afternoon, March 3, 1916, at 2:30 o'clock.

PICASO.—On Wednesday, March 1, 1916, May, beloved sister of Joseph W., Isabel, Modesta, Dolores L. Wilson, Etta Hahn, and Virginia Taylor. Services at Chapel, 393½ Gates Av., Brooklyn, Friday, March 3, at 1:30 P. M.

POPE.—Henry W., Feb. 29, at Bellerose, L. I. Funeral service Thursday, 2:45 P. M. Train leaves Penn Station 2 P. M.

REEVES.—On Feb. 29, Eliza. Services at her late residence, 44 Lexington Av., Friday afternoon, 1:30.

ROURKE.—At West Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, March 1, 1916, Elenor Frances Rourke, (nee Cowan,) the beloved wife of Thomas Rourke. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the family residence, 87 Chestnut Av., on Saturday, March 4, at 9 A. M.; thence to Our Lady of the Valley Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Carriages will meet the train on Lackawanna R. R. from Hoboken at 8:20 A. M., arriving at Highland Av. Station at 8:53. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

SALOMON.—On March 1, 1916, at 38 West 49th St., Lois May, beloved wife of Walter J. Salomon, in the 29th year of her age. Funeral strictly private.

SANDBERG.—On Feb. 29, 1916, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Adolph, (Ardie,) beloved son of Louis and Theresa Sandberg, in his 40th year. Funeral services will be held Friday, March 3, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 1,227 Madison Av. Please omit flowers.

SANDBERG.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral and pay our last tribute of respect to Brother Adolph Sandberg on Friday, March 3, 1:30 P. M., 1,227 Madison Av. By order of
PHILIP GREENFIELD, Master.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

SCHNEBBE.—On March 1, Anna M. S., widow of John D. Schnebbe. Services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., Friday, 1:30 P. M.

SCOTT.—On Feb. 28, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Edna E. Scott, in her 30th year, wife of Griffith G. Scott and daughter of Clara J. Tomlinson and the late Arthur W. Tomlinson. Funeral services at Church of Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., on Thursday, at 12 noon. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SEIDENBERG.—On March 1, Bertha, widow of the late Joseph and beloved mother of Armin, Roderick, and Herbert. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Nelson, on Feb. 28, 1916, in his 88th year. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, corner 15th St. and Rutherford Place, Thursday, March 2, at 2 P. M. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

STEVERS.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., March 1, Elizabeth Wood Stevers, wife of David Stevers and daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Wood. Interment at Newburg, N. Y., at the convenience of the family.

THOMAS.—Cornelius De Van, late of Somerville, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 29. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George H. Gere, No. 276 East 3d Av., Roselle, N. J., on Friday, March 3, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Somerville, N. J., on arrival of 1:33 train.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Pittsfield, Mass., on Feb. 28, Sarah E., daughter of the late James Ingersoll Day and widow of William M. Johnson and Edward M. Townsend, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., Thursday, March 2, at 10 A. M. Interment private. New Orleans papers please copy.

Died

WASSERMAN.—Amelia, beloved mother of Rev. Dr. J. Wasserman, Sam Wasserman, and Mrs. R. Zeisler and Mrs. L. Greenbaum, Mrs. Rose Wasserman, Mrs. S. S. Beck, and Mrs. A. W. Wolf, on March 1. Funeral services from her late residence, 921 Tiffany St., Friday, March 3, 10:30 A. M.

WERNER.—The officers and members of the Society of the Genesee have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their fellow-member, William E. Werner, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The society records its sense of bereavement and its appreciation of the Judge's gifts as a jurist, his uprightness and impartiality, and the invariable kindness that distinguished his association with his fellow-men. The society extends its sincere sympathy to the members of his family and trusts that their sorrow will be mitigated by the knowledge of the veneration and affection felt for him by his friends and the public generally.
ELON HUNTINGTON HOOKER, President.
EUGENE M. MOORE, Secretary, Society of the Genesee.

WESTING.—Louisa, entered into life eternal, Feb. 29. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, 14 East 109, Friday, 10:30 o'clock.

WHITE.—Suddenly at Miami, Florida, Feb. 28, 1916, Thomas Randolph White, Jr. Funeral from his late residence, 647 Newark Av., Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, March 3, 1916, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WING.—Suddenly, on March 1, 1916, of angina pectoris, at his late residence, 6 West 48th St., New York City, L. Stuart Wing, in his fifty-second year. Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner 44th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, March 4, at half-past twelve o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BELMONTE.—Catherine, 140 East 117th St., Feb. 28, aged 33.

BOLTON.—Harvey, Feb. 28, aged 47. Funeral 631 Tremont Av., Bronx.

BRANIGAN.—Rose J., 40 West 100th St., Feb. 29. Funeral notice later.

CARLEW.—James, 17 West 122d St., Feb. 28, aged 68. Funeral private.

CHILDS.—James A., Presbyterian Hospital, March 1.

CLARKE.—Bartley, 452 West 50th St., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

DONCOURT—Elizabeth, 2,589 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 29. Funeral private.

DOYLE.—Anna M., 370 West 40th St., Feb. 29. Funeral notice later.

EGAN.—Mrs. Cornelius, 414 East 137th St., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HAYDEN.—Mary E., 235 East 82d St., Feb. 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JACQUOT.—Mary A., Feb. 29. Funeral 70 West 47th St. today, 1:30 P. M.

KRAMER.—Charlotte, 528 West 49th St., Feb. 28, aged 63. Funeral today.

McCLINTOCK.—Mary A., 31 Arden St., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

MARSH.—Ann, 310 West 147th St., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MESSE.—John N., 70 West 108th St., Feb. 28, aged 50.

MURRAY.—James J., [illegible]d Av., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

QUIRK.—John, 216 9th Av.; Feb. 29. Funeral notice later.

ROBERTS.—Patrick, 215 East 96th St., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROGERS.—Mary, 596 [illegible] Av., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROLL.—Caroline, 821 East 168th St., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SLATTERY.—Mary P., 947 3d Av.; Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SMITH.—Marian F., 601 West 185th St., Feb. 28.

WHITTON.—Kate, 335 West 14th St., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WIANT.—Aaron, 213 East 114th St., Feb. 28, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BEIHL.—Peter, 371 Wythe Av., Feb. 28, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BLANK.—Charles, 63 Ryerson St., Feb. 29.

BOYENS.—Boy, 119 Calyer St., Feb. 28, aged 63.

BURTON.—Alfred R., 1,015 8th Av., Feb. 29, aged 26. Funeral service today.

CARSS.—Margaret V., 349 East 35th St., Feb. 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CLAUSON.—Mary, 462 Lafayette Av., Feb. 28. Funeral today.

CREEDON.—Margaret, 159 Dikeman St., Feb. 29, aged 63. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DEURELL.—Ingeborg M., 51 Prospect Place, Feb. 29. Funeral service today.

DRISCOLL.—Cornelius J., 219 Walworth St., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FEELEY.—Annie, 942 Gates Av., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLANDERS.—Mary E., 105 Madison St., Feb. 29. Funeral service today.

JARVIS.—Charlotte, 1,405 Greene Av., Feb. 29, aged 8. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KERWIN.—Loretta F., 121 Bergen St., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LANIGAN. — Florence, 714 Lexington Av., Feb. 29. Funeral notice later.

MALONE.—Patrick, 730 Wythe Av., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MILDENBERG.—Sarah, 301 Broadway, Feb. 28, aged 59. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PRACHT.—Nicolas, Feb. 28, aged 59. Funeral 289 St. Nicholas Av. tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RICHARTZ. — John, 433 Gold St., Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RUSSELL.—Mary E., 298 Nichols Av., Feb. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SLINGERLAND.—William A., Willis Sanitarium, Flatbush, Feb. 28, aged 83. Funeral private.

TANNER.—Elizabeth, 368 Chauncey St., Feb. 29, aged 94. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WENZEL.—Karl, 2,918 Fulton St., Feb. 29, aged 34. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

BLACK.—Mary, 186 15th St., Jersey City, Feb. 28. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

BLACKWELL.—Maxine, 31 Tichenor Lane, Newark, Feb. 29. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BRITTEN.—James A., 199 Nunda Av., Jersey City, Feb. 29.

BROWN.—John W., Newark, Feb. 29. Funeral notice later.

DEMAREST.—Antoinette, 320 6th Av., Newark, Feb. 29, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

DRENN.—Ann, 114 Norfolk St., Newark, Feb. 29.

FARLEY.—Leo F., 300 Johnston Av., Jersey City, March 1, aged 13. Funeral March 4.

FISCHER.—Gustavus, 320 Chadwick Av., Newark, March 1, aged 68.

FORD.—Clayton A., 122 Union St., Jersey City, Feb. 29. Funeral service today.

HORNUNG.—Emma, 67 Montgomery Av., Newark, March 1, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

JACKSON.—Mary J., 109 Duncan Av., Jersey City, Feb. 28. Funeral today.

KELLY.—William, 333 Whiton St., Jersey City, Feb. 29.

LARTY.—George J., 113 14th St., Hoboken, Feb. 28. Funeral today.

LEVINESS.—Annie, Jersey City, Feb. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McMANUS.—Rose, 82 Columbia Av., Newark, Feb. 28. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

MEYER.—Peter, 6 Sherman Av., Newark, Feb. 29. Funeral service today.

NADLER.—Gustave, 210 B Av., Newark, Feb. 29, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 7:15 A. M.

NILAND.—Mary, 92 Orient Av., Newark, Feb. 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PFEIFER.—Alois, 475 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 29, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

QUINN.—James, 305 Lake St., Newark, Feb. 29.

SCHEEL.—Charles H., Newark, Feb. 29, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WOELPER.—George F., 321 New York Av., Newark, Feb. 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BECKER.—Margaretha, Richmond Hill, Feb. 27, aged 86.

BIRD.—Marie T., Far Rockaway, Feb. 27, aged 74.

BORRACINO.—Nicholas, Flushing, Feb. 27, aged 2.

DIEBEL.—Mary A., Maspeth, Feb. 29, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DU MAURICE.—Mary W., Flushing, Feb. 27, aged 56.

EAND.—Michael J., 167 Pearsall St., Long Island City, Feb. 27, aged 54.

GLEASON.—William R., Flushing, Feb. 27, aged 39.

HENRIS.—Henry J., Glendale, Feb. 28, aged 66. Funeral today, A. M.

HOGAN.—Daniel, Flushing, Feb. 27, aged 8.

HOLDEN.—Clara C., Jamaica, Feb. 27, aged 83.

MEISTER. — Louisa, Glendale, Feb. 27, aged 54.

NACKE.—Helena, Glendale, Feb. 27, aged 78.

NARDIN.—Ernest A., Woodhaven, Feb. 27.

ROTH.—Margaret Giardinnelli, 1,059 Van Alst Av., Astoria, Feb. 27, aged 1.

SCHEER.—Joseph, Jamaica, Feb. 27, aged 65.

SINNIG.—Bernard A., Glendale, Feb. 27, aged 6 months.

TONNA.—Maria, Corona, Feb. 27, aged 6.

WARNER.—Mary E., Richmond Hill, Feb. 27, aged 42.

ZIEGLER.—Jacob, Astoria, Feb. 29, aged 48. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

CORRIGAN.—Margaret Holmes Stone, at sea, Jan. 23. Memorial service at 5 o'clock Thursday, March 2, at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.

FITZ GIBBON.—In sad memory of our dearly beloved and devoted father, Gerald Fitz Gibbon, March 2, 1914.

McCORMICK.—Thomas, mass St. Boniface's Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

1970 B'way FRANK E. CAMPBELL 241-3 W. 23d St.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

INCOME TAXPAYERS SWAMP COLLECTORS

Two Thousand More Returns Filed in Wall St. District This Year Than Last.

GREAT RUSH ON LAST DAY

Downtown District Expected to Pay $9,000,000 More Internal Revenue Taxes Than in 1915.

When the internal revenue offices in this city closed last night at midnight all records for number of income tax returns filed had been exceeded. While the returns show a great increase in individual amounts to be paid, compared with last year, the significant thing to officials was the fact that not only were the returns from corporations greater in number than ever, but the amounts to be paid are expected to set a new high mark.

Yesterday being the last day when returns might be filed, special preparations were made by Collectors John Z. Lowe, Jr., and Mark Eisner, of the Second, and Third Districts, to handle late comers. Extra clerks were on duty, and both offices remained open until midnight.

The second, or "Wall Street" District, which includes Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, had such a heavy late demand from corporations for blanks, that the supply became exhausted early and the Collector was not able to replenish his stock by borrowing from other districts. The Second District had been canvassed by Special Deputy Henry Stimpson early in the year, and return blanks had been mailed to every corporation on the books from last year, or reported from Albany, and in addition, a special search had been made for new corporations. Notwithstanding this precaution demands began to come on Monday for return certificates, and at noon yesterday a reserve of 20,000 blanks had disappeared. Later applicants could not be supplied and in their cases Collector Lowe will register them after blanks are procured as filed March 1.

Yesterday's mail at both offices was heavier than on Tuesday, when 5,000 registered letters brought returns to the Second District office. Approximately 7,000 returns were filed by mail yesterday.

The rush of returns made it impossible, officials said, to give a definite estimate and it will take several days to make an accurate comparison with the returns of 1915.

A year ago the Second District had 38,500 returns. This year at least 40,000 were made, officials thought last night. Probably 20,000 returns were received yesterday at the Second District office, which indicated that half the taxpayers took the full time limit.

The Third District, with offices at 1,150 Broadway, which takes in Manhattan above Fourteenth Street, includes the homes of many of the larger taxpayers, and will, it was predicted, show a heavy gain in view of the present policy of the Treasury to have returns filed where the taxpayer lives rather than from his business place.

In Brooklyn, Collector Harry P. Keith's office for the First District, comprising all of Long Island and Staten Island, reported a big increase and few delinquents. Returns were received from 15,000 individuals, and approximately the same number of corporations, many of them coming by mail.

The increase in the Manhattan and Brooklyn offices was shared in by the Fourteenth District office at 391 East 149th Street, the Bronx.

Last year the Second District reported returns from 22,500 individuals and 16,000 corporations for the amounts of $8,208,855 and $7,007,366, respectively, a total of $15,216,221. The Third District showed $6,000,000 for individuals and $1,360,000 for corporations, or $7,360,000 together. The First District last year collected approximately $1,360,000. This made $23,660,000 from New York City out of $80,000,000 from the whole United States, or substantially 30 per cent.

Collector Lowe said yesterday's returns in the Second District made him confident that this year's payments would be $18,000,000. From all revenue sources he expects $35,000,000 in the Second District, compared with $26,000,000 last year. Officials were unable last night to give any idea as to how many taxpayers had failed to file returns on time, and had thus become liable to penalties.

EXPLAINS PENSION PLAN.

President Willcox Suggests Teachers Unite on a Substitute.

President Willcox of the Board of Education has written a letter to a teacher, giving the basis of the pension plan for teachers, as proposed by the City Pension Commission, and the estimated cost of individual teachers.

The contribution of the city, he says, is not additional payment for past service, but is based upon its interest in maintaining the efficiency of the service, and on this basis it is justified in using the taxpayers' money to provide one-half of the cost of suitable annuities to retire those no longer fit for efficient service, on condition that the teachers themselves shall provide the other one-half of the cost. The "expectation of life," he adds, according to the usual mortality tables, is approximately twenty-one years at fifty, seventeen years at fifty-five, fourteen years at sixty and eleven years at sixty-five.

The amount required with 4 per cent. interest to provide an annuity of, say, $600 a year is therefore about $8,400 at fifty, $7,400 at fifty-five, $6,400 at sixty and $5,40 at sixty-five years of age.

Assuming that a teacher enters the service at 20 years of age, Mr. Willcox says, and is to provide one-half of the cost of a $600 annuity, the contribution required from the salary to accumulate one-half of $8,400 in thirty years for retirement at 50 years would be about $75 a year; one-half of $7,400 in thirty-five years for retirement at 55 years would be about $50 a year; one-half of $6,400 for retirement at 60 years would be about $33, and one-half of $5,400, for retirement at 65 years would be about $22.

For new entrants into the system the Pension Commission's plan, Mr. Willcox explains, would require contributions of about 2½ per cent. of the men's salaries and about 2¼ of the women's. The higher rates for those now in the system, running up to 8 per cent. of the salaries, are required because of the fewer years during which such payments would be made, prior to retirement. For those now nearing the retirement age it would require 20 per cent. or more of their salaries, but the Pension Commission provides that the city shall assume all such contributions in excess of 8 per cent.

Mr. Willcox suggests that the teachers should agree, if possible, upon the age and conditions of retirement which they wish and the amount of the annuities to be provided, and should also agree to such contributions as will suffice to provide on a sound actuarial basis for one-half of the cost of such annuities, except for teachers who are nearing the retirement age, and that they should then ask the Pension Commission to concur in such a modification of its plan.

NEED HORSE TO GET FOOD.

100 Homeless Boys Make a Meal of Bread in Harlem.

If there is some kind-hearted person in this big city who owns a horse that he is willing to lend or give away, or else some one who will give sufficient money to purchase one, he can earn the gratitude of Superintendent Eva and the one hundred boys of the New York Home for Homeless Boys, of 441 East 123d Street, by helping them out of a difficulty.

In his appeal to THE TIMES, Superintendent Eva said that the horse which they owned was condemned recently by the S. P. C. A., because of lameness. As the voluntary subscriptions which were the only support of the home were used in paying for rent and fuel, he had been unable to purchase another animal.

"The food for the boys," he says, "is donated by butchers, grocers, hotels and private citizens. Each morning the wagon makes the rounds and brings back the provisions. Since our horse has been condemned, we have been handicapped, as it has been necessary to send boys on foot, which takes a great deal of time. Today for luncheon all that we had for the hungry, growing boys was bread, as none of those sent out had returned."

The majority of the boys in the Home are born in the country, he says. They come to the city seeking work, but run short of money before they can get a job. Ashamed to return to their homes, they sleep on park benches and enter a bread line. The Home has officers who make the rounds of the parks, bread lines and the lower parts of the city, and invite them to come to the home. Here they are boarded and clothed free of charge until work is obtained for them. The work is non-sectarian.

CLERGYMEN'S PENSION FUND

Diocesan Committee Named in $5,000,000 Episcopal Campaign.

At a luncheon yesterday in the Union League Club a committee was appointed to work in connection with the campaign now being waged to raise $5,000,000 to pension retired Protestant Episcopal clergymen. At the luncheon were Bishop David H. Greer, Dr. Charles Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York; Francis Lynde Stetson, Stuyvesant Fish, ex-State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, President and originator of the Church Pension Fund.

Bishop Greer stated that the fund was the greatest undertaking that the Episcopal Church was now engaged in and that the Diocese of New York must do its share. He laid emphasis on the fact that this great work was unifying to the whole Church, and that it ought to be of particular interest to laymen because its basis was social and practical rather than theological. He added that the Church could not afford to lag behind in a matter which involved social justice to men who had devoted their lives to its service.

The committee appointed yesterday will have as its Chairman ex-Senator Wainwright and will work in the Diocese of New York, above the Bronx. This territory includes Westchester, Duchess, Putnam, Rockland, and Sullivan Counties.

FIGHT FOR THE SCHOOLSHIP.

America Needs Trained Sailors, Newport's Commander Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The plan to abolish the Nautical School was vigorously opposed at a joint hearing given today by the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees. J. W. Miller, Chairman; F. B. Dalzell, and Charles H. Bissillummer of the Board of Directors; Joseph B. Morrell, President of the Maritime Association; Frederick W. Ridgeway of the American Line; Lewis B. Stoddard of the Chamber of Commerce, and Captain F. S. McMurray of the training ship Newport led the opposition. Mr. Miller pointed to the fact that 100 big ships were now building in American yards, and that more would be built. He said that there was a great scarcity of men to command, and that the Nautical School was ready to supply them.

"The City of Bremen has five large training ships, and would use a vessel like the Newport as a small boat," said Captain McMurray. "Japan has three great training ships and I hung my head in shame last Summer when, as we sailed out of San Francisco, Japanese officers there laughed at us. There will be a great shortage of officers in the new merchant marine, and it would be a great mistake to abolish the New York Nautical School."

The committees also considered the bills transferring the New York Quarantine to the Federal Government, abolishing the Port Wardens, and providing that all automobile fees go into the general State fund, instead of for highway maintenance.

EXPLOSION BURNS INSTRUCTOR'S FACE

University Laboratory Quakes and Chemicals Spill on a Worker.

STUDENTS COME RUNNING

Flaring Bunsen Flame Reached Methyl-Nitrate Howard Brownell Was Experimenting With.

While conducting an experiment in the Havemeyer Chemical Labratory yesterday Howard Brownell, an assistant instructor at New York University, received painful burns and lacerations to his face as the result of the explosion of a vessel containing methyl-nitrate with which he had been working. A Bunsen flame, which had flared too near the apparatus containing the nitrate solution, caused the explosion. Members of the faculty and students on all parts of the University Heights campus heard the loud report.

The explosion, which occurred at 10:20 A. M., shook the three-story laboratory building and shattered much glass. Ralph Murray, an employe in the storeroom containing chemical supplies, was slightly burned about the face when some chemicals fell from his hand because of the sudden vibration.

Brownell went to a hospital, but Murray was not seriously injured. The cuts received by Brownell were caused by fragments of glass which flew in all directions when the vessel containing the nitrate exploded.

The explosion occurred in a room immediately adjoining the private office of Dr. Arthur E. Hill, Professor of Chemistry and Director of the laboratory. The loud noise brought students running from all parts of the campus.

A fire on Dec. 30 left a large gap in the roof of the building and damaged the interior. Workmen are still engaged in repairing the damage done by water and flames.

Mr. Brownell is a graduate student at the university and was graduated from Allegheny College.

ALDERMEN GET TAX RATE.

Increase in All Boroughs Due to Direct State Levy.

The tax rate, prepared by the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the Department of Finance, was presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee and will again be presented for consideration of the full board at a special meeting on Friday. It is expected that the rate will then be adopted.

This is the rate, fixed for the various boroughs, compared with 1915:

	1916.	1915.
Manhattan	2.04	1.87
Bronx	2.09	1.94
Brooklyn	2.08	1.92
Queens	2.06	1.95
Richmond	2.13	2.24

The aggregate of the budget for 1916 is $212,956,177.54, which includes county charges for the five counties aggregating $7,101,565.65; direct State tax, $13,657,021.73; city department appropriations, debt service and deficiencies in taxes, $191,879,589.86.

The budget for 1915 was $199,233,286.52.

Exclusive of the direct State tax the budget this year is $198,981,155.81, or $252,130.71 less than in 1915.

It came out yesterday that when Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is assessed for $1,000,000, when told that the assessment was based on his interest in the Morgan firm, protested that his interest was unliquidated and could not be determined. Mr. Davison said that to determine the value of his firm interest would take weeks. The tax officials did not agree with him and he went away and, though notified, did not make an accounting.

The new tax lists show seven persons who are assessed for $1,000,000 or more. Of these one is John D. Rockefeller, who pays on $5,000,000. George Ehret, the brewer, whose name appears on the list, is one of the city's largest real estate holders. The other five on the personal property tax assessment roll are private bankers, and it is because of their partnership interests that they are now on the $1,000,000 list. In addition to H. P. Davison there are William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co., Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., James Speyer of James Speyer & Co., and William Salomon of William Salomon & Co.

NURSERY'S FUND $35,661.

Mrs. Thompson Gives $1,000 to Manhattanville Charity.

Mrs. Frederick Thompson, who gave Teachers' College the Thompson Gymnasium, yesterday donated $1,000 to the Manhattanville Nursery Association campaign to raise a $40,000 building fund, it was announced last night at the rally held in the Columbia University Commons. The girls of Barnard College, through their Y. W. C. A., gave $50 to the fund. The United Philanthropic Societies contributed $50, and Mrs. N. M. Pond, who had donated $500, doubled her gift last night.

The total received yesterday by the committee was $4,169.50, making a total of $35,661.75 for the five days, and leaving about $5,000 to raise in the next two days. The amounts collected by the various teams follow: F. T. Eldridge, $11; Alvin Gillett, $137; R. T. Greene, $196; Miss Marion Holden, $120; Mrs. William M. Kingsley, $401; Mrs. G. Lodge, $164; Frederick Mathesius, $147; Mrs. Henry Mattison, $745; Mrs. Wales-Mrs. Lansing, $2,084, and Mrs. Ira Wile, $138.

SENT JEWELS TO COBBLER.

Mrs. Hecht Hid Diamonds in Shoe Toe to Insure Safety.

Having heard of the frequency of robbery in New York, Mrs. Mary Hecht of Pocatello, Idaho, who is visiting friends in 253 West 114th Street, hid a solitaire diamond ring and two earrings, valued in all at $1,700, in the toe of her shoe before retiring Tuesday night.

Yesterday morning she asked her host to take the shoes to be repaired, and they were left with Leo Fredo, a cobbler, at 2,060 Eighth Avenue. Then Mrs. Hecht recalled the diamonds she had hidden in the footwear. Inquiry at Fredo's shop was met with a denial of knowledge of the gems until Detective Willi of the Fourth Branch was called in, after which, according to the detective, Fredo produced a handkerchief with the jewels tied in a corner. The shoemaker, charged with grand larceny, was arraigned before Magistrade Levy in Washington Heights Court. The case went over until today.

MRS. FRENCH TO LECTURE.

Will Tour the Country for the Serbian War Relief Fund.

In the interest of the Serbian War Relief Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. A. Barton French is to make an extensive lecture tour of the United States and Canada. She will leave on March 15, and will cover more than 7,000 miles before her return in June. After spending several months in relief work in France Mrs. French returned to this country on Dec. 24 to enlist aid for the Red Cross and the Serbian Relief Fund.

She will speak in Philadelphia first and from there will go South, visiting Wilmington, Hot Springs, (Va.,) Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and Nashville, thence to St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pasadena, Seattle, and Vancouver, and will return by the Northern route. She will speak in many universities and colleges.

Mrs. French spent much of her early childhood in the Balkan States, when her father, John Walker Fearn, was Minister to Rumania, and later to Greece and Serbia. She will lecture in a gown given to her mother by Queen Nathalie of Serbia. After her tour Mrs. French will return to France, where she has the direction of two hospitals.

HAD STOLEN MAIL POUCH.

Police Hold Suspect—Many Missing Securities Advertised.

Post Office inspectors working on the case of Saturday morning's theft of four pouches of registered mail from a United States mail truck on board the ferryboat Wilkes-Barre will question Fred Schulz, 34 years old, of 46 Seventh Street, at Police Headquarters this morning. Schulz was locked up at Headquarters last night and, though not charged with any offense, was held for examination.

Edward J. Loud and J. F. Doran, investigators from the office of the Collector of the Port, wished to search Schultz's home, and yesterday morning obtained a warrant from United States Commissioner Houghton permitting them to do so. In the apartment, according to their report, they found a piece of velvet, four furs and a mail bag lettered, "United States Mail 2A."

Inspector Robert J. Pollitt, one of the men on the mail robbery case, said no mail bag lettered "2A" was stolen on Saturday, and that he had received no information that any of the missing registered packages contained furs or velvet.

Potter, Choate & Prentice and the New York Trust Company, yesterday advertised additional securities consigned to them from Baltimore and supposed to have been stolen with the registered mail.

The securities included 100 shares Baltimore & Ohio common; $2,000 worth of the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis refunding and extension bonds; $1,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway first and refunding mortgage bonds; $9,500 Anglo-French temporary certificates; $2,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas general mortgage bonds.

The New York Stock Exchange has been asked to aid in the search of these and also of the following securities: $1,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds; 880 shares of Wayland Oil and Gas stock in 19 parcels of 15 to 100 shares each, and $3,000 Hercules Powder 6 per cent. income bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Forty-four corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $1,578,000, were chartered today. They include:

Booth Cold Storage Co. of Buffalo, warehousemen, cold, dry storage, bonded, machinery, furniture, $250,000; C. F. McFadden, H. Eldridge, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Kennedy-Van Saun Mfg. and Eng. Corp., rock and ore crushers, mining, cement making machinery, boilers, $250,000; F. E. Downing, F. E. Van Saun, J. E. Kennedy, 160 West 144th St.

Vanderbilt Chemical Mfg. Corp., pharmaceutical, medicinal, industrial preparations, chemicals, $250,000; V. M. Forrest, G. M. Fayles, W. S. Haskell, 233 Broadway.

Interstate Aircraft Co., Inc., airships, aeroplanes, motors, $100,000; D. De Waray, L. Mayer, H. A. Bloomberg, 5 Beekman St.

Triangle Packing Co., Inc., Buffalo, mechanical packings, $100,000; F. Fernow, C. M. Baldy, E. H. Letchworth, Buffalo.

W. & S. Transportation Co., Inc., ship brokerage, mercantile, $50,000; E. H. Reichman, C. Pechner, S. Sperling, 299 Broadway.

Amsterdam Coffee Co., Inc., trading, coffee, teas, spices, groceries, farm products, household goods, $25,000; E. Trotta, S. Goldstein, A. Kubles, 38 West 15th St.

Lafayette Street Storage Co., Inc., Schenectady, realty, warehousing, storing goods, $25,000; C. D., S. J., and C. A. Beckwith, 119 Lafayette St., Schenectady.

Malone Wholesale Grocery Co., Inc., Malone, $50,000; M. H. McGillic, C. A. and J. E. Price, Malone.

Heitman & Co., Inc., realty, manufacturers, personal property, $50,000; W. Laier, I. A. Levy, C. E. Heitman, 25 Broad St.

Mohawk Valley Supply Co., Inc., Herkimer, jobbing, motor cars, tires, tubes, accessories, motor cycles, $100,000; E. H. Plumb, J. B. and C. O. Terwilliger, Herkimer.

Wilbur Avenue Realty Corp., Queens, realty, agency, brokerage, $20,000; L. E. Byer, J. Lang, H. S. Karp, 65 West 70th St.

The 121 West 45th Street Co., Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $25,000; E. M. Mueller, T. J. Stanford, A. N. Fysher, 33 Park Row.

Continental Varnish Co., Inc., varnishes, paints, enamels, chemicals, $15,000; J. A. Bravy, A. O. Ernst, J. A. McGovern, 1,379 Plimpton Av., Bronx.

Brown & Roenke, Inc., Newark, dry goods, notions, $15,000; R. W. Brown, H. M. and J. R. Roenke, Geneva.

Left-Falt Co., Inc., clothing, $15,000; C. Wolff, J. J. Falt, W. Left, 833 Broadway.

Jack Singer Co., Inc., theatrical, operatic, musical, spectacular, acrobatic, dramatic, $15,000; L. Laski, R. K. Hynicka, J. Singer, 701 7th Av.

Stereoscopic Film Corp., motion picture films, photographic printing, $10,000; B. C. Elliott, S. M. Kelleher, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Davenport Mortgage Corp., Brooklyn, realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; A. B. Rankin, Jr., W. A. Rigoulet, P. Davenport, 1,512 West St., Brooklyn.

Shea Bros., Inc., Queens, bakers, confectioners, printers, publishers, caterers, $10,000; T. J. Groh, T. F. and J. A. Shea, 184 East 43d St.

The Odd Lot Review, Inc., publishing, bookselling, advertising, $10,000; H. O. Weaver, C. S. Flanders, A. V. Fischer, 8 Waterbury St., Richmond Hill.

B. Rosenwasser & Co., Inc., shirtwaists, $8,000; H. and M. Schwartz, B. Rosenwasser, 1,827 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Liebig Extract Co., Inc., food products, dietetic, medicinal preparations, $10,000; T. P. Hall, E. and A. Segelcke, 42 Hudson St.

Row & Davis, Engineers, Inc., mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, chemical engineers, founders, metal workers, fixtures, dredging, $5,000; E. M. Souza, H. C. Davis, R. R. Row, 90 West St.

Hendricks & Dennis, Inc., stationers, printers, lithographers, paper manufacturers, $5,000; H. M. Thomas, T. H. Dennis, C. H. Hendricks, 51 Chambers St.

Crystal Mirror Works, Inc., glass, mirrors, picture frames, $5,000; M. Schiffman, B. and M. Cassel, 59 East Third St.

Styles and Smiles Advertising Co., Inc., $5,000; publishing, advertising, $50,000; B. Frankenstein, E. Eschelbacher, L. M. Samuel, 610 West 115th St.

Allen E. Beals Corp., Clarkstown, advertising, $5,000; S. Gates, F. H. Dow, G. B. Hill, 535 West 113th St.

The Syndicates Corp., merchandise, personal property, salvage, liquidation, realization, brokerage, commission, contracting, capital, no par value, begin business with $500; H. C. Stinner, T. A. and J. P. McManus, 1,056, 53d St.

Prospect Dye Works, Inc., Brooklyn, cleaning, dyeing, $6,000; N. Horowitz, B. Ocheret, L. Hart, 694 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

Common Sense Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, chemical products, $5,000; E. J. Richard, M. O. and F. N. Trevor, 664 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Kazemier & Uhl, Inc., plumbers, supplies, sanitary fixtures, contractors, builders, $5,000; G. Kahn, J. Kazemier, J. Uhl, 207 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill.

Halcott Land Co., Inc., Queens, realty, mortgages, building, brokerage, $5,000; F. A. Ross, J. Adikes, 2d, E. V. Daly, 331 Lincoln Av., Flushing.

Capital Increases—The Duplex Engine Governor Co., Inc., Manhattan, $125,000 to $200,000; Universal Picture Cut Service Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Stillwell Building Co., Inc., New York, $3,000 to $50,000; Chas. S. Somers Coal Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $30,000.

Capital Reductions—North Shore Press, Brooklyn, $30,000 to $1,000; Burlesque Operating Co., New York, $100,000 to $20,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions.—The William Koehl Co., Jamestown; Schwarz Lace and Embroidery Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 1.—Trading on the Bourse today was quiet. Exchange on London was quoted at 61.85 and rentes were quoted at 28.03½.

Capital Increase in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 1.—Certificate of increase in capital stock was filed here at the State Department today for the S. S. E. Company, New York, increasing from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The company was incorporated here Feb. 19 to manufacture, sell, and deal in all kinds of motor vehicles and trucks of all kinds. The incorporators include Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, and S. B. Howard, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—Charters filed today:

MacKenzie Company, Newark, to deal in jewelry, $50,000. John R. MacKenzie, Margaret MacKenzie, Lillie Hankinson, Newark.

Ryerson & Hall, Newark, insurance and brokerage, $50,000. William F. Ryerson, William A. Hall, Newark; Dora Walz, East Orange.

Rotary Photogravure Company, Boonton, photography and engraving, $50,000. Karl Huthm, Frank Wendt, Boonton; Albert F. Bender, Elizabeth.

Metropolitan Grocery Co., North Plainfield, groceries, $2,000. Morris Goldstein, Jennie Goldstein, Brooklyn; Irving Kuzman, Plainfield.

Stanberg Amusement Co., Camden, amusements, $100,000. M. R. Berger, William C. Berger, Westmont; Milton K. Stanley, Camden.

Allsopp Reeves Co., Newark, jewelry, $50,000. William L. Allsopp, Lillian M. Allsopp, Alfred Reeves, Newark.

Universal Phonograph Co., Hoboken, phonographic supplies, $125,000. Fred Kraft, Minnie Kraft, Weehawken; Frederick Heffner, Hoboken.

RESERVE BULLETIN DETAILS PROSPERITY

Conditions in New York State Never So Encouraging, Federal Board Shows.

STEEL PRODUCTION HEAVY

Buyers of General Merchandise Visiting Market Earlier—Bonds in Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The March issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, published as a record of the Federal Reserve Board, presents in the reports from the Federal Reserve Bank districts a general condition of business prosperity. The increasing cost of raw material is complained of at Boston, Chicago, and other points as creating a disturbing condition and labor troubles in some sections are receiving the attention of manufacturers. Cotton mills generally are well sold up, money is abundant everywhere, and the loan market is dull in New England and some parts of the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast.

The report in detail for New York is as follows:

"A recent compilation of the Industrial Commission shows record industrial activity in New York State. There are more products and workers and wages paid than ever before. The greatest increases in production were shown by concerns manufacturing automobiles, tools, firearms, and by rolling mills.

"Buyers of general merchandise are visiting this market earlier in the season and in greater numbers than usual. In view of the growing scarcity of raw materials and the heavy volume of orders, some houses anticipate a shortage in merchandise orders. Retail trade continued good in January despite some unseasonable weather. Collections are generally satisfactory.

Steel and Garment Industries Active.

"Garment making and allied industries operate more factories and employ more labor than any other industrial group in this district. A strike of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, involving about 50,000 employes, began Feb. 9 over wages, hours, and other questions. Arbitrators effected partial settlements that caused most of the members to return to work within a week, and an early full settlement is expected.

"Steel and metal industries are operating at capacity, with heavy demands continuing. Activity in shoe factories is necessitating steady production at the tanneries, and leather prices are firm.

"The real estate situation in New York City is improving, more confidence being displayed in mortgages, buying, and renting.

"The New York Clearing House banks on Feb. 11, 1916, reported aggregate loans, &c., $3,327,547,000; deposits, $3,570,041,000, and excess reserves, $168,822,950. These figures show increases since Jan. 1 as follows: Loans, &c., $69,941,000; deposits, $103,321,000; excess reserves, $22,871,820.

"Other statistics for January, 1916, compared with January, 1915, are the following: Exchanges through the New York Clearing House, $12,326,802,227, an increase of $5,039,169,694. Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, par value of bonds sold, $113,129,000, an increase of $56,271,500. On Jan. 19 Government 2 per cent. bonds sold at par for the first time since July, 1913. An issue of New York State 4 per cent. Barge Canal bonds for $25,000,000 was made at 103.27. Announcement has been made of the purchase by New York bankers of Argentine Government notes for $18,500,000 maturing Feb. 21, 1917. Number of shares of stock sold, 15,001,215, an increase of 10,873,202. This market continues to absorb a substantial volume of American securities from abroad.

Money Rates Show Prosperity.

"New incorporations in the Eastern States of companies capitalized at $1,000,000 or over, $270,995,000, an increase of $219,845,000. New York State failures, 300, with liabilities, $7,692,700, a decrease of 103 in number but an increase of $615,103 in liabilities.

"New York City building permits, $19,712,645, a decrease of $1,116,620. Building operations are increasing at several places in this district.

"In January call money rates were: High, 2¼ per cent.; low, 1½ per cent., and the ruling rate for renewals was 1¾ per cent. Time loans on collateral for sixty days to four months were quoted from 2½ to 3¼ per cent., and for longer periods 3 to 4 per cent. Rates on bankers' acceptances remained unchanged at 2 to 2⅝ per cent. Commercial paper sold at 2¾ to 3½ per cent., with prime names easily marketable at 3 per cent.

"The closing rate for demand sterling on Jan. 3 was 4.73⅝. A firm market at higher rates continued throughout the month. The quotation on Jan. 31 was 4.76⅛. Paris checks declined from 5.85½ to 5.88¼. German exchange receded from 76 to 74. Guilders strengthened from 43.47 to 45.12 and declined to 42.75 at the end of the month."

WOULD MOVE CAR TRACKS.

Marks Asks What City Can Do Now About Central Park West Line.

In view of the decision of the Court of Appeals that the city had no authority to compel the New York Railways Company and the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to relocate its tracks in Central Park West, Borough President Marcus M. Marks wrote yesterday to Corporation Counsel Hardy asking for advice and pointing out the imperative necessity of having the tracks changed. Information on two points was asked:

1. As to whether or not the city has the power to make a settlement with the railroad company, and, if so, on what basis?

2. As to what legislation, if any, may be required to cause the relocation of the tracks or permit of a settlement in case a settlement is not now permissible?

Mr. Marks's letter continued:

Shortly after I came into office two years ago I proposed that the tracks on Central Park West be relocated in order to avoid the terrible risks of life and limb to which the people were daily subjected on that thoroughfare. Realizing that the railroad had seventeen years before placed the tracks where they now are at the request of the city, and at the railroad's own expense, I considered it only fair that a division of expense between the railroad and the city be now made, and after several conferences with the railroad authorities they agreed to divide the expense equally with the city. I brought this proposition to the Board of Estimate, but the compromise was considered beyond the board's legal right, and law was therefore resorted to. Two years have passed during which the city has been thrice beaten in the courts, the last decision being handed down today by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Marks adds that every effort should be made to correct the situation.

SIMPLE SPELL UPON KANSAS

Gov. Capper Announces "Reform" in Orthography of His Newspapers.

The Kansas Weekly Capital, Farmers' Mail and Breeze, Missouri Valley Farmer, Missouri Ruralist, Nebraska Farm Journal, and altogether more than half a dozen publications owned by Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, have adopted the National Education List of Simplified spellings, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Simplified Spelling Board.

Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the simplified spellers' organization. Here is the list of denatured words to be used in Kansas:

Tho, altho, thru, thruout, thoro, thoroly, thorofare, program, catalog, prolog, decalog, pedagog.

The notice sent out by Governor Capper said that simplified spelling in his publications was to become effective yesterday.

CASSIDY DINES WITH JUDGES

Convicted Boss, Out on Parole, Smuggled Into Flushing Feast.

"Curley" Joe Cassidy, ex-Democratic boss of Queens, who not more than a month ago was paroled from State's prison, where he was serving a sentence of one year's imprisonment for bartering a Supreme Court nomination, was a guest at the annual dinner of the Business Men's Association of Flushing on Tuesday night, at which Justice Walter H. Jaycox, before whom Cassidy was tried and by whom he was sentenced, and Justice Frederick E. Crane, and Justice Isaac M. Kapper of the Supreme Court were guests. Yesterday indignant members of the association wanted to know how Cassidy got there.

Cassidy was accompanied by Louis T. Walter, the alleged go-tween, who, it was charged, carried the 20,000 from William Willet, Jr., who is still in prison, to Cassidy at the time of the Judiciary Convention. Cassidy's name did not appear on the published list of guests, and it is said on behalf of the association that a man who has always been a staunch friend of Cassidy bought three tickets for the dinner and took with him as his guests Cassidy and Walters.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:30 | Sun sets..5:48 | Moon rises..5:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:05	6:36	12:30	12:00
Governors Island	6:38	7:09	12:28	1:04
Hell Gate	8:44	9:15	2:09	2:45

Arrived—Wednesday, March 1.

SS Algenib, Rotterdam, Feb. 5.
SS California, Liverpool, Feb. 19.
SS Lepanto, Hull, Feb. 16.
SS L. V. Stoddard, Sagua, Feb. 26.
SS Noorderdyk, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Titania, Oran, Feb. 8.
SS Havana, Havana, Feb. 26.
SS Antilla, Matanzas, Feb. 25.
SS Sabine, Tampa, Feb. 24.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Feb. 24.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Feb. 27.
SS Ossabaw, Galveston, Feb. 25.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Feb. 23.
SS King John, Bermuda, Feb. 24.
SS Commewijne, Port of Spain, Feb. 8.
SS Eastern Prince, New Orleans, Feb. 23.
SS Edward Pierce, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, Feb. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Ville de Tamative	Spain	Feb. 13
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Richmond	London	Feb. 12
Acre	Pernambuco	Feb. 11
Venos	Hull	Feb. 9
Lackawanna	Sunderland	Feb. 12
Moreni	Copenhagen	Feb. 8
Sif	Shields	Feb. 11
Romsdalfjord	Kirkwall	Feb. 13
Denis	Barbados	Feb. 21
Grayson	San Juan	Feb. 24
Yaque	Macoris	Feb. 22
Manxman	Havre	Feb. 15
Bolmer	Fayal	Feb. 16
Atlas	Lisbon	Feb. 12
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Feb. 15
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 16
Falkland	Manchester	Feb. 15
Carrillo	Kingston	Feb. 26
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 28
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 28
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 26
Philadelphia	San Juan	Feb. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Euclid	Manchester	Feb. 17
Comal	Galveston	Feb. 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 13
Maroni	Bordeaux	Feb. 18
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
City of Columbus	Savannah	Mar. 1
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 1
El Valle	Galveston	Feb. 27

DUE SUNDAY.

America	Naples	Feb. 20
Lapland	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Rotterdam	Falmouth	Feb. 26
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Esperanza	Havana	Feb. 29
Marie d'Giorgio	Seville	Feb. 21
Wenvoe	Gibraltar	Feb. 15

†Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Gregory, Para	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Dictator, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Macona, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Canopic, Naples	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sergipe, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

†Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korea, London	5:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verdi, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hammershus, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephan, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metina, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 1.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 141 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 214 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 287 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 293 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 93 miles W. of Nassau at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 101 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 732 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 673 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 8 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 153 miles S. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 155 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, La Guayra to New York, was 270 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Moreni, Copenhagen to New York, was 278 miles E. of Delaware capes at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles E. of Galveston at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Indraghiri, at Manila, Feb. 29.
SS Christian Bors, at Montevideo, Feb. 29.
SS Santa Barbara, at Montevideo, Feb. 29.
SS Tsushima Maru, at Table Bay, Feb. 25.
SS Bellevue, at Shimonoseki, Feb. 26.
SS Denbigh Hall, at Shanghai, Feb. 27.
SS Sommelsdyk, at Rotterdam, Feb. 29.

Sailed.

SS Greiford, from Fayal, Feb. 29.
SS Hellig Olav, from Christiansand, Feb. 29.
SS America, from Naples, Feb. 23.
SS Gargoyle, from Alexandria, Feb. 25.
SS Samarinda, from Rotterdam, Feb. 26.
SS Tenryu Maru, from Cardiff, Feb. 29.

Passed.

SS Mitra, New York for Karachi, passed Aden.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5:30 A. M. March 4, SS Korea.
France—Close at 6 A. M. Feb. 28, SS Espagne, and at 11 A. M. March 4, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. March 3, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 4, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 4, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 6, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru	Mar. 2
Hawaii and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco—Wilhelmina	Mar. 3
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China	Mar. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara	Mar. 10
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	Mar. 14

INSTRUCTION.

Final Evening Classes of the season—Accountancy and Business Administration—Pace Standardized Courses. Sessions begin WEEK OF MARCH 6TH in Manhattan and Brooklyn Schools.

For bulletins and invitations to free lectures apply to Alfred E. Rejall, 215 W. 23d St., N. Y.; M. S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

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*California, Sat., Mar. 4, 6 P. M.
†CAMERONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
ORDUNA - SAT., MAR. 25, 10 A. M.
CARPATHIA - TUES., MAR. 28.
*En Route to Glasgow.
NEW YORK—LONDON
PANNONIA - SAT., MAR. 18, 10 A. M.
†ANDANIA - THURS., APR. 6, 10 A. M.
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S. S. VERDI....Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. BYRON....Mch. 18, 2:30 P. M.
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ROCHAMBEAU . Mar. 4, 3 P. M.
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LA TOURAINE . Mar. 18, 3 P. M.
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Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:00 P. M. Music.
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New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 3:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 3:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:15 A. M.

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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York....Mar. 11 | St. Louis....Mar. 18

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Lapland....Apr. 12 | Baltic....Apr. 19
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Canopic..Mar. 3, 10 A. M. | Cretic..April 5
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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—Notice is hereby given that the petition of "Hecht & Campe, Inc.," to change its corporate name to "The Campe Corporation," copy of which and of this notice has been duly filed with the Secretary of State, will be presented to a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of Westchester, at the County Court House, in the City of White Plains, on the 24th day of March, 1916, at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion made for an order granting the leave prayed for in such petition.

New York, February 28th, 1916.

ARTHUR FURBER, Attorney for Hecht & Campe, Inc., Office and P. O. Address, 287 Broadway, City and County of New York.

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14 Wall St., New York

Great Western Power Company First Mortgage 5's

EARNINGS
(as officially reported 12 months ending Jan. 31, 1916)

Operating Revenues	$3,124,274.98
Oper. Exp. & Taxes	1,002,735.68
Earnings over Operating Expenses & Taxes	$2,121,539.30
Other Income	216,900.74
Total	$2,338,440.04
Interest on Funded Debt	1,318,936.85
Surplus	$1,019,503.19

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rally After Sharp Break on Wild Rumors—Reasons for the Recovery.

The market showed yesterday that it was still genuinely sensitive to suggestions of fresh political and international complications, but the acuteness of the decline which culminated about an hour before the close of trading seemed to have been engineered by the circulation of unsettling rumors which had little or no foundation in the news of the day. The impression which these rumors made in the financial district was that they were spread, or perhaps it should be said, originated with the purpose of increasing the market's unsettlement. If such was the fact another proof was afforded of the willingness of bears to undermine values in this wanton fashion. It is a pity that they cannot be effectively reached by the law or by the Stock Exchange. It is still an open question whether as much has been done in the direction of reaching them as might be done.

It was partly because the conviction grew toward the end of the day that rumor-mongering with a purpose had been under way that prices rallied as sharply as they did in the last hour of trading. Another reason for the upturn was that the Street as a whole was disposed late in the day to take a calmer view of the situation at Washington. Sentiment was thrown into confusion by the news, altogether unexpected, that President Wilson had demanded a vote in Congress on the resolution warning Americans off of armed merchantmen. The Street was at a loss to interpret this new move and in its uncertainty it chose an attitude of caution and sold a good many stocks. It did not sell feverishly, however, and when the circulation of such rumors as that a passenger steamer had been sunk with the loss of 1,000 lives and that the German Ambassador to this country had been recalled were punctuated by drives at the market a good many stocks were bought by those who, having confidence in the business outlook, were satisfied to run the risk of a further temporary decline for the sake of the future improvement which they expected. There was enough of this sort of buying coupled as it was with short covering to bring the general level of the market up quite sharply.

This forward swing went far enough in fact to wipe out some of the previous declines and in many other cases to reduce greatly the losses. It is doubtful if supporting orders in the sense in which the Street usually accepts that phrase were responsible for the change in the market's course.

They hardly were necessary. The underlying position has been recognized as exceptionally strong. In making a drive yesterday afternoon the bears seemed to have been counting on forced selling, which did not materialize in any sufficient quantity. The financing of supporting orders would be exceptionally easy were they necessary, for seldom if ever before has a large market position been accompanied by as easy a money position as that which now prevails.

The upturn in the afternoon did not mean of course that the financial community felt that the uncertainties of the political situation had passed nor that the danger of international complications had been definitely averted. It did mean, however, that a great majority who remained calm and even those who gave circulation to the day's disturbing rumors realized that these had gone very far beyond the mark so far as anything in the present situation is concerned. Admittedly the situation growing out of Germany's latest submarine program is a delicate one, but those who were disposed to put the worst aspect on the matter yesterday seemed to credit Germany with more willingness to be wanton or more ability to be wanton than the friends of Germany themselves claim for her. The situation while grave could hardly be regarded as acute, as it was being described in some quarters yesterday. Besides, the market had the underlying support of the sound and very prosperous position of business in the United States. These are not conditions under which bears, particularly rumor-spreading bears, can work to the best advantage.

BIG GAINS BY THREE ROADS.

N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, and Jersey Central Increase Earnings.

The Pennsylvania Railroad systems made their reports of January earnings yesterday and both showed continued great gains in all departments.

Gross earnings of all lines of the Pennsylvania for January were $32,681,434, an increase of $7,860,817. The net earnings from operation were $7,048,777, an increase of $5,117,307. The lines east of Pittsburgh earned $4,709,334, net, an increase of $3,319,692. The lines west of Pittsburgh earned $2,339,443, net, an increase of $1,797,614. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proper had gross earnings of $17,706,287, an increase of $4,088,358, and net income over all charges of $3,240,871, an increase of $2,205,569.

Gross earnings of the consolidated lines of the New York Central for the month amounted to $27,322,350, an increase of $6,052,000. The net earnings were $7,720,508, an increase of $4,635,000 over January, 1915. The New York Central proper earned $14,389,054 gross and $2,646,760 net. A year ago the gross was only $11,918,983, and there was a deficit after all charges were met of $13,186.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey, which made its report yesterday for January, earned $3,084,245 gross in the month compared with $2,258,472 in January, 1915. The surplus after all charges was $374,905, compared with $53,182 a year before.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$19,239,534	$131,854,332
Ord. int. rev.	30,951,076	252,775,774
Income tax	2,006,807	18,590,958
Miscellaneous	3,235,394	30,108,116
Total receipts	$55,432,813	$433,329,181
Excess of ord. recpts. over ord. disburse'ts.	146,413	....
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	....	52,856,883
Excess of total receipts over total disburse'ts.	5,093,401	....
Excess of total disb'ts over total receipts	....	40,971,565
Expenditures	50,336,400	483,196,063

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s—Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6s—Sept., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	104
4½s—June, 1965	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s—March, 1963	106⅝	107	106⅝	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅝	107	106⅝	107
4½s—May, 1957	106⅝	107	106⅝	107
4½s—Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s—March, 1964	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4¼s—March, 1962	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4¼s—Sept., 1960	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4¼s—March, 1930-60	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4s—May, 1959	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
4s—Nov., 1958	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
4s—May, 1957	98¼	98½	98¼	98½
4s—Nov., 1956	97½	98½	97⅝	98⅛
4s—Nov., 1955	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
4s—Nov., 1936	97¼	..	97¼	..
3½s—Nov., 1965	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88¼	89	88¼	89
3½s—May, 1954	88⅝	89	88⅝	89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1916. Stocks. (Shares.)

Total sales	753,298
Same day last year	226,631
Year to date	28,898,470
Same period last year	10,077,665
Average price and change 50 stocks	84.31 — .51
Same day last year	60.80 + .50

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.57 Jan. 3	84.16 Feb. 23
Same period last year	64.98 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	98.18 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	147	200	Adams Express	138	138	138	138	+2
20⅝	21⅛	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	...
8⅞	9	500	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	...
27¼	27⅜	3,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	26⅞	28	26¼	27¼	+½
75½	76½	3,900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	76¾	77	75¼	75⅝	−1¼
66	67	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	65½	65½	65½	65½	−⅜
66⅞	67¼	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	65⅝	67	64⅝	67	+1½
57⅝	57¾	28,400	American Can	58	58¾	56⅝	57⅜	−⅝
109½	110½	200	Amer. Can pf.	110	110	110	110	...
65	66	5,400	Am. Car & Fdry.	65½	65½	64	65½	−½
159	160	1,250	Am. Coal Products	159	159	157	159	−⅝
115¼	116¾	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...
52½	54	200	Am. Cotton Oil	52	52	52	52	...
9⅝	10	200	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅝	−⅜
46	47	800	Am. Hide & L. pf.	47	47	45	46	−1½
28	29	500	Amer. Ice Secur.	28½	28⅝	28¼	28½	+⅛
21	21½	2,300	Am. Linseed	20½	21	20	21	...
39	39½	1,400	Am. Linseed pf.	38¾	39	38¼	39	+⅜
68	68⅝	26,400	Am. Locomotive	68	68⅝	66⅞	68⅛	−1½
99	102	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
96⅞	97¼	24,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97	97⅝	95⅞	97¼	+½
111½	112	100	Am. S. & Ref. pf.	112	112	112	112	−2⅜
49¼	49½	800	Am. Steel F'dries	50½	50½	49½	49¼	−⅝
109½	110	300	Am. Sugar Ref.	109⅝	109½	109	109½	−⅞
116	118	100	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	116	116	116	116	−¼
127⅛	127¼	1,120	Am. Tel. & Tele.	127¼	127½	127⅛	127¼	−⅛
192½	195	300	Am. Tobacco	191½	191½	191	191	−1⅜
51⅛	52	4,400	Am. Woolen T. R.	52	52	50⅝	51⅛	−⅞
98	98⅝	300	Am. Wool. pf. T. R.	98¾	98⅝	98⅛	98½	−⅝
10	11	400	Am. Writing P. pf.	11⅜	11½	11	11	−⅝
78¼	78⅝	6,600	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	77⅝	78⅝	76	78⅝	+⅜
85⅝	85¾	33,000	Anaconda Cop. Co.	85⅞	85⅞	83⅞	85⅞	−⅞
5¼	6¼	300	Assets Realization	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
67	68⅞	400	Associated Oil	67½	68⅞	67½	68⅞	...
102	102⅜	2,400	Atch., T. & S. F.	102½	102½	102	102	−1
101⅝	102	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+⅜
109	110	100	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	−1½
101⅜	102¼	36,500	Baldwin Loco.	102	103	99½	102¼	+¼
108¼	110	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108¼	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	−⅛
85¾	86	3,228	Baltimore & Ohio	85½	86	85	85¾	+½
75½	76½	720	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	+¼
..	..	21	Bank of Commerce	171	171	171	171	...
2	2⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	2	2	2	2	...
450	454	600	Bethlehem Steel	450	450	450	450	−10
126	135	210	Beth. Steel pf.	130	130	130	130	−3
86	87	900	Brook. Rapid Tran.	85⅝	86	85⅝	86	+¼
96	98	100	Brown Shoe pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
92	92⅜	7,200	Butte & S. Copper	90	92	88⅝	92	+2⅜
29½	31¼	50	Butterick Co.	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
27⅛	27½	3,[illegible]	California Pet.	28	28	26⅞	27	−1¼
58	59	[illegible]	Cal. Petroleum pf.	59¼	59½	57	58	−1
164	164¼	6,[illegible]	Canadian Pacific	164⅛	164¼	162½	164	−½
52¼	52⅝	2,0[illegible]	Central Leather Co	52	52⅝	51⅞	52¼	+½
110	111	200	Cen. Leather pf.	110¼	110¼	110	110¼	...
90¼	90⅝	700	Chandler Motor	89½	90½	89½	90¼	+⅜
61⅞	62	2,250	Ches. & Ohio	61	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞	+⅜
34	34½	100	Chicago Gt. W. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1¼
92⅞	92⅞	2,250	Ch., M. & St. P.	93½	93½	92⅜	92⅝	−¼
127½	128⅜	200	C., M. & St. P. pf.	128½	128½	128	128	−⅝
125½	127	100	Chic. & N. W.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	−⅛
17⅝	17⅞	4,300	Ch., R. I. & P.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
22⅞	23	600	Chile Copper	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+1⅛
57	57¼	5,400	Chino Copper	56⅞	57⅜	55⅞	57	−⅛
40¼	40⅝	3,400	Colorado F. & I.	40½	41	39⅞	40½	−⅜
46½	48	100	Comput. Tap Rec.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
131	132	500	Consolidated Gas	131⅝	131⅝	130½	131½	−¼
78¾	80½	1,400	Continental Can	79½	79½	78⅝	79	−⅜
21¼	21½	6,920	Corn Prod. Refin.	21	21½	20⅝	21⅜	+⅛
96⅝	97	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	96	96⅝	95½	96⅝	+⅝
72⅝	73	34,900	Crucible Steel	73	73½	70⅜	73	−¼
111½	112	400	Crucible Steel pf.	112⅞	112⅞	111	111½	−1
181	190	200	Cuban Am. Sugar	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	−9½
105	107	100	Cuban Am. Sug. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
149	151	100	Delaware & Hud.	149¼	149¼	149¼	149¼	−⅞
..	85	100	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	85	−2
102	102½	200	Diamond Match	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	−¼
44	44¼	5,000	Distillers Securities	44½	45	43½	44¼	...
24	24½	900	Dome Mines	24	24	23⅞	24	...
63	64	200	Elec. Stor. Battery	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	...
35⅝	36	11,200	Erie	35⅞	36⅛	35⅜	35⅞	+⅛
51⅝	51½	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	50⅝	51½	−½
47	51	100	Fed. M. & Sm. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+⅜
285	290	100	General Chemical	285	285	285	285	−5
165½	166⅞	1,980	General Electric	166⅜	166⅞	165	165½	−2⅛
440	460	300	General Motors	460	460	460	460	−18
68⅞	69	4,400	Goodrich, B. F.	69¼	69¼	68⅜	68⅞	−¼
113½	115	100	Goodrich pf.	114	114	114	114	...
86⅝	88¾	100	Granby Consol	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	−1¼
120	120¼	1,100	Gt. Northern pf.	120	120¼	119⅝	120¼	−⅝
41	41¼	6,950	G. N. cert. ore prop	41⅞	41⅞	39⅝	41	−⅛
44	45	300	Greene Can. Cop.	45	45	44½	44½	−⅜
20⅞	21	1,400	Guggenheim Ex.	21⅛	21¼	20⅝	21	−⅛
102	102½	518	Illinois Central	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102⅜	−⅜
44¼	44⅜	10,400	Inspiration Copper	44	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜	−⅜
16½	16⅞	400	Interboro Con.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
20	21	400	International Agric	21	21	21	21	+1
60½	61¼	300	Inter. Agric. pf.	61⅝	61⅝	60½	60½	−2
109	111	300	Internat Harv., N.J.	109	109	108¾	108⅞	−⅞
110	115	100	Inter. H., N. J., pf.	114	114	114	114	−¼
14⅝	15	3,980	In. Mer. Mar. Tr. R.	15	15	14⅝	15	−⅛
63⅝	64	29,600	In. M. M. pf. T. R.	64⅛	65¼	61⅝	63⅞	−⅜
44	44½	15,800	International Nick'l	43⅝	45¼	42	44	−1½
9⅝	10	700	International Paper	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	−⅜
43	44	500	Int. Paper pf.	43½	43½	43	43	−1¾
25	25¼	400	Kan. City Southern	25	25	25	25	−⅝
53½	53¾	23,100	Kennecott Copper	52⅞	53⅞	52	53⅝	+¼
73½	74	1,030	Lackawanna Steel	73	73½	72⅝	73⅝	−⅛
48⅝	49¼	1,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	48⅝	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	−1
77	77½	700	Lehigh Valley	76½	76½	76	76½	−1¼
20¼	22	100	Long Island	20½	20½	20½	20½	−¼
172	194	400	Lorillard, (P.) Co.	198⅝	198⅝	191½	191½	−6¼
121½	123	100	Louis. & Nash.	121½	121½	121½	121½	...
79	81	200	Mackay Cos.	80	80	80	80	...
129	132	100	Manhattan Elev.	129	129	129	129	...
60	60¾	8,300	Maxwell Motors	61⅝	62½	58⅝	60⅝	−1¼
82⅞	83	800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	83	83	82	83	−1
43⅞	44½	1,900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	44½	44½	43⅝	44½	−1¼
50⅝	55	100	May Dept. Stores	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	−1
95¼	95½	28,300	Mexican Petroleum	96	96	93⅝	95½	−⅞
..	96	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	95	95	95	95	−3
34⅝	34⅞	5,600	Miami Copper	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
4¼	5	200	Minn. & St. Louis	4	4	4	4	−¼
4⅝	5	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅜
4¼	4⅝	800	Missouri Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−¼
4⅛	4⅜	600	do., trust rcts.	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	−⅜
70	..	900	Montana Power	70	70	68⅞	70	...
120	121½	300	Nat. Biscuit Co.	121	121	121	121	−¼
72	74	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	74	74	...
23⅜	24	1,100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	23⅞	23⅞	23	23⅜	−⅜
65⅛	65¼	1,800	Nat. Lead Co.	65½	65⅝	65¼	65¼	−¼
113	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	−1
15⅞	16	800	Nevada Con. Cop.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	−¼
139½	140	100	N. Y. Air Brake	140⅛	140⅛	137	140	+⅛
103⅜	103½	4,700	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅞	102¾	103¼	+¼
67	67½	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67¼	67½	66⅞	67¼	+¼
26⅞	27½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27½	27	27	−⅛
114	115½	800	Norfolk & Western	114⅝	114⅝	114	114¼	−⅜
111⅝	112	900	Northern Pacific	112	112	111½	112	−⅛
6⅛	6⅜	300	Ontario Mining	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	...
26⅝	27	3,350	Pacific Mail	25⅝	27	25	27	+2
56⅞	57⅛	5,100	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	57	56¼	57	+⅛
102⅝	103	200	People's Gas, Chi.	103	103	103	103	+¼
40	41⅜	1,000	Philadelphia Co.	40½	40⅝	39⅝	40	−½
29⅛	29½	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	29⅝	29⅝	28⅜	29⅝	−⅝
104	105	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	105	105	103	105	+¼
93½	94	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	−1½
50½	51½	3,100	Pressed Steel Car	51½	51½	50½	50½	−1⅛
162½	163½	200	Pullman Co.	162½	162½	162½	162½	+⅛
38¼	39	300	Railway Steel Sp.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−⅛
98½	100	300	Railway Steel S. pf.	99	99	99	99	+1¼
24⅜	24½	3,810	Ray Con. Copper	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	−⅛
82	82¼	37,200	Reading	82⅝	83⅝	81	82⅛	−1¼
44⅝	46	100	Reading 1st pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	−1½
45½	46	800	Reading 2d pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	−1½
49½	49⅝	3,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	49⅝	49⅝	48⅜	49⅝	+¼
110	112	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+⅛
⅝	⅞	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
4⅛	4½	1,900	St. Louis & San F.	4	4	4	4	−¼
7	8½	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	−1⅛
4⅝	4⅞	1,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	4¼	4¼	−1¼
170	171⅝	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	170	171	168¼	171	−¼
36¼	36½	4,400	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅜	37⅜	35⅝	36¼	−1
50	55	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	55	55	55	55	...
95	98	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	−⅜
96⅝	97	5,000	Southern Pacific	97⅛	97⅛	96⅛	96⅝	−⅛
19⅝	20¼	900	Southern Railway	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	−⅜
84	87	100	Standard Mill. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	−1
135	135¼	13,600	Studebaker Co.	135¼	137¼	133	135¼	−1½
54⅝	54⅞	1,900	Tennessee Copper	54	54⅞	53	54⅞	+1⅛
199½	201	3,100	Texas Co.	198½	200	198	200	+1⅛
7	7⅛	1,200	Texas & Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
59⅝	60¼	700	Third Avenue	60⅝	60⅝	59⅝	60	+1
110	112	100	Underw. Typew. pf.	111	111	111	111	−⅝
7¼	7¾	200	Union B. & P. Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
131	131¼	5,100	Union Pacific x d.	131⅝	131⅝	130⅞	131⅛	−⅜
81¼	82¼	200	Union Pac. pf. x d.	82¼	82¼	81¼	81¼	−¼
9⅝	11	1,600	United Cigar Stores	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
141½	142	3,[illegible]	United Fruit Co.	141	141½	139½	141½	+1
27¼	28	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅜
16⅝	17	700	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	−⅞
150	151	17,400	U. S. Indus. Alco.	144	151	142½	151	+7
103	104	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	−2½
1⅝	1¾	100	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
48⅞	49⅛	4,[illegible]00	U. S. Rubber	48⅞	49⅛	47⅝	49	−⅞
106⅞	108⅛	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	−⅜
80⅝	81	107,100	U. S. Steel x d.	81	81⅜	79⅝	80⅞	−⅝
116⅝	116⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅛	116⅞	−⅛
83⅝	84	12,100	Utah Copper	83⅝	84¼	82	84	+⅜
42⅞	43¼	1,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	44⅛	44¼	42¼	43⅛	−1⅛
109	111	10	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	109	109	109	109	...
13⅛	15	300	Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	−⅜
42½	42⅝	1,300	Wabash pf. A.	43	43	41⅝	41⅝	−⅞
25⅝	26	1,400	Wabash pf. B.	25⅝	26	25⅛	25⅝	−⅞
25⅛	26	500	Western Maryland	25	26	25	25⅛	+⅞
87	87⅜	400	Western Union Tel.	87⅜	88	87	87⅜	−⅝
62	62⅝	20,600	Westingh. E. & M.	62⅝	63	60⅝	62⅛	−1⅛
10	14	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	12½	13	12½	13	+½
4¼	4⅝	700	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4	4⅝	4	4⅝	...
207	215	100	Willys-Overland	206	206	206	206	−⅛
101	103	200	W.-O. pf. sub. cfs. f. p.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102½	−⅛
35	36	200	Wisconsin Central	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅞
119⅝	120	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	119½	119½	119	119	−⅜
124	..	500	Woolworth pf.	124½	124½	124¼	124¼	...

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Money in Increased Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, March 1.—Money was in increased supply and discount rates were quiet today.

Pending budget and war loan business trading is not expected to expand on the Stock Exchange, but the tone keeps good, and sufficient orders were received today to steadily maintain colonial, short-term, and allied bonds. Rubber shares were the most active issues, but they closed uncertain, and copper stocks reacted with the metal. American securities were fairly steady on a limited amount of business.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Boissevain & Co. have withdrawn $150,000 gold coin from the Sub-Treasury. The gold is not to be exported.

The net profits of the Crocker-Wheeler Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, over all charges, were $212,575. Unfilled orders for motors and generators on Jan. 31 were $1,135,556, compared with $171,880 a year ago.

Sealed bids will be received by the City of Wilmington, Del., until noon of March 6, for a $150,000 sinking fund loan to bear 4½ per cent.

Thomas Benton, formerly with the Pennsylvania Railroad in charge of its marine department, has been elected President of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation. W. S. Cahill of Baltimore was elected a Director.

C. Louis Allen has been elected President of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, succeeding Darwin R. James, Jr., resigned.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, in December, had net earnings of $262,012, compared with $264,[illegible] in December, 1914.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Marine Line-Up.

The hearing on the application to foreclose on the International Mercantile Marine Company's collateral trust bonds has been postponed from March 13 to March 20, and it is believed that the trial of the famous case will start on March 20, or at the latest, within a few days from that date. The alignment of legal forces has been completed and Wall Street is looking forward to a very interesting court scramble. In regard to the legal talent represented it is probable that the case will be almost as prominent as the recent one against the New Haven Directors. Big financial interests and men of international reputation will without doubt figure in the testimony. The New York Trust Company, as Trustee for the mortgage on which the default was made, will press the foreclosure. This institution will be represented by Byrne & Cutcheon, but any mention of individuals will naturally bring a long list of lawyers into court. Chauncey G. Parker of Newark, the New Jersey receiver of the company, will formally oppose the foreclosure. The receiver will be directly represented by John R. Hardin of Newark. He will be prompted, however, by a whole corps of other attorneys. The preferred stockholders will be represented by Joline, Rathbone & Larkin and by Loucks & Alexander. The common stockholders will be represented by Alfred A. Cook, Lindley M. Garrison, ex-Secretary of War; ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, and Edwin E. Baetjer of Baltimore. Subpoenas for a long list of bankers and shipping men, it is understood, will be sent out today. Some of the men whose testimony is desired are said to be abroad.

Market Resists Pressure.

The net declines yesterday were much less than might have been looked for in view of the grave tone of the news, but it again was made evident that holders of stocks are not going to be shaken out by any ordinary weakness. Traders went after several issues in which they thought large stop loss orders might be uncovered, but in each case the drive failed to produce as much liquidation as had been expected and the traders bought their shares back again. There was a belief on the floor that a large amount of Baldwin, which has dropped more than 50 points from its high price of last Fall, would be brought out if the price went through par, but when pressure which had carried it down to 99½ was removed the quotation moved back too easily for the peace of mind of short sellers. Before the close Baldwin had not only recovered its lost ground, but it ended the day with a net advance of ¼ point. Brokers, or some of them, would like to see wider breaks to get stocks in a better position for an advance when Washington troubles sink into the background.

Retiring Government 2s.

With the bond market at its present levels, Federal Reserve banks will make a profit on the retirement of $30,000,000 of United States 2 per cent. bonds, for the 3 per cent. one-year notes, and 3 per cent. thirty-year bonds to be issued in exchange should sell above par. It is said that the Treasury Department has on hand applications from National banks for permission to retire the full amount provided for. If more than $30,000,000 is offered the awards will be prorated. Most of the 2s outstanding are being used to secure circulation, but those now to be turned in are not so used. The proposed retirement will not make much of a hole in the Government bonds held by National banks, the total 2 per cents. held for them by the Treasurer of the United States amounting to $685,000,000 out of a total of all Government bonds held by the banks of $777,000,000. Of the latter amount, $218,000,000 are held by banks in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Pennsylvania R. R. Securities.

The Pennsylvania Railroad did not dispose of any of its large stockholdings in 1915, as shown by the annual report just issued. Its holdings of $17,143,800 Southern Pacific stock, of which there was so much talk recently, remained intact at the end of the year. The amount of stock held decreased in the year about $1,000,000, standing at $294,546,646 on Dec. 31. The amount of funded securities owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad increased about $16,000,000 in 1915, the increase consisting of notes. The Pennsylvania Company, operating the lines west of Pittsburgh, it is admitted in the report, sold some of its $14,201,200 Southern Pacific stock, but the amount is not indicated. It is not probable that any of it went to the Baruch syndicate which sought to buy all of the Southern Pacific stock held by the Pennsylvania system.

Lorillard's Antics.

The Lorillard Company's increase in the dividend on the common stock caused some surprising quotations to appear on the tape yesterday. Only 300 shares of stock were sold. The opening was 198⅝ and the close was 191⅝, a loss of 6¼ from Tuesday's closing price. The bid and asked quotation after the announcement of the dividend stood at 172-194, an extremely wide range, against the quotation of 193½-197½ after Tuesday's close.

"Back to the Farm," Perhaps.

The Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis reports that farmers in the section served by that institution have become so prosperous that they are borrowing less money than formerly, and there are signs of a return movement to agriculture. The bank says:

"The investment market does not seem to be as active as the large amount of money in banks and the heavy savings balances would ordinarily indicate. General interest rates are so low that many people are content with savings bank interest. The demand for farm mortgages is very strong, but our farmers are in such excellent condition financially that the supply of mortgages continues to be less than the demand. This, of course, has resulted in a decrease of rates to the farmers. Mortgages from the best farming communities of Minnesota and the Dakotas are especially hard to obtain. In former years, when there were plenty of these securities, it was not necessary for capital to go into the newer parts of the Northwest unless attracted by high rates. It is probable that present conditions will turn large amounts of money to investment in the less populous portions of the Northwestern States and will result in increased settlement and greater value for land. Whether this condition will result in an extended movement 'back to the farm' cannot, of course, now be predicted, but tendencies in that direction have already been reported from two or three sources."

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales March 1	$3,882,500
Same day last year	2,830,500
Year to date	201,781,000
Same period last year	107,192,600
Average price and change 40 bonds	86.55 — .11
Same day last year	82.57 + .20

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.85 Feb. 4	86.55 Mar. 1
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.92 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.43 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 3s, reg
222,000 ... 102⅛
Pan 2s, 1936, reg
5,000 ... 99¼
Anglo-French 5s
17,000 ... 95⅝
111,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 94
80,000 ... 95⅝
50,000 ... 95⅝
18,000 ... 95
500 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
2,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 94
5,000 ... 95⅝
5,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
7,000 ... 95⅝
40,000 ... 95⅝
4,000 ... 95⅝
10,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
450,000 ... 95⅝
500s30f ... 95⅝
1,000s30f ... 95⅝
87,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
85,000 ... 95⅝
5,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 94⅝
1,000 ... 95⅝
5,000 ... 95⅝
12,000 ... 95⅝
5,000 ... 95⅝
112,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
2,000 ... 95⅝
10,000 ... 95⅝
25,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
3,000 ... 95⅝
500 ... 95⅝
1,000 ... 94
500 ... 95⅝
Chinese Rwy 5s
1,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 75¾
3,000 ... 75½
City of Tokio 5s
5,000 ... 78⅜
3,000 ... 78
Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
8,000 ... 86
2d Ser, Ger stp
17,000 ... 86
1,000 ... 76½
5,000 ... 75⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
3,000 ... 100
500 ... 99
1914
1,000 ... 95¾
N Y State 4s, 1961
1,000 ... 104⅝
Va 6s def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
1,000 ... 51¼
N Y City 4s, 1957
1,000 ... 97⅝
4s, 1959
3,000 ... 98⅝
4½s, 1960
1,000 ... 102
2,000 ... 102⅛
4½s, 1963
1,000 ... 107
4½s, 1965
1,000 ... 107

Adams Expr 4s
1,000 ... 84⅝
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s, sub r, full paid
2,000 ... 104
3,000 ... 103⅝
2,000 ... 103
Alb & Susq 3½s
5,000 ... 87½
Am Cotton Oil 5s
2,000 ... 97¾
5,000 ... 97½
Am Hide & L 6s
9,000 ... 104
Am Smelt Sec 6s
500 ... 109⅝
10,000 ... 110¼
5,000 ... 110⅛
Am T & T col 4s
11,000 ... 91⅝
1,000 ... 91½
15,000 ... 91⅝
5,000 ... 91⅝
conv 4½s
32,000 ... 106
conv 4s
20,000 ... 100½
Armour & Co 4½s
1,000 ... 94
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s
7,000 ... 94⅝
500 ... 94⅞
2,000 ... 94½
500 ... 94¾
5,000 ... 94⅝
3,000 ... 94⅝
2,000 ... 94½
9,000 ... 94⅝
adj 4s, stpd
4,000 ... 87⅝
conv 4s, 1960
4,000 ... 103
At, T & S Fe 5s
2,000 ... 101½
Atl C Line 1st 4s
5,000 ... 91⅝
3,000 ... 92
gen unifd 4½s
3,000 ... 92
Lou & N col 4s
11,000 ... 86¼
Balt & O gold 4s
4,000 ... 91⅝
3,000 ... 91½
3,000 ... 91¼
prior lien 3½s
3,000 ... 93
conv 4½s
3,000 ... 97
31,000 ... 96⅞
20,000 ... 96⅞
7,000 ... 96⅞
9,000 ... 96⅝
1,000 ... 97
2,000 ... 96⅞
23,000 ... 96⅝
P, Lake E & W Va 4s
25,000 ... 88⅝
S W Div 3½s
7,000 ... 91¼
5,000 ... 91⅜
Beth Steel ext 5s
1,000 ... 103⅝
Bdway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
1,000 ... 100
4,000 ... 99⅞
Bkl City R R 5s
1,000 ... 101½
B R T 5s, 1918
1,000 ... 100⅝
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s
8,000 ... 88½
Bush Term 5s
1,000 t e ... 92½
C of Ga Ry con 5s
5,000 ... 106⅝
Cent Leather 5s
5,000 ... 101⅞
26,000 ... 101⅜

Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ... 90⅝
16,000 ... 90
2,000 ... 90⅛
3,000s30f ... 90
gtd 3½s
11,000 ... 90
1,000 ... 90¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ... 92¾
9,000 ... 93
conv 4½s
10,000 ... 87⅝
25,000 ... 87⅝
Chi & Alton 3s
2,000 ... 58⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s
1,000 ... 44⅝
Chi, B & Qy joint 4s
25,000 ... 98⅝
8,000 ... 98⅝
1,000 ... 98⅝
5,000 C. ... 98⅝
4,000 ... 98⅝
Ill div 3½s
2,000 ... 85
Ill div 4s
1,000 ... 94⅝
C & Erie 1st 5s
13,000 ... 106⅞
C, M & St P cv 4½s
500 ... 100¼
cv 5s, Ser B
20,000 ... 105½
8,000 ... 105⅜
8,000 ... 105⅜
500 ... 107
C & P Wn 5s
1,000 ... 103⅝
Chi & N W, St L, Peo & N W 5s
36,000 ... 106⅝
Chi Rys 5s
5,000 ... 98⅝
5,000 ... 98⅝
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s
3,000 ... 66
15,000 ... 65⅝
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s
2,000 ... 102⅝
Chile Copper 7s
10,000 ... 130⅛
4,000 ... 130
6,000 ... 129⅝
4,000 ... 130⅛
Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000 ... 79
Cleve Sh Line 4½s
2,000 ... 100⅝
Colo Industrial 5s
4,000 ... 75⅛
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000 ... 92¼
ref & ext 4½s
1,000 ... 85½
1,000 ... 85¼
7,000 ... 85
Comp-Tab-Rec s f 6s
2,000 ... 88⅝
Con Gas conv 6s
60,000 ... 120
6,000 ... 120⅛
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934
5,000 ... 98⅛
Cuban-Am Sug col tr 6s
5,000s30f ... 102⅝
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
1,000 ... 96⅝
lien eqpt 4½s
4,000 ... 101⅝
deb 4s, 1916
1,000 ... 100⅝
Den & Rio Gde con 4½s
10,000 ... 80½
con 4s
10,000 ... 78
imp 5s
1,000s30f ... 79
1st & ref 5s
9,000 ... 56
Det City Gas 5s
9,000 ... 101⅛
Det River Tun 4½s
2,000 ... 86
Det Un Ry con 4½s
1,000 ... 76⅛
1,000 ... 76⅝
Dis Sec Corp 5s
1,000 ... 71⅝
8,000 ... 71½
40,000 ... 71
Edison Elec Ill of Bklyn con 4s
1,000 ... 88
3,000s10f ... 88
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st con 5s
1,000 ... 108
Erie 1st con 4s
4,000 ... 86⅝
3,000 ... 85
2,000 ... 84⅝
1st gen 4s
2,000 ... 75
Pa col tr 4s
2,000 ... 86⅛
cv 4s, Series A
1,000 ... 72
4,000 ... 71⅝
3,000 ... 71½
Series B
10,000 ... 78⅝
Gen Elec deb 5s
2,000 ... 104⅞
1,000 ... 104⅝
5,000 ... 104⅝
1,000 ... 104
Gen Elec 3½s
1,000 ... 82⅝
Granby Con cv 6s, Series A
5,000 ... 106⅝
Gt Falls Pow s f 5s
3,000 ... 101
Harlem River, Portchester 4s
1,000 ... 92
Hous, E & W Tex gtd 5s
1,000 ... 101⅛
Hous & Tex C 1st 5s
1,000 ... 106
Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000s30f ... 85¼
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A
1,000 ... 73⅛
adj inc 5s
41,000 ... 30¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000 ... 86⅝
ref 4s
23,000 ... 86⅝
Illinois Steel 4½s
4,000 ... 91⅝
1,000 ... 91
Indiana Steel 5s
3,000 ... 102⅛
5,000 ... 102⅝
Insp Con Cop conv 6s, 1919
5,000 ... 178
5,000 ... 177¼
conv 6s, 1922
3,000 ... 178
10,000 ... 176
Inter-Met 4½s
21,000 ... 73

I R T 1st & ref 5s
1,000 ... 99⅝
1,000 ... 99¼
17,000 ... 99⅝
5,000 ... 99½
6,000s30f ... 99½
10,000 ... 99⅝
Int & Gt Nor 6s
1,000s30f ... 97½
Int Mer Mar col tr 4½s
29,000s30f ... 95
ctfs of deposit
31,000 ... 95⅝
5,000 ... 96
10,000 ... 95½
15,000 ... 95⅞
5,000s30f ... 95⅝
19,000 ... 95
1,000 ... 95¼
19,000 ... 95
10,000 ... 95½
5,000 ... 95⅛
33,000 ... 95⅝
20,000 ... 95⅞
5,000 ... 95⅞
16,000 ... 95½
10,000 ... 95⅝
Internat'l Nav 5s
5,000 ... 94
Inter Paper 6s
6,000 ... 102
conv 5s
1,000 ... 84
1,000 ... 83¾
Inter St Pump 5s ctfs of deposit
1,000 ... 74½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000 ... 88⅛
1,000 ... 87
ref 4s
1,000 ... 57
1,000 ... 56⅝
K C, F S & M 4s
2,000 ... 75½
Kan City Term 4s
10,000 ... 88⅛
10,000 ... 88⅛
10,000 ... 88⅜
Lack Steel 5s, '50
5,000 ... 92¼
L S & M So 3½s
1,000 ... 85¼
5,000 ... 85½
4s, 1928
3,000 ... 94⅝
10,000 ... 94⅝
4s, 1931
10,000 ... 94⅛
Lehigh V of N Y guar 4½s
3,000 ... 101¼
Lehigh V Term 5s
5,000 ... 111
Ligg & Myers 7s
5,000 ... 126⅜
registered
3,000 ... 125⅛
5s
11,000 ... 102
Long Isl ref 4s
2,000 ... 87½
500 ... 88⅛
2,000 ... 88⅛
L Isl Ferry 4½s
2,000 ... 97⅝
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000 ... 126⅝
registered
3,000 ... 126
L & Jeff Bdge 4s
2,000 ... 80¼
Louis & N gen 6s
1,000 ... 111⅝
unif 4s
3,000 ... 95
N F & Shef 5s
1,000 ... 100⅛
Max Petrol 1st ref cv 6s, Ser A
1,000 ... 106⅛
Series C
5,000 ... 105⅝
15,000 ... 105
10,000s30f ... 105
20,000 ... 105
5,000 ... 105⅛
42,000 ... 105
Milwaukee Gas 4
3,000 ... 86
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s
5,000 ... 61¼
10,000 ... 61
1,000 ... 60
Minn St Ry 5s
3,000 ... 100⅝
Minn, S Ste M & Atl 4s
2,000 ... 97⅝
Mo, K & E 1st 5s
5,000s30f ... 88⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ... 75
2d 4s
3,000 ... 46
s f 4½s
24,000s30f ... 39
1st & ref 4s
20,000 ... 52
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 ... 100¼
1,000s6f ... 100⅛
5s, 1920
2,000 ... 88½
Montana Pow 5s, Series A
1,000 ... 96⅝
3,000 ... 96⅝
National Tube 5s
2,000 ... 101⅝
N Y Cent deb 6s
5,000 ... 113
1,000 ... 112⅝
5,000 ... 112⅝
15,000 ... 112⅝
20,000 ... 112⅝
5,000 ... 112⅝
80,000 ... 112⅝
4,000 ... 112⅝
5,000 ... 112⅝
15,000 ... 112⅝
con 4s, Ser A
1,000 ... 86⅝
gen 3½s
10,000 ... 82⅝
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
45,000 ... 94⅝
4,000 ... 95
L S col 3½s
2,000 ... 76⅝
1,000 ... 76⅝
N Y, Chic & St L 1st 4s
6,000 ... 94⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
2,000 ... 105
N Y & Jer 1st 5s
1,000 ... 101
N Y, NH & H cv deb 6s, reg
1,000 ... 113⅝
N Y & Putnam 4s
3,000 ... 89⅝
N Y Rys ref 4s
2,000 ... 76⅛
adj 5s
20,000 ... 60
4,000 ... 59⅞
5,000 ... 59⅞
5,000 ... 59⅞
3,000 ... 59⅞
11,000 ... 59⅞
18,000 ... 60
N Y Tel 4½s
10,000 ... 98⅝

1,000 ... 98⅝
5,000 ... 98⅝
N Y State Rys con 4½s
5,000 ... 86⅝
Norf & W gen 6s
1,000 ... 119⅝
Div 4s
1,000s10f ... 90½
10-20 conv 4s
1,000 ... 114
North Pacific 4s
1,000 ... 93⅛
5,000 ... 93⅛
3s
1,000 ... 66⅝
3,000 ... 66⅝
6,000 ... 66⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
2,000 ... 92
Ore-W R R & N 1st & ref 4s
2,000 ... 85⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
15,000 ... 100⅛
1,000 ... 100¼
Penn 4s, 1948
5,000 ... 98⅝
25,000 ... 98⅝
Penn R R con 4½s
10,000 ... 105⅝
gen 4½s, tem c
5,000 ... 102
1,000 ... 102¼
P, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser A
10,000 ... 102½
Pocah Con C c f 5s
1,000 ... 89⅝
Pub Ser Cor s f 5s
1,000 ... 90
1,000 ... 90⅛
Reading gen 4s
21,000 ... 93
2,000 ... 94⅛
Jer Cent col 4s
3,000 ... 95⅝
Rep Ir & Steel s f 5s, 1940
1,000 ... 99⅝
St L, Ir M & So gen 5s
5,000 ... 101½
8,000 ... 101⅛
unify & ref 4s
30,000 ... 80
St L & S Fr Ry gen 5s
1,000 ... 102⅝
St L & S F R R ref 4s, cfs of d
1,000 ... 49
stamped
3,000 ... 48⅝
St L S Wn 1st Term 5s
10,000 ... 65⅛
2d income 4s
10,000 ... 64
St P, Min & M, Mont Cent 5s
2,000 ... 110⅛
S A L gold 4s, stpd
1,000 ... 82⅝
9,000 ... 83
adj 5s
5,000 ... 60¼
7,000 ... 60
S Bell T & T 1st 5s
2,000 ... 100⅛
2,000 ... 100⅛
So Pac conv 4s
2,000 ... 87⅛
3,000 ... 87
15,000 ... 86⅝
5,000 ... 86⅝
conv 5s
7,000 ... 104
10,000 ... 103⅝
500 ... 103½
2,000 ... 103⅝
4,000 ... 103⅝
1st ref 4s
1,000 ... 90⅛
1,000 ... 90⅛
Southn Ry 1st 5s
2,000 ... 103
13,000 ... 102⅞
1,000 ... 102⅞
1,000 ... 103
1,000 ... 102⅝
Southn Ry gen 4s
14,000 ... 71⅝
9,000 ... 71⅝
1,000 ... 71⅝
Stand G & E cv 6s
1,000 ... 99⅝
Stand Mill 1st 5s
1,000 ... 97⅝
5,000 ... 98
Tenn Cop cv 6s, sub rcts, full paid
1,000 ... 119⅛
2,000 ... 118
Texas Co conv 6s
1,000 ... 105⅝
7,000 ... 105⅜
Third Av adj 5s
19,000 ... 83⅝
Tri City 5s
7,000 ... 100
3,000 ... 100⅝
3,000 ... 100
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ... 97⅛
3,000 ... 97⅝
conv 4s
8,000 ... 93⅝
1st & ref 4s
1,000 ... 90⅝
5,000s6f ... 90
15,000s6f ... 90⅝
Un R Rs of S F 4s
5,000 ... 44
1,000 ... 43⅝
8,000 ... 43½
5,000 ... 43⅝
U S Rubber 6s
2,000 ... 103
8,000 ... 102⅝
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
2,000 ... 104⅝
2,000 ... 105
6,000 ... 104⅝
2,000 ... 104⅝
2,000 ... 104⅝
registered
500 ... 104⅝
12,000 ... 104⅝
Vandalia con 4s, Series A
2,000 ... 91
Va-Car Chem conv deb 6s
1,000 ... 102
Virgn Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ... 98⅝
1,000 ... 98⅝
1,000 ... 98⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 ... 104
Western Elec 5s
5,000 ... 103⅛
2,000s30f ... 103
Western Md 4s
1,000 ... 72
West Shore 4s
2,000 ... 92
West Un fund & real est 4½s
2,000 ... 95⅛
Westingh E & M conv 5s
7,000 ... 125⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ... 87⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99⅝	..
2s, c, 1930	99⅝	..
3s, r, 1918	102	102⅝
3s, c, 1918	102	102⅝
4s, r, 1925	110¼	..
4s, c, 1925	111¼	112¼
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & S.	..	280
Am Ag Ch pf.	97	98
Am B Sug pf.	94½	96
A B S & Fdy	100	106
Do pf.	155	160
A G & F pf.	117⅝	119⅝
Am Coal	20	28
Am Cot O pf.	99½	103
Am Exp.	128	130
Am Malt	7	9
Do pf.	30	35
A S pf. A	92	93
Do pf. B	86½	87½
Am Snuff	140	149
Do pf.	105	108⅝
A T & C	64	70
Am T pf.	106	107
A M 1st pf.	52	55
Booth Fish	..	40
Do pf.	..	75
B Un G	129½	131½
Brown Sh.	50	54
Bruns Ter.	9	10½
B R & P	94	95
Do pf.	111	..
Bush Ter.	114½	116
Burns Br.	81	83
Do pf.	108	110
Can So.	58½	60
Case (J I) pf.	84	87½
C R R of N J	270	310
C & S A Tel	135	137
Chi & Alt.	5	9
Do pf.	11	20
Chi Gt W.	12⅝	12⅞
C & N W pf., ex d	170	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	125
Do pf.	130	140
C, C, C & St L	40	42
Do pf.	70½	75
Cleve & P.	79½	..
Do spec.	48	..
Cluett-P.	69½	70
Do pf.	109	111
Col F & I pf.	139	200
Col & So.	25	27
Do 1st pf.	47	52
Do 2d pf.	40	48
Cons G B	109¼	114
Cont C pf.	108	108
Cont Ins.	58	60
Crex Carp.	41	55
D & Co pf.	94½	95½
D, L & W	218¾	218
D & R G	8	9¼
Do pf.	12¼	17
D P & L	30	50
Det Ed	135	137
Det & M	30	..
Do pf.	50	..
D S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	8	10¼
East Kod	500	..
Erie & P	..	70
Erie 2d pf.	42	44
F M & F	..	29⅝
Gen C pf.	115	117⅝
Gen M pf.	116⅝	118⅝
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	170	195
Do pf.	114	119
Homestake	131	132½
Inger-R	200	..
Do pf.	100	..
Int C pf.	72½	73¾
Int H Cor.	68	70
Do pf.	102½	110
Int N pf.	109	112
Iowa Cent.	..	8
Do pf.	..	10
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	65
K & D M	2	4
Do pf.	..	35
K'ss Co El L & P	128¼	129½
Kriegs(SS) Co pf.	110½	..
Lacl G, ex div	104	106½
L E & W	11	14
Do pf.	32	40
Lig & M	230	250
Do pf.	119	122
L-W Bis.	15	16¾
Do 1st pf.	..	87
Do 2d pf.	50	56¾
Lorill'd Co pf.	119	120
M'kay Cos pf.	67¼	68
Man B'ch	1	6
Man Shirt	63	66
Do pf.	103	110
M Dep Sts pf.	101	106
Mich Cent.	..	130
M & St L pf.	13	15½
M, St P & S S M	119	122
Do pf.	132	136
Do l l	75	76⅝
Mo, K & T pf.	13½	13⅝
M P 1st pf.	92½	..
Mon P pf.	111½	113½
Mor & Es.	81	81⅝
M & B pf.	65	75
N C & St L	120	140
Nat B pf.	121½	126½
N C & S pf.	108	110
Nat En pf.	96	98
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	28⅝
Do 2d pf.	6¼	7½
N Y C & St L	33	39
Do 1st pf.	75	86
Do 2d pf.	53	..
N Y Dock	10½	14½
Do pf.	20	35
N Y, L & West	114⅞	123
Norf South	20	28½
N & W pf.	84⅝	88⅝
North Am.	68	70
N O T & Light	70	75
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf.	82	..
Pac Coast	45	70
Do 1st pf.	70	100
Do 2d pf.	55	80
P T & T	34	40
Do pf.	95	99
Peo & E	10	13
Pett-Mull	..	55
Do 1st pf.	93	..
P, C, C & St L	70	78
Do pf.	88	90
P, Ft W & C	157½	..
Pr St'l Car pf.	100⅝	102⅛
P S, N J	116	117⅝
Quicksilver	4½	4⅝
Do pf.	5⅝	7
Rock Isl'd	⅝	⅞
Rumely(M) Co ctfs.	12½	14
Do pf cts	22⅝	27
St L S W	..	17
Do pf.	..	43
Seab A L	15⅝	16⅝
Do pf.	34½	35
Sears-R pf.	120⅝	..
So P R S	167	171
Do pf.	109⅝	110
So Ry pf.	57⅝	59
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill	80	90
Studeb Co pf.	108	114
T P L Tr	100	..
Tob P pf.	100	105
T, St L & West	4	7
Do ctfs.	3	6
Do pf.	8	12
Do ctfs.	8	11
T C R T	94⅝	96
Do pf.	128⅝	..
Und Type	80	90
U B & P pf.	28	30
U C S pf.	11⅝	12
Un Cig M	59	59⅝
Do pf.	105	110
Un Dry G	20½	..
Do pf.	60½	70
U Rys In	14	14⅛
U S C I P pf.	47⅝	50
U S Exp.	45	49
U S R & I	44	46
U S R & Ref pf.	1⅝	2¼
Utah Sec.	17¼	17⅝
Va I, C & Coke	..	50
Va R & P	..	50
W F Exp.	121	127
W Md pf.	38	43
W E & M 1st pf.	75	79
Waym-Bru	200	240
Do pf.	114	119
W & L E	3¼	3½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	113	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	155	165	155	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

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FOR FEDERAL WATCH ON RAILWAY WAGES

If Commission Fixes Income It Should Pass Upon Men's Pay, Says B. & O. President.

OPPOSES STATE REGULATION

Railway Cars Should Pass State Lines as Dollar Notes Do, Daniel Willard Thinks.

Declaring that Federal regulation of railroads was for the best interest of all concerned, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a speech before the Aldine Club yesterday, urged that the Interstate Commerce Commission, the nucleus of a Federal system of regulation, be enlarged and expanded so that it could deal effectively with all problems involved in railroad regulation. Mr. Willard said that, as constituted at present, he did not believe the commission was large enough in number, nor had the broad powers to deal with the subject satisfactorily.

"The freight car circulates, or should, just as freely throughout the whole United States as does the dollar bill," said Mr. Willard, "and it is just as illogical and obstructive to have a different system of regulation reflected in the different standards of practise, service, rates, and fares in the several States as would be a different standard of money for each State. We have a Federal currency system with Federal regulation, and the results are satisfactory. We are trying to develop a Federal transportation system with State and Federal regulation at the same time and the results are not satisfactory.

"Bills to the number of 1,395 designed to regulate railroads were introduced in the legislatures of the several States in 1913, and 230 of these, many of them contradictory, were enacted into laws. I need not enlarge, I am sure, upon the fallacy and unwisdom of such a system of regulation as is suggested by that statement."

Mr. Willard did not believe the country favored Government ownership, the other alternative after regulation. "No matter what we might hear," he said, "about the success of such ownership in Germany, for instance, it should always be remembered that Germany is smaller than the State of Texas, and has an autocratic Government, which is probably the most efficient in the world, while our vast nation has no monarch, nor any great reputation for efficiency."

Referring to the prospect of a demand for higher wages and shorter hours from four of the strongest brotherhoods of railroad employes, the speaker said that such demands, which would affect the operating expenses of the roads, and so concern the public vitally, should be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission for consideration before the question was settled.

"The branch of service in which these men are employed," said Mr. Willard, "is hazardous, although much less so than formerly, and exacting, and the brakemen, engineers, firemen, and conductors should be selected with care and should be in good mental and physical condition. You as the patrons, as the possible passengers, have a right to expect the railroads to pay such wages and establish such working conditions as will enable them to man the trains with reliable, efficient, and wakeful men."

Mr. Willard then declared that if after investigation it was shown that the men involved were getting as high wages as were justifiable, he could see no reason that the public be required to pay higher charges so that certain classes might have wages and working conditions not justified by facts.

Mr. Willard held that so long as the railroads were compelled to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to raise rates and income, the workers should be compelled to present their demands, which may make higher rates necessary, to the commission for approval, and to abide by the decision of the commission.

Mr. Willard concluded by saying that he was not at all discouraged about the outlook for the future, but the railroads should be treated as fairly and as properly nourished as would any servant who was expected to render difficult and reliable service.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Andes	.06	Ophir	.16
Best & Belcher	.03	Overman	.03
Bullion	.01	Savage	.04
Caledonia	.31	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Sierra Nevada	.30
Hale & Norcross	.04	Union Con.	.43
Jacket Con.	.10	Utah Con.	.02
Mexican	.18		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.97	D'field B. B.	.02
McNamara	.04	Florence	.42
Midway	.15	G'field Consol.	.90
Mizpah Exten.	.19	G'field Kewanas	.15
Montana	.23	G'field Merger	.13
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten.	1.05
Rescue Eula	.10	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten.	4.35	Silver Pick	.05
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.08
West End	.73	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Packard	.35
Booth	.32	Rochester Mines	.60
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.58

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10¾	10⅞	Isabella	19	20
Elkton	30½	31	Jackpot	6⅞	8
El Paso	82	86	McKinney	45½	47½
Findlay	4¾	5	Portland	175	180
Golden C.	204½	209	Vindicator	233	245
Gold Dol.	2	4	Rav. B. H.	1	..
Gold Sov.	4½	5			

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.34	76.05	76.43	..
25 industrials	93.23	91.29	92.58	−1.01
50 stocks	84.78	83.67	84.51	−.51

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 1	84.78	83.67	84.51	−.51
Feb. 29	85.87	84.64	85.02	+.23
Feb. 28	85.78	84.16	84.79	−1.39
Feb. 26	87.02	86.10	86.18	−.59
Feb. 25	86.94	86.23	86.77	+.43
Feb. 24	87.05	86.06	86.34	−.89
Feb. 23	87.56	86.89	87.23	−.10
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 21	87.71	87.20	87.33	−.26

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	65.83	31	59.86	1	64.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.20
1913	74.53	5	70.09	19	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.			Low.			Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan.	3	83.67	Mar.	1	84.51
1915	94.13	Oct.	22	58.90	Feb.	24	91.30
1914	73.30	Jan.	31	57.41	July	30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan.	2	63.09	Feb.	1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep.	30	75.24	Feb.	1	78.22
1911	84.41	June	26	69.37	Sep.	25	77.60

*To date.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

Days.	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ....2@2¼
Ninety days ....2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2	1¾	2	1¾

TIME LOANS.

60 days ....2½@2¾ | 5 months ....3@3¼
90 days ....2¾@3 | 6 months ....3@3¼
4 months 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 to 6 months ....3 @3¼
30 to 90 days ....2¾@3
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ....3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	$4.76⅛	$4.76 1/16	$4.76 1/16	+.00 1/16
Cables	4.77 1/16	4.77	4.77	...
Paris— Demand	5.87⅝	5.87⅝	5.87½	−.00¼
Cables	5.87	5.87¼	5.87¼	−.00¼
Berlin— Demand	73.31¼	73.31¼	73.31¼	−.06¼
Cables	73.43¾	73.37½	73.37½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76 1/16	4.77
5.1826	Paris	5.87½	5.87¼
95.28	Berlin	73.31¼	73.37½
20.20	Austria	12.98	12.94
26.70	Scandinavia	28.20	28.25
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.24	5.23
40.19	Holland	42.50	42.62½
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.43
5.1826	Italy	6.71¼	6.70¼
51.45	Russia	....	32.25
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.20	46.35
....	Shanghai	63.00	63.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	......
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	......
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71½	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $551,259,724; balance, $39,276,743; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $673,627.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 56⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43½c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	78
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	132	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	65	66½
American Power & Light pf.	86½	87
American Public Utilities	44	47
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American Water Works & Elec.	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	58
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	99
Cities Service	112	115
Cities Service pf.	74½	76½
Colorado Power	26½	28
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	93	96
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric pf.	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Nor. Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	59	62
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pr. 6s, 1931	83	86
Northern States Power	40½	46¾
Northern States Power pf.	91½	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric (orig.)	91½	93
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105½
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Southwestern Power & Lt. pf.	97½	100
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr.	10	10¼
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. pf.	44½	45
Toledo Traction Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction Lgt. & Power pf.	50	55
United Light & Railways	48	52
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	74½	76½
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf.	57	58

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	645	655	650	660
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	735	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	277	283	280	285
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	136
Illinois Pipe Line	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	103	106
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12¼	12	12½
National Transit	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Ohio Oil	220	223	228	231
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15¼	15¾
Pierce Oil conv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line	214	217	215	218
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	203	206
South Penn. Oil	345	350	350	355
Southwest Penn.	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	250	253	254	257
Stand. Oil of Ind.	505	510	512	518
Stand. Oil of Kan.	435	445	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	360	355	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	501	505	505	508
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	202	205	205	208
Stand. Oil of Ohio	540	550	545	555
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	83	85	83	85
Vacuum Oil	220	225	223	227

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Feb. 29, 1916.
CITY TREASURY.

Balance Feb. 19			$27,508,005.71
Receipts—			
Revenues		$1,650,821.11	
Miscellaneous		72,599.28	
Loans:			
Revenue bonds	$6,000,000.00		
Revenue bills	497,852.06		
Corp. stock notes	2,000,000.00		
		8,497,852.06	
			10,221,272.45
			$37,729,278.16
Payments—			
General administration		$5,767,914.66	
Repayment of temporary loans:			
Corporation stock notes		1,000,000.00	
Redemption of city debt		50,000.00	
Interest on city debt		9,988.00	
			6,827,902.66
Balance Feb. 29			$30,901,375.50

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Feb. 19	$3,322,454.02	
Receipts	281,998.97	
Payments	1.00	
Balance uninvested Feb. 29		3,604,451.99
Aggregate balances Feb. 29		$34,505,827.49

LORILLARD ON 12% BASIS.

Tobacco Corporation Also Declares Extra Dividend of 5 Per Cent.

The P. Lorillard Company, one of the separate companies growing out of the Tobacco Trust dissolution, has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock, an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over the regular quarterly rate paid since the dissolution in 1912. The company also declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock. The last disbursement was 3 per cent., made in April, 1915.

In April, 1914, the company paid 5 per cent., and in January, 1913, it paid 2½ per cent. extra dividend. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock has also been declared.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	93⅝	93⅞	6.70
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101¼	101⅝	3.73
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅞	102¼	4.65
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅞	102¼	5.43
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101	101⅛	3.95
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	3.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.20
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101⅛	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅞	102	4.65
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100¼	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	4.62
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.80
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.98
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	1.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	1.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	3.25
A. V. Ry. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	..
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	2.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	101⅛	101⅜	2.00
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.45
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	100	100½	4.95
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅝	4.70
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	99⅞	100½	..
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅞	103¼	4.50
Erie Railroad	5	Apr., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Erie Railroad	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101⅞	3.80
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar. 1,'18	95	98	..
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100½	3.65
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.75
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.08
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅞	102¼	3.90
‡Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	1.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅞	5.45
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	92	94	..
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅞	101½	..
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅞	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100½	4.75
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100	6.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅞	101	5.15
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101⅞	4.10
P. S. C. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100½	4.90
Rem. Arms. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅞	99⅞	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	3.80
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	4.30
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	104⅛	104⅜	4.83
U. S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	2.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101⅛	4.30
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.83
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	5.10
W. Rpg. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	99⅞	5.05
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101	..
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	..

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While during the greater part of the day the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was decidedly unsettled a rallying tendency developed toward the close which brought price levels in many instances well up from their lowest. The overnight news from Washington, relating to the Administration's attitude regarding submarine attacks upon armed liners, exerted a disturbing effect, being apparently chiefly responsible for the selling movement. Some of the heaviest declines were in the industrial specialties.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
220	Allis-Chalmers	27	28	26⅞	28
50	Am. Ag. Chem.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
90	Am. Beet Sug.	65⅛	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝
8,960	Am. Can	57⅞	58⅛	56⅜	57⅜
520	Am. Car & F.	65⅞	65⅞	64	64⅞
100	Am. Hide & L.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
20	Am. Linseed	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1,410	Am. Locomo.	68⅞	68⅞	66⅞	68⅞
4,910	Am. Smelting	97⅝	97⅝	95⅝	97⅝
40	Am. Steel Fy.	49⅝	49⅝	49	49⅝
70	Am. Sw. & Sig.	76⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝
4,390	Anaconda Cop.	85⅝	86⅞	83⅞	85⅞
70	At., T. & S. F.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4,900	Baldwin Loco.	102⅞	103	99⅞	102⅝
110	Balt. & Ohio	85⅞	85⅞	85	85⅞
40	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
280	Butte & Sup.	88⅞	91⅞	88⅞	91⅞
170	California Pet.	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞
50	Can. Pacific	164⅞	164⅞	163⅞	163⅞
50	Cent. Leather	52	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞
170	Ches. & Ohio	61⅞	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞
180	C., M. & St. P.	93⅞	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞
10	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
280	Chino Copper	56	56⅞	56	56⅞
270	Col. Fuel & I.	40⅞	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞
350	Coal Products	21	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞
4,905	Crucible Steel	72⅞	73⅞	70⅞	72⅞
650	Dist. Sec.	44⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞
30	Dome Mines	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2,270	Erie	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36
170	Goodrich Co.	69⅞	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞
150	Gt. Northern O.	40	41	39⅞	41
120	Gt. North. pf.	120	120	119¼	119⅞
120	Inspiration Cop	44⅞	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞
150	Int. Mer. Mar.	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞
2,920	I. Mer. Mar. pf	64⅞	64⅞	61⅞	64
20	Int. Nickel	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
50	Int. Paper	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
10	Kan. C. So. pf	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
154	Kenne. Cop.	53	53⅞	52⅞	52⅞
70	Lehigh Valley	75⅞	76⅞	75⅞	76⅞
60	Maxwell Motor	59⅞	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞
3,480	Mex. Pet.	96⅞	96⅞	93⅞	95⅞
185	Miami Cop.	34	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
20	Nat. Enam. St.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
50	Nat. Lead	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
10	Nev. Cons.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
60	N. Y. Central	103⅞	103⅞	102⅞	102⅞
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
40	Nor. Pacific	112	112	112	112
30	Ontario Min.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
475	Pacific Mail	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞
10	Pennsylvania	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
90	Pitts. Coal	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
20	Pressed St. Car	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
20	Ry. St. Springs	39	39	39	39
110	Ray Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24	24
7,990	Reading	82⅞	83⅞	81⅞	82⅞
290	Rep. I. & S.	49⅞	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞
10	Shattuck Cop.	36	36	36	36
190	South. Pac.	97½	97⅞	96⅞	96⅞
20	Southern Ry.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
720	Studebaker	135⅞	136	133⅞	135⅞
170	Tenn. Cop.	53⅞	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞
50	Union B. & P.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
690	Union Pac.	131⅞	131⅞	130⅞	130⅞
100	United Fruit	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞
350	U. S. Ind. Alco.	143⅞	151	143⅞	151
520	U. S. Rubber	49⅞	49⅞	47⅞	49
18,660	U. S. Steel	81⅞	81⅞	79⅞	80⅞
180	Utah Copper	83⅞	84⅞	82⅞	84
170	Va. Car. Chem.	43	43	42	42⅞
23	Wabash pf A.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
680	W'house El.	62⅞	62⅞	60⅞	61⅞
75,224					

MINING STOCKS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Elkton	.34	.34	.34	.34
300	G'field Cons.	.90	.90	.90	.90
500	Great Bend	.05	.05	.05	.05
200	Iron Blos.	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
500	Isabella	.20½	.20½	.20½	.20½
30	Jumbo Ext.	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½	1.02½
1,500	Kewanas	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½
300	Montana	.26	.26	.26	.26
200	Nev. Hills	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	North Star	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
2,500	Rescue Eula	.11	.14	.11	.14
400	Round Mount.	.59	.59	.59	.59
300	Sierra Nev.	.35	.35	.35	.35
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
7,730					

$2,256,000

Schenectady Railway Company

First Mortgage Thirty-Year 5% Gold Bonds

Dated March 1, 1916 Due March 1, 1946

Callable on any interest date on and after March 1, 1919, at 102½ and accrued interest. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1. Coupon bonds, $1,000 denomination, with privilege of registration of principal. United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Exempt from New York State, County and Municipal Personal Property Taxes

Authorized by the Public Service Commission of the Second District of New York State

For further information concerning these bonds attention is called to a letter of Mr. Horace E. Andrews, President of the Schenectady Railway Company, copies of which may be had on request and from which it will be noted that:

The Schenectady Railway Company does the entire local street railway business in Schenectady and owns and operates double track lines to Albany, Troy and Ballston Spa and, under traffic agreement, from Ballston Spa to Saratoga Springs. The company operates a total of approximately 140 miles of single track equivalent.

Albany, Troy and Schenectady are among the most important manufacturing centers in New York State, Albany also being the capital of the State. The total population served is estimated at 300,000.

EARNINGS
(Year ended December 31, 1915)

Gross Earnings	$1,178,163.84
Operating Expenses, including Maintenance and Taxes	854,876.31
	$ 323,287.53
Interest on above $2,256,000 bonds	112,800.00
Balance	$ 210,487.53

Net Earnings Over Twice Bond Interest

The First Mortgage 5% Bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

The $4,100,000 stock of the Company, which has paid 6% per annum since 1910, is owned by the Delaware & Hudson Company (50%) and the New York State Railways (50%), over two-thirds of the common stock of the latter Company being owned by the New York Central Railroad Company.

Price 101 and interest; netting about 4.93%

Complete Circular on Request

Pending the preparation of the definitive bonds, temporary bonds will be delivered

Harris, Forbes & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Bond Department, Chicago
Harris, Forbes & Company, Incorporated, Boston

$1,325,000

Houston, Texas

Municipal Improvement 5% Gold Bonds

Dated February 15, 1916 Maturities below

Interest payable semi-annually February 15 and August 15. Both principal and interest payable at the Union Trust Company in New York City or in the City of Houston, Texas

Coupon Bonds—Denominations $1,000 and $500

Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Bank deposits

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

Legal opinion will be furnished upon request

Financial Statement
(As officially reported February 12, 1916)

Actual valuation, estimated		$208,112,000.00
Assessed valuation, equalized 1915		135,805,490.00
Total bonded debt, including this issue		13,073,000.00
Water debt	$554,000.00	
Sinking Fund	1,071,682.66	
Net Bonded Debt		$11,447,317.34

Population, 1910 census, 78,800
Present estimate 147,129

Prices and Maturities

$12,500 due Feb. 15, 1926-1931, inclusive	Prices to yield 4.35%
50,000 due Feb. 15, 1932-1936, inclusive	Prices to yield 4.35%
50,000 due Feb. 15, 1937-1946, inclusive	Prices to yield 4.37%
50,000 due Feb. 15, 1947-1956, inclusive	Prices to yield 4.40%

Circular on request

N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York
Wm. R. Compton Co., 14 Wall Street, New York
E. H. Rollins & Sons, 43 Exchange Place, New York

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
380	Adventure	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
11	Ahmeek	101	101	101	101
725	Alaska	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
150	Algomah	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
555	Allouez	70	70	69	70
3,015	American Zinc	77½	78⅝	76	78½
210	Anaconda	85⅝	85⅝	84	84⅝
230	Arizona Com.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
200	Butte Alex S.	10	10	10	10
50	Butte & Bal.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,055	Butte & Sup.	90	92¼	88½	89⅝
1,608	Cal. & Arizona	74	74½	73¼	73½
23	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	560	565
45	Centennial	16	16	16	16
110	Chino	56⅝	56⅝	56	56⅝
752	Copper Range	62½	63	61⅝	62⅝
140	Daly-West	2	2	2	2
1,070	East Butte	13	13	12½	12½
190	Franklin	9½	9½	9	9
75	Granby	88	88	87½	88
45	Greene-Can.	45	45	44½	44½
75	Hancock	16	16	16	16
5	Inspiration	44½	44½	44½	44½
260	Isle Royale	27½	28	27	28
25	Kerr Lake	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
60	Lake	16½	16½	16½	16½
25	Mass Con.	13½	13½	13	13½
90	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	Michigan	1½	1½	1½	1½
130	Mohawk	91	91½	91	91½
8	Nevada Con.	16½	16½	16½	16½
175	New Idria	18½	18½	18½	18½
41	Nipissing	6½	6½	6	6
540	North Butte	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅝
100	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
175	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
565	Old Dominion	69½	71	68	70
65	Osceola	92	93½	91¼	93½
200	Pond Creek	12½	12½	12½	12½
150	Quincy	91	92½	91	92½
30	Ray	24½	24½	24½	24½
140	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
440	Shannon	10¼	10¼	10	10
54	Shattuck	37	37	36⅝	36⅝
100	South Utah	25c	25c	25c	25c
546	Sup. & Boston	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
70	Superior	18½	19	18½	18½
245	Tamarack	48½	50½	40	50
530	Trinity	9	9	8⅝	9
100	Tuolumne	19c	19c	19c	19c
2,400	U. S. Smelters	60¼	61	59⅝	60½
320	U. S. Smelt. pf	50½	50½	50¼	50½
1,665	Utah Apex	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼
60	Utah Con.	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
51	Utah Copper	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝
50	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
145	Wolverine	66	66	64½	65

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bost. & Alb.	195¼	195¼	195¼	195¼
4	Boston Elev.	80½	81	80½	81
25	Boston & Low.	143	143	141	141
141	Bost. & Maine.	45	45	44⅝	45
5	Conn. River	161	161	161	161
29	Fitchburg pf.	79	79½	79	79½
2	Maine Central	102	102	102	102
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36	36
66	New Haven	67½	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝
9	North. N. H.	105	105	105	105
3	Old Colony	157	157	157	157
40	Union Pac. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½
6	Vt. & Mass.	125	125	125	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Am. Ag. Chem	66½	66½	66½	66½
64	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	97½	97½	97	97
22	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
110	Amoskeag pf.	100¼	100¼	100	100
15	Am. Pn. Serv.	2	2	2	2
40	Am. Sugar	110	110	109	109¼
74	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115¼	114½	115½
790	Am. T. & T.	127½	127⅝	127⅝	127½
60	A., G. & W. I.	28	29	28	29
822	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46	46	44	46
10	Cumb. Pow. pf.	94	94	94	94
122	Edison	246	246	245	245½
20	Ga. Ry. & E.	125½	125½	125½	125½
30	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	87½	88	87½	88
9	Gen. Electric	166¼	166¼	166¼	166¼
113	Mass. Gas	85	85	85	85
1	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
10	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
16	N. E. Tel.	135	135⅝	135	135½
100	Nipe Bay	125	125	125	125
5	N. Tex. El. pf.	86	86	86	86
1	Pullman	162½	162½	162½	162½
45	Reece Button	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
61	Swift	129	129½	128⅝	129½
150	Torrington	42½	45	42	45
40	Torrington pf.	31¼	31¼	31	31¼
939	United Fruit	141	141½	139¼	141
547	United Shoe	54½	54⅝	54	54½
155	Unit. Shoe pf.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
724	U. S. Steel	80⅝	81½	79⅝	80⅝
4,860	Ventura Oil	9	9½	8½	9½
77	West. Union	88	88	88	88

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92	92	91⅝	91⅝
3,000	Am. T. & T. 4½s	106	106	106	106
6,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77	77	77	77
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1,000	N. E. Cot. Y. 5s	80	80	80	80
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Swift 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5,000	West. Tel. 5s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Shipb'ld'g	39	39	39	39
140	Booth Fisheries	28	28	28	28
50	Booth Fish. pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
240	Chi. Pn. Tool	66½	66½	64	65
10	Edison	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
100	Diamond M.	102⅝	102¼	102	102
137	Mot. Ward pf.	115	115	115	115
16	Nat Carbon	172½	172½	172½	172½
2	Nat. Car. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½
20	People's Gas	103	103	103	103
15	Public Serv.	112½	112½	112½	112½
30	Pub. Serv. pf.	103	103	103	103
75	Quak. Oats pf.	110	110	109¼	109¼
262	Sears R'b'k.	170	170	169½	169½
800	Stewart W'ner	85½	85¼	84⅝	84⅝
300	Swift & Co.	129	129¼	129	129¼

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Chi. City Ry. 5s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98⅝	98¼
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5,000	Met. Gold 4s	72½	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Peo. Gas ref. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
10,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
8,000	So. Side L. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90¼
2,000	Swift 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Arund. S. & G.	39	39⅝	39	39⅝
280	Balt. Tube	107	107	105	105½
374	Balt. Tube pf.	90⅝	91	90⅝	91
5	Cons. Coal	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	Cont. Trust	173	173	173	173
4,601	Cosden	21½	21½	19½	19⅝
668	Cosden O. & G.	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅝
5,335	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600	David. Chem.	61	61	59	59⅝
3	Fidel. & Dep.	136	136	136	136
50	Mt. Ver. Mills	12½	12½	12½	12½
5	North. Central	88	88	88	88
25	Pa. W. & P.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
350	Sapulpa	11½	11½	11	11
35	Un. Ry. & El.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1,975	Way. O. & G.	7⅝	8	7½	8

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. C. Line con. 5s, ctf.	101	101	101	101
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
6,000	Cy. of Balt. 4s, 1958, W. L.	100	100	100	100
3,000	Cy. of Balt. 4s, 1957, P. L.	100	100	100	100
1,000	City of Balt. 4½s, 1946	107½	107½	107½	107½
23	Cosden 6s	120	120	118	118½
4,000	Cons. Coal 6s	104	104⅝	104	104⅝
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Ga. Cons. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Mer. & Mi. 6s	102	102	102	102
10,000	N. O., Mob. & Ch. 5s	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
1,000	N. R. & L. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5,000	Norf. & Ports. Trac. 5s	83	83	83	83
6,200	Un. Rys. & El. fdg 5s	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝
6,000	Un. Rys. & El. income 4s	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
9,000	U. R. & E. 4s	84	84	84	84
15,000	U. R. & El. notes	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas	121½	121½	121½	121½
100	Am. Milling	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
30	Baldwin Loco.	100	100	100	100
100	Buff. & Susq.	41	41	41	41
13	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
622	Electric St. Bat.	63	63⅝	62⅝	63
4	Gen. Asph. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
10	H. & B. T. pf.	12	12	12	12
143	Ins. Co. N. A.	25	25	25	25
100	Kennecott Cop.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	Keystone Tel.	13	14	13	14
46	Keystone T. pf.	68	69	68	69
910	Lake Superior	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50	Lehigh Nav.	76	76	76	76
395	Lehigh V. R. R.	77⅝	77¼	76⅝	77
45	North Penn.	94	94	94	94
1,355	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅝	57
62	Penn. Salt Mfg.	101	101	101	101
340	Penn. Steel pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½
25	Phila. Co.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2	Phila. Co. pf.	44	44	44	44
595	Phila. Electric	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½
865	P. R. T. t. c.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝
70	Phila. Traction	79	79	79	79
970	Reading R. R.	83	83⅝	81½	82⅝
205	Union Traction	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
110	United Gas I.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
50	Warw. I. & S.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
84	W. J. & S. S.	51	51	50⅝	50⅝
1	Westmore. Coal	68	68	68	68
100	Cramp & Sons.	70½	70½	70¼	70½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Bald. Lo. 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1,000	Eq. Il. Gas 5s	106	106	106	106
50,000	Leh. N. c. 4½s	103	103	103	103
2,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
2,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Penn. con. 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2,000	Penn. gen. 4½s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11,000	P. & M. St. 6s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3,000	Phila. Co. c. 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93	93
1,500	Phil. Elec. 4s	84	84	83⅝	83⅝
1,000	P., W. & B. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	Read. gen. 4s	95	95⅝	95	95½
1,000	Stand. Gas 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8,000	U. Ry. inv. 5s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1,100	Welsbach 5s	98	98	98	98

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
505	Am. W. G. M.	44⅝	44⅝	44	44½
70	A. W. G. M. pf.	141½	142	141½	142
215	Columbia Gas	14½	14½	14½	14½
60	Harb. & Walk.	83½	83½	83½	83½
50	Lone Star Gas	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
10	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
385	Nat. Fireproof.	9½	9½	9½	9½
125	Ohio Fuel Oil	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
22	Oklahoma Gas	72	72	72	72
270	Pitts. Brew.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
20	Pitts. Br. pf.	17	17	17	17
380	Pitts. Coal	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28⅝
880	Pure Oil	20⅝	20¼	20	20⅝
200	San Toy	17	17	17	17
145	Un. St. Glass	30	30½	30	30½
115	Un. Sw. & S.	116⅝	116⅝	115	115
130	West. Air Br.	138	138	137½	137½
220	West. Elec.	63	63	61½	61½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	W. P. Ry. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	Iron Blos.	1⅝	1½
Bay S Gas	.16	.18	La Rose	.60	.63
Bingham	10	10½	Majestic	.95	.98
Bohemia	2	2½	McK-Dar.	.43	.45
Begole	..	1	Mex Met.	.44	.46
Boston Ely	.35	.40	Mines of A	2½	2⅝
Butte & L.	.65	.70	New Baltic	3	3½
Bost & M.	.40	.50	N. Cornelia	11½	11¾
B & N Y.	3	3¼	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1¼
Calaveras	3	3½	O Dom rts	.50	.60
Chief Con.	1⅛	1⅝	Ohio Cop.	.17	.20
Con Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Oneco	.80	1
Con Cop.	1⅝	2⅛	Onondaga	1¼	1⅝
Cortez	.60	.75	S W Miami	..	1¼
Crown Res	.40	.55	Stewart M	.30	.35
Cal-Corbin	4	4½	Truro	.08	.10
Cuban Cem	7⅝	7⅝	U Pref Sh.	1½	1⅝
Dav-Daly	1⅝	1⅝	U Verde E.	13½	13⅝
Eagle & B.	1⅝	1⅝	Utah Met.	9	9½
1st Nat C.	5⅛	5½	Ton Belm.	4¼	4½
Goldf Con.	.90	.95	Ton Min.	6⅝	6⅝
Houghton	2½	2⅝	Yuk Gold.	2⅝	2⅝

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing First Mortgage Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds:

The time within which holders of Certificates of Deposit representing either First Mortgage Bonds or Second Mortgage Bonds and bearing notation showing the payment under the Plan of the first instalment of $100 for each $1,000 Bond represented by each such Certificate of Deposit may present to the Depositary, Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, their Certificates of Deposit to have noted thereon their request that the stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company acquired in the reorganization be transferred to trustees, in accordance with the Plan as amended, has been extended until the close of business on MARCH 15, 1916.

DATED: New York, February 17, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman;
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Two-Year Gold Notes of Lackawanna Steel Company, Due March 1, 1917:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lackawanna Steel Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated March 1, 1915, made by Lackawanna Steel Company and the New York Trust Company, as Trustee, to secure the issue of Six Per Cent. Two-Year Gold Notes of Lackawanna Steel Company, has elected to redeem and pay on the 31st day of March, 1916, the entire issue of said Notes, and on said 31st day of March, 1916, all of said Notes will become and be due and payable at the NATIONAL CITY BANK, No. 55 Wall Street, City of New York, that being the agency of the Company for that purpose, at one hundred and one per cent. (101%) of their face value and interest accrued thereon to the 31st day of March, 1916, and interest on the said Notes will cease on that date.

The said Notes are hereby required to be then and there presented for redemption and payment. The Notes should bear the coupon of September 1st, 1916, and all subsequent coupons and should be accompanied by Income Tax Ownership Certificates in respect of the interest accrued to March 31st, 1916.

Dated New York, February 10, 1916.
LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY,
By E. A. S. CLARKE, President.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Ia.
First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds.
Notice of Redemption on 27th day of March, 1916.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of the Deed of Trust dated August 11, 1891, made by the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company with the undersigned as Trustee to secure $300,000 six per cent. First Mortgage Refunding and Improvement Bonds of the said Des Moines Suburban Railway Company, the Iowa Loan & Trust Company as Trustee thereunder hereby give notice that funds have been deposited with the Trustee, and that on the 27th day of March, 1916, the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Iowa, will redeem all the outstanding bonds of the above mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000.00.

Said First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds will be redeemed pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Deed of Trust securing the same at par, together with accrued interest due on said bonds on the redemption date, upon the surrender thereof duly transferred to bearer at the office of the Chemical National Bank of New York City, or at the office of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa, on or after March 27th, 1916. Interest on said bonds will cease on March 27th, 1916.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 26th, 1916.
Iowa Loan & Trust Company
By G. B. HIPPEE, President.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates No. A-14672 for 40 shares, No. A-15822 for 50 shares, and No. B-44598 for 10 shares of the preferred stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company standing in the name of Elise L. Davis, late of Hartford, Connecticut, deceased, were lost from our office in Hartford, Connecticut, on or about October 5, 1915. Bankers and brokers are requested to examine their collateral for these certificates and if the same should appear therein to notify the undersigned.

RICHTER & COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M. March 14, 1916, for delivering muriatic acid, blowers, metallic brown, buckets, butter and cold storage of, interior communication cable, tin cans, chrome green, fire hose, white oak, sperm oil, yellow pine, single and twin conductor wire at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 2-24-16.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals, in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1916, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of THE COLORADO FUEL CO., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1916, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 29, 1916.
J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $26,282.24 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Wednesday, March 15, 1916. Proposals should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, February 29th, 1916.

LOST — $500 Detroit & Suburban Gas Co. 5s, 1928, No. 1949. If found please notify Hanson & Doyle, 30 Broad Street, New York.

LOST.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOS. 139419 and 139420, for 10 shares each, dated February 25th, 1890, in name of SPEYER BROTHERS, (London.) Application will be made to the Company for the issuance of duplicate certificates. All persons are warned against negotiating the above mentioned original certificates.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London, E. C.

LOST.
Certificate No. E106,255, for ten shares Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway Co. common stock, registered in the name of Charles A. McCulloch. Notify
RAYMOND, PYNCHON & CO.,
111 Broadway, New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The firm of
J. S. FARLEE & CO.
having been dissolved by mutual consent, the business of dealing in bonds, stocks, and other investment securities will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name of J. S. Farlee & Co., at No. 66 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
March 1, 1916.
JACOB S. FARLEE.
HART S. FARLEE.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
100 American Thermos Bottle Stock
50 Continental Insurance Stock
100 Cincinnati Northern Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com. Stk.
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
65 Aluminum Co. of America Stk.
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd. Stock
150 Central Petroleum Stock
100 Detroit Edison "Rights"
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
100 Midland Securities Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance Stk.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder
Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.
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Amer. Coal Products
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Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456. 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Nashville Ry. Lgt. 1st & Rfg. 5s
Utah Sec. Corp. 6% Notes
BEVERLEY BOGERT & CO.
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Helena Light & Railway 5s
Cent. States Elec. 5% Notes
Utah Power & Light 5s
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Decline in Prices on Active Trading the Feature of the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 335,174 shares of stock and $462,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,895; oil, 73,004, and mining, 167,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	‡Aet. Exp., w.i.	22¾	23	21½	22½
500	Ajax Rub., Inc.	68½	68½	67½	68
800	A.G.&W.I.S.S.	29¼	29¼	28½	28½
1,000	A. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	44	45	44	44½
20	Atlantic Steel.	55	55	55	55
75	‡C. C. & F. pf.	83½	83½	83	83
3,700	C. Nat. Gas C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
275	Carwen Steel.	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
1,035	‡Chev. M.C.C.	133	133	130	133
2,150	Corp. of R.& H.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
3,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	47½	47½	47	47½
145	Driggs-Seab...	137	138	135	136
550	‡Elec. Gun...	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
150	Emer. Phon...	12	12	11⅞	12
200	Hartman Corp.	72¼	72¼	72	72
950	H. & B. Car C.	45½	45½	42	43
725	Inter. Rubber.	12½	12½	12⅛	12¼
1,500	Kath. Br. pf...	18⅛	18⅛	17	18
3,610	Kelly Spr Tire.	68⅞	68⅞	*67	68⅛
4,100	‡S.S.Kres., w.i.	13	13	12	12
900	‡Lake Tor. Boat	10	10	9	9⅝
875	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
700	‡Maxim Muni..	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
7,800	‡‡Midv. Steel.	62½	63	62½	62⅞
17,300	‡Midv. St. rts..	⅞	1	⅞	1
2,000	‡Nevins Elec...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Peerless Truck	24⅞	25	24	24
290	‡Poole Engine..	100	100	90	96
280	Redtop Elec...	6½	6½	6½	6½
100	‡Saxon Motor..	68	68	68	68
600	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛
3,900	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	34⅛	34⅛	33	34
9,700	‡Tobacco Prod.	40	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛
1,205	Texas rts	16	16	15	15⅝
200	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	‡Un. Cig. Stores, w. i.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2,000	Unit. Prof. Shar.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,700	‡Univ. Mot., w.i.	5⅜	5⅜	4⅞	5
2,000	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	‡U.S.Lt.&H.pf.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,500	White Motors.	48	48	47	47
500	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
75	Illinois Pipe L.	184	179	182	..
207	Ohio Oil	228	220	223	—5
7	Prair. Oil & G.	414	410	410	..
10	Prair. Pipe L.	215	215	215	..
62	S. O. of Cal.	260	250	253	—8
33	S. O. of Ind.	511	500	500	—15
50	S. O. of N. J.	506	500	503	—4
250	S. O. of N. Y.	208	200	203	—7

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,950	‡Amer. O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,900	‡Barn. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8,100	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	21½	21½	18⅝	19⅝
4,100	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	9⅜	9⅜	9	9⅛
3,500	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
2,000	Empire Petrol.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2,360	‡Federal Oil	*⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Houston Oil	18	18	18	18
900	‡Internat. Pet.	12	12½	11⅞	12
15,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	72	72	67	70
2,800	‡‡Mid. Oil pf.	96	96	93	93
350	‡Mid. Refining.	60	60	59	59½
3,500	‡Muskogee Ref.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,600	‡Sap. Oil & R.	12	12	11½	11½
1,050	‡Vent. Cons. O.	8¾	9¼	8⅞	9¼
1,500	‡Victoria Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
21,500	Way. Oil & G.	7½	8⅛	7½	8⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,000	†‡Atlanta	17	18	17	18
1,000	Bannack Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,700	†‡Booth	84	85	84	85
4,000	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
3,000	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3¼	2⅞	3¼
250	‡Calaveras Cop.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
700	‡Caledonia	97	98	97	98
700	‡Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	C. de Pasco C.	38	38	36½	38
200	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12,000	‡Emma Cop.	69	69	68	69
7,600	‡Fed. Res. M.	22	23	20	20
800	1st Nat. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,200	‡Florence	46	46	45	46
750	‡G'field Cons.	90	91	90	90
3,000	‡G'field Merg.	14	15	14	15
8,000	Greenwater	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Hollinger G.M.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1,200	Howe Sound	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
425	Hecla Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
550	†‡Jim Butler	93	95	93	95
1,500	Jumbo Exten.	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	†‡Kewanas	16⅛	17	16	17
1,000	Magma Copper.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
2,000	†Majestic	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†‡Marsh	36	37	36	37
800	‡McK.-Darragh	45	45	43	44
850	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
350	‡Mojave Tung.	*5	5⅛	5	*5⅛
9,000	‡Mother Lode	21	21	20	20¼
800	‡Nevada Hills	20	20	20	20
500	New Utah B.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Nipissing	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	†‡Oatman Gold, a prospect	64	65	64	65
700	†‡Oatman Cres., a prospect	51	55	51	55
10,100	†‡Oatman E., a prospect	16	17	16	17
2,700	†‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	‡Ray Hercules.	3	3	3	3
2,400	†‡Rex Consol.	20	22	20	22
1,400	†‡Rochester	60	61	60	61
500	‡R. Mountain	60	61	60	61
1,600	†‡Ruby Silver.	52	52	52	52
200	‡San Toy	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1,000	†‡Sand. Kend.	6	6	6	6
6,000	‡Scr. G. G. M.	86	92	86	90
500	‡Seven Tr. C.	43	43	43	43
1,000	†‡Silver Pick.	6	6	6	6
3,500	†‡Silver Tip (a prospect)	20	20	19	20
2,500	St. Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	†‡Success Min.	90	91	90	90
4,000	†‡Sup. Min. C. (a prospect)	34	34	33	34
4,000	†‡Temiskam.	54	54	53	53
100	‡Ton. Jim B.	94	94	94	94
200	Tonopah Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5,200	Ton. Res. E.	10⅛	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛
1,200	Tonopah Ext.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5,000	†‡U. S. C. M.	12	12½	12	12
7,500	‡Un. V. Ext.	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
500	‡W. End Con.	73	75	73	75
200	‡W. Oaks M.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Yukon G. M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
800	‡Yuscaran C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$40,000	‡B. & O. new 5s	*101½	101½	*101½	101½
100,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
75,000	‡Chi. Un. St. 4½s	100¼	100¼	*100¼	100¼
90,000	‡Erie conv. 4s w. i.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛
7,000	‡Erie rights.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
150,000	‡Midv. Steel cv. 5s, w.i.	99	99	99	99

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Ex rights.

Note.—Tuesday sale of bonds amounted to $475,800.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. British Mfg. Co.	25¼	26	23½	26
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
Balt. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	14	15	14	15
Canadian Car & F.	62	66	62	66
Crocker Wheeler	103	105	103	105
Curtiss Aero., v.t.ctfs.	46	48	46	48
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar	71	75	71	75
Hopkins & A. Arms	..	65	..	65
Inter. Mer. Marine.	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛
Jewel Tea	62	67	62	67
Jewel Tea pf.	101¼	105	101¼	105
New York Transport.	14⅛	16	14⅛	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛
Wab.-Pitts.Ter w. i.	17⅝	19	17⅝	19⅛
W.-P. Ter. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52

OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Pierce Oil	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
Savoy Oil	9⅛	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Exp. com. new.	22	24	23	24
Aetna Explosives	70	80	70	80
Aetna Explosives pf.	79	83	81	84
American Brass	258	258	256	265
Atlas Powder	246	250	246	253
Atlas Powder pf.	102	100	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	118	122	118	122
Bliss (E. W.)	340	350	330	345
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	73	83	73	80
Can. F'dries & Forg.	165	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powd., new.	350	360	350	360
Du Pont Powder pf.	108	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	395	405	395	403
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	169	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	....	495	....
Scovil Mfg. Co.	470	485	475	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,450	2,525	2,450	2,525

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the third week of February:

Twenty-two roads	$10,220,778	+$1,861,137
Two roads	614,183	— 91,584
Total (24 roads)	10,834,961	+ 1,769,553

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,084,245	$2,258,472	$2,507,494
Net	1,311,858	748,096	845,421
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	874,995	53,182	141,698
7 mos. gross	21,143,289	19,128,798	20,142,631
Net	8,932,614	8,083,108	8,742,854
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	3,529,183	3,311,986	3,633,106

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for January—

Gross	7,645,037	6,696,115	7,038,755
Net aft. tax.	1,579,779	1,349,513	1,882,306
7 mos. gross	62,047,782	55,486,185	57,412,711
Net aft. tax.	20,611,789	15,256,811	16,985,353

ERIE RAILROAD for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	5,711,592	4,575,290	1,136,301
Op. exp. & txs.	4,516,421	3,773,861	742,560
Open. inc.	1,195,170	801,429	393,741

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	29,265,242	26,844,279	31,734,325
Net aft. tax.	8,670,096	5,425,854	7,654,306
Other inc.	1,732,286	1,471,571	1,492,722
Total inc.	10,402,382	6,897,425	9,147,029
Surp. aft. chg.	6,045,082	2,715,888	5,063,964
Appropriation.	43,165	40,419	148,801
Surplus	6,001,918	2,675,468	4,915,162

MAINE CENTRAL for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	944,947	836,448	108,499
Net after taxes	195,999	117,894	78,105
Sur. aft. chgs.	21,790	15,380	6,410
7 mos. gross	6,930,052	6,746,841	183,211
Net after taxes	1,813,000	1,501,329	311,671
Sur. aft. chgs.	948,425	778,980	169,445

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	876,224	845,162	810,140
Net after taxes	249,261	211,017	211,776
Other inc. deb.	46,722	37,591	36,847
Total income	202,539	173,425	174,929
7 mos gross	6,400,351	6,162,055	5,834,818
Net after taxes	2,040,157	1,716,246	1,548,086
Other inc. deb.	246,366	212,917	177,883
Total income	1,793,791	1,503,329	1,370,262

NEW YORK CENTRAL and controlled and affiliated lines for January—

New York Central. (Excluding Boston & Albany.)			
Gross	14,889,054	11,918,983	11,905,891
Net after taxes	4,299,203	1,991,909	1,289,556
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,646,760	*13,186	......
Boston & Albany.			
Gross	1,587,518	1,243,986	1,282,322
Net after taxes	431,261	214,704	60,913
Sur. aft. chgs.	66,490	*127,395	......
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. (Peoria & Eastern included.)			
Gross	3,482,893	2,810,568	2,737,053
Net after taxes	855,890	354,689	*168,896
Sur. aft. chgs.	400,323	*182,428	......
Michigan Central.			
Gross	3,272,174	2,506,335	2,597,218
Net after taxes	804,217	265,116	154,813
Sur. aft. chgs.	186,224	*237,409	......
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.			
Gross	1,260,213	946,234	971,340
Net after taxes	286,908	62,866	6,939
Sur. aft. chgs.	174,431	*129,385	......
Lake Erie & Western.			
Gross	523,823	436,772	483,805
Net after taxes	138,125	69,881	36,877
Sur. aft. chgs.	64,662	*22,018	......
Cincinnati Northern.			
Gross	130,272	108,271	106,540
Net after taxes	33,758	1,685	*30,608
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,890	*12,347	......
Toledo & Ohio Central.			
Gross	431,552	354,447	338,854
Net after taxes	53,788	*1,605	*4,515
Sur. aft. chgs.	19,672	*100,864	......
Total all Lines.			
Gross	27,322,350	21,270,332	21,537,067
Net after taxes	7,720,508	3,085,128	1,561,094

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANA & WESTERN, including Wilkes-Barre & Eastern, for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross rev.	394,691	334,629	60,061
Op. exp. & tax.	273,542	241,724	31,817
Operating inc.	121,149	92,905	28,244

WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL & WEST SIDE BELT for January—

Gross	143,918	61,557	82,361
Net	63,932	*5,717	69,649
7 mos. gross	981,459	767,413	214,046
Net	411,743	225,771	185,972
Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal			
Gross	88,449	46,344	42,105
Net	28,973	*5,760	34,733
7 mos. gross	597,365	504,266	1,101,631
Net	176,733	113,958	62,775
West Side Belt:			
Gross	55,469	15,213	40,256
Net	34,959	43	34,916
7 mos. gross	384,094	263,147	120,947
Net	235,010	111,813	123,197

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits	921,535	562,464	580,514
Other income	30,771	10,044	13,936
Total income	890,464	572,509	594,450
Appropriations	105,710	63,333	52,778
Balance	784,754	509,175	541,673
Preferred div.	269,739	269,739	269,739
Common div.	89,914	157,349	269,742
Pension fund	40,000	40,000	......
Surplus	385,100	42,087	2,192
Prev. surplus	1,200,410	1,462,778	1,460,586
Total surplus	1,585,510	1,504,865	1,462,778

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits	2,364,953	2,289,075	2,081,267
Pf. dividends	210,000	210,000	210,000
Balance	2,154,953	2,079,075	1,871,267
Com. dividends	1,309,696	911,580	717,090
Com. stk. div.	......	744,000	676,500
Surplus	845,257	423,395	477,677
Prev. surplus	7,127,586	6,704,190	6,226,513
Total surplus	7,972,843	7,129,586	6,704,190

ELECTRIC PROPERTIES CORPORATION and WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Inc. from op.	785,802	665,368	120,434
Op., adm., & gen. exp.	345,360	363,594	*18,234
Balance	440,442	301,774	138,668
Bond int.	24,000	24,000	......
Surplus	416,442	277,774	138,668
Prev. surplus	70,155	57,463	12,692
Total surplus	486,597	335,228	151,360
Pf. dividend	235,212	196,010	39,202
Balance	251,385	139,227	112,158
Capital adj.	223,960	......	223,960
Depr. of sec.	......	69,073	*69,073
Surplus	475,345	70,155	405,190

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for December—

Gross	320,869	259,659	61,210
Net aft. taxes	142,843	107,001	35,841
Total income	142,942	103,628	39,314
Surp. aft. chgs.	81,878	45,585	36,289
Bal. after pf. dividends	55,916	19,628	36,289
12 mos. gross	3,121,297	3,001,285	120,012
Net aft. taxes	142,843	107,001	35,841
Total income	1,238,069	1,144,994	93,975
Interest	679,239	679,987	*748
Pf. dividends	311,484	311,484	......
Surplus	248,245	153,523	94,723

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915	1914.	1913.
Prof. all sou.	2,724,607	1,069,602	1,206,774
Rep., in. & dep.	476,469	171,674	104,293
Ins. & taxes	130,734	115,398	94,003
Ad. & oth. exp.	157,620	129,271	156,029
Total deduct.	464,828	416,338	354,416
Net profits	2,259,784	653,264	652,358
Surp. sub. cos.	2,235,560	......	......
Total profits	4,495,344	653,264	......
Bond int. sub. companies	87,771	......	......
Pf. dividend	420,000	420,000	420,000
Surplus	3,987,574	233,264	232,358
Res. for div. pay. Jan. 15.	......	......	105,000
Balance	3,987,574	233,264	127,358
Prev. surplus	2,870,229	2,136,965	2,009,607
P. & L. surp.	6,857,803	2,870,229	2,136,965

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Illinois	1916-'25	5½	5.75	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.88
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.10
C. C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.88	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.38	4.18
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	3.90
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & San F.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	47.50	....	47.00	48.00
Lead	6.50	....	6.50	....
Spelter	20.50	....	20.75	....
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$200.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminum	*61.00	63.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	101 0 0	105 10 0
Copper, futures	99 0 0	103 10 0
Tin, spot	188 0 0	188 0 0
Tin, futures	188 5 0	188 10 0
Spelter	111 0 0	110 0 0
Lead	33 17 6	33 2 6

AMERICAN RADIATOR'S YEAR.

Net Profits for 1915 $2,364,953, an Increase of $75,000.

The American Radiator Company, for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, had net profits of $2,364,953, an increase of about $75,000 over the previous year. Dividends on the common stock amounted to $1,309,696, an increase of $388,000. The amount earned on the common stock was equivalent to 26.32 per cent., compared with 25.89 per cent. the previous year.

The falling off of the business of foreign companies selling radiators in the United States, according to the report of President C. M. Woolley, added to the sales here of the American Radiator Company. On the other hand, he pointed out, the sales of the foreign companies of the American Radiator Company had also fallen off as a result of the war. No dividends have yet been declared by any of the foreign companies. Their combined net profits for the fiscal year were $302,580.

RADICAL BROKERS CURBED.

Stock Exchange Disciplines Firms with Too Aggressive "Ads."

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have checked a tendency among some of the more progressive members toward advertising methods that were considered by the authorities too aggressive for the welfare of the Exchange by disciplining several firms that were publishing reviews or forecasts in which opinions as to probable movements were expressed.

In one case, a house which has been publishing a weekly organ with a large circulation met the objections of the Exchange by effecting a transfer of the periodical to a new corporation. Other brokers have been cautioned that they are likely to bring the Exchange into disrepute, and have changed the style of their advertising.

FEWER FAILURES REPORTED.

February Returns Indicate Best Conditions Since November.

Commercial failures last month indicate the best conditions since November, with decreases from the number reported in January and in February a year ago. Total insolvencies, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 1,688, with an aggregate indebtedness of $18,744,165. In the previous month the amount involved was $25,863,000, and in February, 1915, $32,404,000.

Bradstreet's points out, however, that the total liabilities in February have been exceeded but four times in that month since 1893.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Astor Trust Company, Executor of the Estate of Henry Miller.

$1,000 City of Fort Worth, Texas, 5 per cent. refunding bond, due January, 1920, interest January and July, 101⅛.

$2,000 Neapolis, State of Virginia, 6 per cent. water bonds, due June, 1924, interest June and December, 93.

$5,000 Town of Okmulgee, Indian Territory, 5 per cent. sewer bonds, due November, 1923, interest May and November, 103⅛.

$4,000 City of Antonio 5 per cent. sewer bonds, due September, 1934, interest March and September, 107.

$2,000 City of Herington, Kan., 6 per cent. refunding bonds, due July, 1918, interest January and July, 101⅛.

$1,000 City of Troy, Ala., 6 per cent. water works bond, due March, 1924, interest March and September, 90½.

$5,000 Knoxville Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due October, 1933, interest April and October, 90½.

$2,000 City of Laredo, Texas, 6 per cent. refunding bonds, due Dec. 31, 1922, interest January and July, 100.

$500 City of Austin, Texas, refunding bond, 4 per cent. up to July, 1916, 5 per cent. thereafter, due July, 1931, interest January and July, 96½.

$5,000 City of Vinita, Indian Territory, 5 per cent. water works bonds, due December, 1923, interest June and December, 103⅛.

$1,500 City of Baxter Springs, Kan., 6 per cent. water works bonds, due Sept. 15, 1916, interest annually April, 98½.

$500 City of Baxter Springs, Kan., 6 per cent. water works bond, due June 15, 1916, interest annually April, 97½.

$5,000 St. Clair Furnace Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due August, 1935, interest February and August, 103.

$5,000 Evansville Gas and Electric Light Company thirty-year first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due June, 1932, interest June and December, 94½.

$5,000 Rockford, Beloit & Janesville Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due October, 1930, interest April and October, 91.

$3,000 City of Fort Worth, Texas, 5 per cent. sewer bonds, due May, 1940, interest May and November, 107½.

$12,000 State of South Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1888, January, 1872, coupons attached; $2,000 Platte County, Mo., twenty-year 10 per cent. bonds, due October, 1890, October, 1872, coupons attached; 42 shares Star Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, $51 the lot.

10 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, $100 each, $11 per share.

5 shares New York Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 45½.

10 shares Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, 219.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

43 shares Brothers Valley Coal Company common and $7.30 scrip, $1 per share.

4 shares Brothers Valley Coal Company first preferred and $30.73 script, $7 per share.

38 shares William J. Ryan Realty Company voting trust certificate, $100 each, 65.

1,000 shares Securities Corporation, Ltd., common, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, $100.

$5,400 J. R. Shanly Estate Company registered collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, interest Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, and Nov. 15, 59.

20 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 508¾.

100 shares United States Finishing Company common, $100 each, 15½.

$251,000 John Cort, Inc., collateral trust mortgage 6 per cent. bonds; $30,000 due Jan. 1, 1916; $50,000 due Jan. 1, 1917; $52,000 Jan. 1, 1918; $62,000 Jan. 1, 1919; $57,000 due Jan. 1, 1920; bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1917, and later have July 1, 1916, coupons attached, $40,000.

For Account of Administrator, Estate of Edward W. Carscallen, Deceased.

$177.73 judgment against William G. See, $267.82; judgment against Charles Hoysradt, $315.54; judgment against George E. Davis; four notes of Ambrose Sutliff for $6 each, dated June 7, 1911; interest of deceased in contract with Andrew Hamming, dated Aug. 8, 1914; claims against forty-seven persons amounting to $369.24 for money loaned by deceased, $21.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PURSUANT TO REQUEST OF THE BOARD of Directors of The Victor-American Fuel Company, and pursuant to the provisions of a certain mortgage or deed of trust executed by said Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bearing date February 1, 1910, and known as the First and Refunding Mortgage of the said Fuel Company the undersigned, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, hereby calls a meeting of the holders of the outstanding bonds of said The Victor-American Fuel Company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, to be held on the 16th day of March, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, 140 Broadway, New York City, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

The object of said meeting is to authorize the undersigned, as Trustee, to release from the lien of said mortgage or deed of trust certain tracts of land therein described, which release it is believed by the Board of Directors of The Victor-American Fuel Company will be advantageous to the interests of both said bondholders and said company; and to authorize and approve such alteration and curtailment of the said mortgage or deed of trust as may be necessary for such purpose; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted by the bondholders at such meeting, pursuant to the provisions of said mortgage or deed of trust.

Dated, this 12th day of January, 1916.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
Jersey City, New Jersey, March 2d, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, April 13th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted at said meeting any share of stock which shall have been transferred after March 24th, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WINDWARD ISLANDS ESTATES COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, Room K-1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, March 9th, 1916, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next succeeding year, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.
RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Archer Coal Depot Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, Room K-1, Number One Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, March 9th, 1916, for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the reports of Officers and Committees and of electing Directors for the next succeeding year, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting. RAFAEL RIOS, Secretary.

American Machine & Foundry Company.
Jersey City, N. J., February 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Machine & Foundry Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. E. NACE, Secretary.

International Cigar Machinery Co.
Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 8, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Cigar Machinery Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 6th, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GEO. E. NACE, Secretary.

New York, February 10, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Wahlstrom Tool Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEO. E. NACE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions will be held Monday, March 6th, 1916, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., at the Collectors' Club, 30 East 42d St., New York City, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
JOHN A. KLEMANN, Secretary.

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DIVIDENDS.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
New York, March 1st, 1916.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of P. Lorillard Company, held today, an extra dividend of five per cent. on the Common Stock was declared payable out of the earnings for the year 1915, making a total distribution out of the 1915 earnings of fifteen per cent.

The Directors also declared regular dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and 3 per cent. on the Common Stock for the first quarter of 1916.

Both the extra and regular dividends declared to-day are payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18th, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, which are now closed for the purpose of the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held March 14th, 1916, will reopen March 15th, 1916. WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY
Seven Per Cent. Cumulative Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The semi-annual installments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds, amounting to Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½%), represented by Coupons Nos. 14 and 15, will be paid on and after April 1, 1916, at The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York; at Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Company, 7 Crosby Square, E. C., London, England; at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Germany, and at Messrs. Adolph Boissevain & Company, Amsterdam, Holland.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
By J. P. HOWLAND, Secretary.
New York, March 1, 1916.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Income Bonds.

Under the terms of the Adjustment Mortgage, dated January 1, 1912, the New York Railways Company will pay on April 1, 1916, to the Adjustment Mortgage Income Bondholders the sum of $31.94 per $1,000 bond for the six months ended December 31, 1915.

Payment will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 8 at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, Room 621, No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

The transfer books for registered bonds will close on March 20, 1916, and reopen April 3, 1916. H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
February 29, 1916.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION,
120 Broadway, New York,
February 1, 1916.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Kennecott Copper Corporation has this day declared a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, for the quarter ending March 31, 1916, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., March 10, 1916, and re-open March 20, 1916, at 10 A. M.
KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION,
By C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY
2 Rector Street,
New York, March 2, 1916.

A dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1916, on which date the transfer books, at the office of the Transfer Agent, the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., will be closed until April 3rd, 1916.
WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.

The Board of Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has this day declared from the net earnings of the Company the 68th regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Fourths Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock, payable March 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 10th, 1916. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.
E. J. HATHORNE, Treasurer.
New York, March 1st, 1916.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.
Philadelphia, March 1st, 1916.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 21st, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY.
50 Union Square, North,
New York, N. Y., March 1, 1916.

Dividends of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3.00 per share on the Common Stock of Weyman-Bruton Company were this day declared payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
I. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y & Treas.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
New York, March 1st, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Registered Seven Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 15th, 1916, for the payment of interest thereon, due April 1st, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., April 3d, 1916.
WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.
111 Fifth Ave., New York, March 1, 1916.

Dividends of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock and Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Common Stock of George W. Helme Company were this day declared, payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY,
Memphis, Tenn., March 1, 1916.

Dividends of 1½% on the preferred stock and 5% on the common stock of American Snuff Company were today declared, payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will remain open.
M. E. FINCH, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 29, will be paid on March 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 25th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, February 10, 1916.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1916. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 26th, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Registered 7 Per Cent. bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 15th, 1916, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due April 1st, 1916, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 3rd, 1916. T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
St. Louis, Mo., February 26th, 1916.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 24th, 1916. Checks will be mailed. T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES. FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION OF St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of the following Bonds, Trust Certificates and Stock:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1887.
Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1880.
Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Muskogee City Bridge Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pemiscot Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Kennett & Osceola Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Southern Missouri and Arkansas Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
First Preferred Stock.
Second Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.

A Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been prepared, under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 20, 1914, between the Committee thereby constituted and Holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated May 28, 1913, between Speyer & Co. and Holders of General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the respective agreements under which their certificates of deposit were issued, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates.

Holders of **Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds** may become parties to said Plan and Agreement, by depositing their bonds with some one of the Depositaries under said Agreement dated June 20, 1914 (in the United States, **Central Trust Company of New York**, 54 Wall St., New York, and **Mississippi Valley Trust Company**, St. Louis), receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under that Agreement.

Holders of **General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds** may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds with **Bankers Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Bondholders' Agreement dated May 28, 1913, at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under that Agreement.

Holders of **other securities,** except stock of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their securities with **Central Trust Company of New York,** as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Refunding Mortgage Bonds must bear the coupons maturing July 1, 1914, and subsequently; General Lien Bonds must bear the coupon maturing May 1, 1914, and subsequently; all other securities must bear all appurtenant coupons (or claims for interest if registered) maturing after July 1, 1916.

Holders of **First Preferred, Second Preferred and Common Stock** of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their stock with **Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York, and making payment at the time of such deposit, of the sum of **$5** for each share deposited as provided in said Plan and Agreement. Depositors of stock must make the election provided for by the Plan, at the time of such deposit.

All securities deposited must be in negotiable form and stock certificates must be duly endorsed in blank for transfer or be accompanied by proper transfers in blank duly executed.

All securities, including stock certificates, must be properly stamped for transfer in New York.

Deposits, both of securities and stock, must be made on or before April 3, 1916, after which date no deposits will be received except upon such terms and conditions as the Reorganization Managers may determine.

Speyer & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Lee, Higginson & Co. have undertaken to form a Syndicate, of which they will be Managers, to underwrite the cash requirements of the Plan as stated in the Plan.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from any of the above-named Depositaries or from either of the Reorganization Managers.

Dated, New York, February 21, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company's Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, issued under the Agreement dated June 20, 1914, between the undersigned Committee and holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been adopted and approved by the undersigned Committee, and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been lodged with Central Trust Company of New York and Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Depositaries under said Agreement dated June 20, 1914.

Any holder of a certificate of deposit under said Agreement dated June 20, 1914, may within the thirty-day period prescribed by said Agreement dated June 20, 1914, upon surrender to the Depositary by which his certificate of deposit was issued, of such certificate of deposit, with a properly executed transfer thereof if registered, and upon compliance otherwise with all the terms and conditions of said Agreement dated June 20, 1914, with respect to withdrawals, withdraw from said Agreement dated June 20, 1914; and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive Refunding Mortgage Bonds to the amount and of the character represented by his certificate of deposit.

Dated New York, February 21, 1916.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Chairman.
JAMES N. WALLACE,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
HARRY BRONNER,
C. W. COX,
BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Committee.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company's General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated May 28, 1913, between Speyer & Co. and holders of said bonds who should become parties thereto:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganisation of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been adopted and approved by Speyer & Co. acting under said Bondholders' Agreement, and that a copy of said Plan and Agreement, with their written adoption and approval as aforesaid, has been lodged by them with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary under said Bondholders' Agreement, for inspection by depositing bondholders. Any holders of certificates of deposit issued under said Bondholders' Agreement, who do not assent to said Plan and Agreement may at any time on or before April 15, 1916, withdraw the bonds and coupons represented by their certificates (or a like amount of bonds and coupons of the same issue) upon surrender to said Depositary of their certificates and upon compliance otherwise with all the terms and conditions of said Bondholders' Agreement with respect to withdrawals.

Dated New York, February 21, 1916.
SPEYER & CO.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company's First Preferred, Second Preferred or Common Stock issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 1, 1913, between the undersigned Committee and holders of said Stock who should become parties thereto:

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganisation of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company has been approved by the undersigned Committee and filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Holders of certificates of deposit representing stock deposited under said Deposit Agreement dated December 1, 1913, *who do not desire to participate under said Plan,* may, on or before April 3, 1916, surrender their certificates of deposit, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, and upon payment of their *pro rata* share of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (to wit, the sum of 50 cents for each share of stock) will be entitled to receive shares of stock of the character and to the amount specified in the certificate of deposit so surrendered.

Holders of certificates of deposit representing stock deposited under said Deposit Agreement dated December 1, 1913, *who desire to participate* under said Plan, must, on or before April 3, 1916, present their certificates of deposit to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as depositary under said Deposit Agreement, at its said office, and at the same time make payment to said depositary of the sum of $5 for each share of stock represented by the certificate of deposit. Such payment having been so made, the stock represented by said certificate of deposit will be deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, and a certificate of deposit issued thereunder will be received therefor which, if so desired, will bear notation of election to prepay in full the purchase price of new securities to be issued under the Plan.

Holders of certificates of deposit so presenting the same may at their option surrender their certificates of deposit issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 1, 1913, for the corresponding certificate of deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, aforesaid.

Dated New York, February 21, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman.
FREDERIC BULL,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

Western Pacific Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of Western Pacific Railway Company's first mortgage five per cent. thirty-year gold bonds and to depositors of bonds of said issue under the Plan and Agreement for reorganization of said Company, dated December 15, 1915, or under the protective agreement dated May 1, 1915, referred to in said plan:

A large proportion of all bonds of the above-mentioned issue, (nearly 90%, without including bonds controlled by the Dutch Committee), having assented to and become bound by said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and requests having been received from representatives of various European bondholders that the time for deposit of bonds under the Plan and Agreement and for subscription for New Bonds to be issued pursuant thereto be extended.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Reorganization Committee, acting under said Plan and Agreement, with the consent of the Managers of the Underwriting Syndicate provided for therein, have extended the time for deposit under said Plan and Agreement of bonds of said issue and for the filing of agreements of subscription for New Bonds to be issued pursuant to said Plan, to and including **MARCH 7, 1916.** Such deposits should be made and Subscription Agreements filed with the Depositary of the Reorganization Committee, THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City, (or at its London Branch, 95 Gresham Street, E. C.), or with any one of its Agents, viz.: First Federal Trust Company, 1 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., and Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, 725 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., as the bondholder or depositor may prefer. Copies of the Plan and Agreement and of explanatory circulars referring thereto may be obtained from said Depositary or any one of its said Agents.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman.
LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary.

GASOLINE IS DEARER HERE THAN IN JERSEY

Difference in Price Is Laid to Stringent Regulations of the Fire Department.

PANAMA SLIDES ADD TO COST

Revolutions in Mexico Also a Factor as Supplies from There Are Restricted.

The continuing rise in the price of gasoline, which is now 27 cents a gallon in New York and 25 in some of the Jersey towns, with a fair prospect of going to 40 cents before it gets any lower, has been generally attributed by oil men to the extraordinary demand resulting from the war. Complaints by automobile owners who protest against the prices in themselves—they have more than doubled since last Summer—and against the difference between New York City and the suburbs have brought forth a more extended explanation of the reasons for the increase in price, which was given by one of the most prominent oil men in New York at a recent gathering of men interested in the same industry and in the automobile business.

In the main, according to the view advanced by this man, the war is responsible for the increase in price. The motor cars and air fleets of the belligerent powers use an immense amount of gasoline which must be had at any cost, and, accordingly, almost any price can be obtained. Prices at home must rise to meet this situation. As additional proof that this is the main cause of the increase in price, the speaker pointed out that the rise in the price of inferior grades of gasoline had not been as rapid or as great as in the case of the first quality. Gasoline of the second or lower grade is not much used in the war except for certain kinds of motor trucks used in transport, and consequently the demand has been nothing like as great.

Another reason advanced is the troubles in Mexico, which have made it impossible to get oil out of that country in any quantity for the last two or three years. If the great Mexican oil fields could be opened up the supply available would be very much increased and the danger of 40-cent gasoline would be much further distant.

Still a third contributing factor are the slides in the Panama Canal, which have made impossible the transport of oil in tank steamers through the short waterway. Oil from California now has to come to New York by rail or else around the Horn. Practically all of it, in fact, comes by rail, and transport is thus much more expensive.

With the oil fields of Mexico cut off and those of California able to discharge their product toward the Atlantic Coast only at heavy cost, the available stock has been reduced, while the demand is constantly growing. In the days before the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company that organization used to maintain big reserves against the possibility of a shortage such as the present, but it is said by oil men that since its break-up into the smaller companies none of them has continued this policy to the extent which was formerly the case.

The higher price in New York as compared with towns in the suburban districts has been explained as due to the stringency of Fire Department regulations here and the consequent increased cost of transport. It is maintained that the cost of the steel drums in which gasoline is transported to garages is a heavy one in proportion to the expense of tank wagons, but motorists are not inclined to accept this explanation, inasmuch as the steel containers are used over and over again.

Many automobile owners hold that the recent installation in garages which use only Standard gasoline of pumps given by the Standard Oil Company, the cost of which in large quantities was a considerable item, had something to do with the rapid increase.

Independent companies make comparatively little difference in the price on the same grade of gasoline.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—No action has been taken by the Senate on a report of the Secretary of the Interior responding to a Senate resolution concerning the high price of gasoline. Secretary Lane states that the increase in the price of gasoline is due simply to increased demand. This increase is in part created by the war in Europe and partly by the constantly widening use of the automobile and the gasoline engine in the United States. The McCumber resolution did not call for an investigation, and the Senate will not pursue the matter further.

HASLETT DOCTOR CALLED.

Physician Declares Brooklyn Recluse Was Incompetent.

Judge May, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday reserved decision on two motions made by Clark L. Jordan, counsel for ex-State Senator Frank J. Gardner and George H. Decker, at the trial of the defendants on charges of conspiracy to defraud Samuel E. Haslett, the Remsen Street recluse, out of his fortune of more than $1,000,000.

One of the motions made by the attorney was to strike out statements by Decker in the office of the late Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner on Feb. 17, 1912, as not binding, on the ground that the statements were made after the alleged conspiracy occurred. Judge May reserved decision. Then Mr. Jordan moved that the indictments against the defendants be dismissed on the ground that the prosecution had not made out a case against them. Decision on this motion was reserved.

Previous to the motions Assistant District Attorney Allen called Dr. Elias H. Bartley of 65 South Portland Avenue to the witness stand. Dr. Bartley is an instructor in the Long Island College Hospital. He declared he had been Mr. Haslett's physician since March, 1912, and testified that Haslett is incompetent. Mr. Jordan, attorney for the defendants, immediately entered an objection on the ground that the testimony of the witness dealt with the condition of Haslett during a period after the time when the defendants were alleged to have committed the crime charged against them in the indictments. Judge May overruled the objection. Following the testimony of Dr. Bartley Assistant District Attorney Allen announced that the people rested.

Trinity School Alumni to Dine.

National preparedness will be the theme at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Alumni Society of Trinity School this evening, at the Hotel Martinique. Founded in 1709, the school is one of the oldest in the United States, and it has furnished its share of soldiers in every war in which the country has engaged. Dr. Charles Knapp will preside. Among the speakers will be Lieut. Col. Charles Elliott Warren, Edmund L. Mooney, the Very Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, Edward Riis, and the Rev. Dr. Lawrence T. Cole, rector of Trinity School.

Equitable Life Employes in Play.

The Equitable Life Employes' Association held its annual entertainment, reception, and dance last evening at Terrace Garden. Upward of 1,000 members of the home office staff and their friends attended. A one-act insurance comedy entitled "A $100,000 Case," written and staged by home office talent, was presented. The officials of the company were present and witnessed impersonations of themselves in farcical rôles. A mixed chorus of eighty voices, trained by William G. Eisenhauer of the Fourth Vice President's department, supplied a musical program.

MEETING OF CLOTHIERS.

Trade Topics Discussed by Their New York Association.

Wide-awake interest in present-day business problems confronting the trade and a keen desire to co-operate with one another in facing these difficulties marked the thirty-third annual meeting of the Clothiers' Association of New York, held yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort. The business meeting followed a luncheon, at 12:30 o'clock, at which a large number of the members was present.

It was voted, in line with the inclination on the part of all members to thresh out their business problems, to hold a special meeting and a dinner at the Hotel Ansonia on Wednesday evening, March 15. At this meeting many topics relating to the welfare of the ready-to-wear clothing industry will be brought to the attention of the diners.

It was said after yesterday's meeting that at the coming dinner the local manufacturers would formulate a number of suggestions, from the point of view of the New York market, to be taken up at the Chicago meeting of the Joint Conference Committee of Manufacturers and retailers. Fraudulent advertising is also to be a topic of discussion, and it is expected that William Goldman will bring to the attention of the association the need of co-operation in increasing the number of sheep raised in this country. It was pointed out that the Philadelphia Textile Association, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, the National Association of Clothiers, and several other organizations were working to stimulate greater interest in wool-growing.

Vice President Max H. Friedman presided in the absence of Charles W. Endel of Cohen, Endel & Co., President of the local association. He discussed at some length the coming meeting of the Joint Conference Committee of wholesalers and retailers, consisting of nine wholesale clothiers and nine retailers, appointed from the respective wholesale and retail associations. This committee will meet, in Chicago, on March 7, to consider and endeavor to eliminate a number of existing abuses relative to the business practices of the houses which manufacture the garments and the stores which sell them to the consumer.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Charles W. Endel; Vice President, Max H. Friedman; Treasurer, Max L. Wile, and Secretary, William R. Corwine.

The new Board of Directors consists of Herbert C. Ansorge of Ansorge Brothers & Co., A. Cohen of Bashwitz Brothers & Co., Harry Lang of Cohen & Lang; Leo B. Sonneborn of Sonneborn Brothers, A. Levy of Levy & Rosenthal, Arthur C. Levi of Hays, Levi & Co., Alfred Naumberg of M. & W. Naumberg & Co., Joseph J. Preis of J. J. Preis & Co., Harry D. Kohn of the Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company, William Goldman of Cohen, Goldman & Co., Norbert D. Light of Light & Schlesinger, and William Bandler of Currick, Leiken & Bandler.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing the Duties on a Variety of Imports.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that vaccine virus and other serums put up in ampoules were not entitled to free entry under the provision for antitoxins, vaccine virus and other serums. On account of the form in which imported by Thomas Nevin, Judge Brown held that the Collector took proper duty at 25 per cent. as "medicinal or similar substances in ampoules."

William H. Stiner & Son lost in a contention relating to the entry of disinfecting fluid consisting of an alkaline solution of soap and coal tar. The Collector returned the product as a coal tar preparation under the tariff and exacted duty at 15 per cent. The claim was for free entry as sheep dip, but, as the importers failed to support their claim by adequate evidence, the Collector was affirmed.

Another attempt by importing interests to secure lower duty on Dronsfield patent traverse wheel grinders, adapted and designed for grinding card clothing, met with failure. The record in an earlier case was incorporated into the present case, and additional testimony taken, but it was not of a character warranting a reversal of a ruling made several months ago. The board held that the grinders were properly taxed 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for, the claim for entry at 15 per cent. as "machine tools" being overruled. Leigh & Butler, Boston, were the importers.

The Government failed to prove to the satisfaction of Judge Cooper that market prices in Hongkong had advanced at the time of shipment of decorated chinaware forwarded to Baltimore by Wing Foo Shun, and consigned to importers in that city. It was held that 7-inch decorated plates were properly entered at $6.50 Hongkong per dozen. Prices on other classes of plates were allowed to stand as entered. The General Appraiser reversed the advances made by the Custom House officials, and ordered a reliquidation on the basis of the entered value.

DENIES PARIS STYLE ROW.

Local Agent Calls Defense Syndicate "Stronger Than Ever."

Emphatic denial followed yesterday the assertion of Charles Kurzman that the Defense Syndicate of Paris Dressmakers had collapsed.

Philippe Ortiz, representative of the syndicate here, is the agent of an art house and not in the costume industry itself. He is arranging to start for Paris next Saturday and while there he expects to aid in bringing about an understanding between the Defense Syndicate and the Grande Syndicate de la Couture, on one side, and the American Fashion Importers' Association on the other. The Fashion Importers' Association has also arranged to send letters to Paris on its own account.

Mr. Ortiz said the Defense Syndicate was much alive and that he was at a loss to understand why Mr. Kurzman persisted in saying that it is not. He added:

"I am just in receipt of a communication from the President of our syndicate informing me that it was never so strong as now and its future never looked so bright."

Madame Georgette also denied that the Defense Syndicate had collopsed.

"It is to be said," she continued, "the syndicate still exists, and includes such couturiers as Worth, Paquin, Doucet, Premet and others. It may be that it will change its policy somewhat. There may be ways by which it can work without offending any one and yet there are some American buyers who do objectionable things. The rights of the dressmakers must be protected in some way. I do admit that Callot has retired from it, but she was quite independent always."

MORE GEMS COME IN.

Imports in February Much More Than in Preceding Month.

Imports of diamonds and other precious stones which have been on the increase for several months, took a big jump in February and totaled $4,783,132, or almost $2,000,000 more than in the preceding month set down at $2,797,297. In February, 1915, the entries of gems amounted to $1,785,038, and in the same month of 1914, the aggregate was $2,355,428.

The detailed February figures as returned to Special Deputy Appraiser Wolf by Examiner Treadwell included cut diamonds and other precious stones and pearls valued at $3,550,669; uncut stones worth $1,162,829, and miners' and glazier's diamonds appraised at $69,634. The increase last month in imports of cut stones compared with the same month in 1915 was considered remarkable by customs officials. The heavy gains last month in entered precious stones proved, officials said, that on account of the war the United States continues to be the sole market of any consequence for luxuries of this kind.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTHS, BUCKLES.—50,000 gross, black, white overalls buckles; also low priced suitings, trouserings, overcoatings, serges; write, stating range of prices. Room 61, Long Acre Hotel.

COATS.—Contractors buying samples. 35 East 31st St.

COATS, (Silk and Cloth.)—Jobber looking to $12.50. 22 West 27th, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach and linens; ready to place orders. 502 Sixth Av., 14th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton piece goods. L 19 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spot cash for small or large quantities. Telephone 4390 Gramercy.

DRESSES, SKIRTS, WAISTS.—Buyer from Minneapolis wishes see samples. Call 10 to 4 with samples. Benjamin Licht, 220 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking silks and cottons every afternoon this week. Room 604, 33 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cotton, linen dresses; orders given; 8th floor, 32 W. 27th.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—We are open for silk, nets, and cotton dresses. 5th floor, 18 West 33d.

HEMSTITCHING MACHINES, Singer, wanted for cash. Schwartz & Jungman, 143 West 29th.

MESSALINES wanted, any width, any quantity; cash. 27 East 22d, 3d floor.

PLUSHERS WANTED.—Will pay spot cash. National Coat Co. 40 West 27th St.

SEAL PLUSHES wanted; will pay cash. Spring 6945.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on better grade of silk dresses. L 24 Times.

SILK DRESSES. — Contractors wanted; plenty of work; immediately. L 20 Times.

SUITS.—Big jobbers are looking at Palm Beach suits and placing stock orders. 129 West [illegible], 3d floor.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4348.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ADVERTISING PENCILS.—We put from 3 to 5 lines of reading on a pencil; lowest prices. Elco Pencil Adv. Co., Hasbrouk Heights, N. J.

CLOTH.—A quantity of black and white shepherd checks. Farragut 256.

CLOTH TWILL.—Solid navy; close out cheap. Room 116, 33 Union Square.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st St.

CORDUROY, BOYD'S, in all shades for immediate delivery. Phone 3293 Farragut.

COTTONS and VOILES.—For sale, 200 pieces, assorted colors; suitable for dresses, skirts, kimonos. 137 West 29th St., eighth floor.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for delivery silk street and afternoon dresses; popular prices. Tip-Top, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' white dresses; styles and values; immediate delivery; also jobs. B. & J. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRILLS, black and khaki, about 4,000 pounds rags, consisting of remnants 1 yard and under, more or less imperfect, at 5½c. per pound, for spot shipment; most of this cloth can be worked to advantage for pocketings, &c. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PIECE GOODS.—Stevens & Whitman's all worsted shepherd check. Telephone Chelsea 3110.

SILK COATS.—See our latest novelty at $4.50; also corduroy and other snappy styles at $2.50 up. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

SILK FAILLES.—15 pieces navy, 36 inch. Store, 130 West 25th.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway, Spring 9861.

SPRING SUITS.—Various cloths and styles, big stock, for immediate delivery, very low prices; it will pay buyers and jobbers to look at our stock. High Grade Cloak & Suit Co., 18 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUITS.—Snappy Spring Suits for immediate delivery. 4 West 16th, 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS, Spring, from $6 to $20. Libowitz Bros. & Lipsky, 131 West 28th St.

THREADS.—Colored cotton sewing threads, mercerized; 2-ply yarn, and several lots of cotton and merino sweater yarns in various colors for spot shipment. Samples with Joseph Doyle, 43 Leonard St., Room 401, phone Franklin 135. Chas. W. Becker, commission merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Summer wear, ladies', children's, with Broadway office, want lines. S 66 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Extreme Narrow and Wide Ribbons.

The demand for ribbons is centred chiefly now on the two extremes, the narrow and the wide varieties, with very little doing between. The millinery trade is supplying the demand for the narrow goods, and the costume houses require the wider materials for sashes and girdles. Prices are being advanced from day to day, and the manufacturers are finding difficulty in making proper deliveries owing to the shortage of labor, which is keeping down production.

Not Backing Their Judgment.

While it is commonly held in the woolen trade that all indications point to continued high prices for wool, there seems to be no tendency to buy very far into the future. The raw material being purchased is designed only to cover orders that have been taken by the mills for the season. As one mill man described the situation, "We are positive that, as far as the world's visible supply of wool is concerned, there will be a shortage whether the war continues or comes suddenly to an end. For this reason it is natural to conclude that high prices will be maintained. And still there is very little preparation being made beyond the requirements of the season. In short, the manufacturers agree that prices will be higher, and yet they hold off from taking in any great supplies."

Drug Prices Still Unsteady.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that among the commodities which scored sharp gains in prices during the past week were acetphenetidin, acetanilid, second hands; antipyrine, second hands; digitalis leaves, carbon bisulphate, Haarlem oil, licorice root, lycopodium, Dutch madder, bicarbonate, acetate, permanganate, iodide and citrate of potassium, high dried rhubarb root and soluble blue, while moderate price gains on other commodities were effected. Alcohol, all grades, under an active demand, is 3 cents a gallon higher. Under freer offerings, together with a slow buying movement, other prices weakened, showing material declines for cod liver oils, balsam copaiba, guarana, quicksilver, and wahoo, bark of root, while unimportant reductions in quotations on other varieties of drugs are noted.

The Lace Demand Is Better.

The demand for laces in this market continues to improve as the Spring season advances, both the retailers and the cutters-up taking these goods better than they did some weeks ago. The new gown models coming from Paris are expected further to stimulate the demand, especially on the part of the cutters. There has been little change in the character of the demand of late. Metal effects continue good, and their activity is reflected in the demand for other novelties. Most of the staple laces are also moving well. In the embroidery field the scarcity of merchandise is beginning to handicap business, the shortage being due both to the difficulties experienced in getting goods from abroad and labor troubles in the domestic factories. The retail demand is said to be picking up nicely, in spite of the advanced prices that are asked.

Was It Good Guessing?

There is a salesman in the local gray goods market who has the greatest respect for the ability of one of the big buyers of these cloths to foretell the future course of the market. The biggest feat of this buyer was performed last Fall. At that time the salesman in question was trying to get the buyer to contract for some goods, but he refused to do it on the ground that the market was due for a decline. To back his contention he gave the salesman a list of constructions and the prices to which he predicted they would drop. He then offered to buy the salesman a hat if they all didn't drop that far. Though some of the prices predicted seemed pretty low, the buyer's judgment proved true in every case. He came in when his predictions were fulfilled, and his buying activities resulted finally in turning the market upward again.

Shoe Trade Is in Good Shape.

There have been fewer low shoes sold in this market so far this season than usual, which is taken to prove earlier predictions that high shoes would sell in a large way right up to Easter. This kind of a season will make it easier for the retailers to do business on small stocks. Reports from the wholesale trade indicate it to be in better shape at present than for a long time. Not only has a big advance business been booked for Spring at satisfactory prices, but Fall business has been generally good. The variations in style have led to more restricted and careful buying on the part of the retailers, but the increased consumers' demand has been reflected in the numerous repeat orders that have been placed. Women's shoes have had the best season of all. Financially, also, the trade seems to be in very good shape, it being said that collections are better now than for some time.

Gray Goods Market Unchanged.

There was little change to the local gray goods market yesterday, either as to the amount of business done or the prices asked. Some business on 38½-inch 64-60s was reported for April delivery at 5 cents, while a limited quantity of these goods for spot was said to have moved at 4 15-16 cents. Some 38½-inch 60-52s sold for near-by shipment at 4 9-16 cents. Not much activity was shown on the other staple goods, though reports were heard of sales of heavy sheetings at recent figures. Drills moved in a more or less restricted way. Only the scarcity of spot and near-by goods is hindering the demand for fine goods and fancies, though some business is being booked on both classes of cloths for future delivery at good prices. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

Silk Salesmen Organize Tonight.

With a charter membership of close to 600, the formal organization of the Allied Silk Association will take place tonight at the Aldine Club. The meeting will open at 6 o'clock and J. J. Twohey, the Temporary Chairman, will preside. The active membership of the association is made up of traveling salesmen in the broad silk and allied trades, their interest in the movement being shown by the fact that the idea of an organization for them was suggested only about four weeks ago. After the meeting the first annual dinner will be held at the Aldine Club, with Reid A. Kathan acting as toastmaster. More than 500 dinner reservations had been made up to yesterday afternoon. The speakers at the dinner will be the Rev. W. Warren Giles of East Orange, N. J.; Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina; William Hamlin Childs, representing the Merchants' Association; R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, representing the Silk Association of America, and D. G. Dery, representing the silk trade generally.

An Argument Lost the Sale.

An argument with a customer as to who should do the waiting on her lost some business for one of the local stores yesterday. In this store the salesmen are evidently paid a commission in addition to their salaries, for one of the salesmen made a remark to that effect to the customer. The lost sale came about in this way: A woman wanted to get some shirts for her husband, and, seeing a salesman looking through the stock, asked him to wait on her. He replied that he was busy, but that he would be glad to serve her in a minute or two. He went back to the other customer and, while he was gone, a second salesman, who was not busy, approached the woman and asked her if he could sell her something. She told him what she wanted. While the second man was getting it for her, the first one came back. Then came the argument as to which had the right to the customer. It finally resulted in the second salesman's saying sharply that he did not want the sale and throwing two shirts he held across the counter to the floor. This offended the customer and she left the department without buying anything.

Can't Make Prices.

The silk manufacturers are in more or less of a quandary as far as making prices for the Fall season is concerned. Buyers are anxious to put in their orders for the next season, and no doubt a substantial advance business could be taken at the present time if the manufacturers were prepared to make terms. A conservative estimate places the amount of production at about 75 per cent. of normal, owing to the shortage of labor, so the difficulty encountered now is in making deliveries. With the price of raw silk constantly reaching higher levels and dyeing costs also advancing, the trade cannot see its way clear to naming quotations on Fall lines. At present the demand for gray taffetas is the feature of operations, but later on the manufacturers expect the usual call for navies and copenhagens. Black is growing stronger. The fabrics favored are taffetas, gros grains, failles, and satins, with the last-named article showing increasing strength. For Fall the demand is expected to be along somewhat similar lines, with satins in a stronger position than they occupy now.

WOOL BUYERS ARE ACTIVE.

Western Growers Demanding High Prices and Are Getting It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 1.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Manufacturers bought considerably for the last week. The demand for combing was greater than for clothing wool. Medium wools are selling more than they have been for some time. The demand for fine wools still continues.

"The Western wool growers are commanding the high prices which some dealers are willing to pay, but contracting is not so active in some quarters because of the prices asked. Dealers are buying domestic wool on the Street today, figuring that it is cheaper to buy in Boston than at present prices in the West.

"In the woolen goods market, it is expected that the present season will be a banner one even with existing difficulties. Sellers have more orders than at any time in their history. Women's wear has shown more activity and has been more interesting during the week than any other section of the woolen goods market. Various fancy suiting fabrics have been offered, and have been readily taken.

"In the cotton goods market a greater demand for merchandise was noted throughout the week, and the large buying in connection with the comparatively weak cotton situation was also noted. Manufacturers are sold up for some time."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

FRANKLIN D. MACK, consulting engineer, 346 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $19,890 and assets consisting of a lawsuit for $75,000 against E. P. Denkman of Chicago and an interest in a patent $1. Among the creditors are T. S. Meekins, Mantico, N. C., $10,000, and Carlton M. Prankard, $5,215. He owes $364 to six doctors.

IDA WERSBA, 463 West 141st St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,132 in a deficiency judgment, and no assets.

SAMUEL GOLEMBA of 1,424 Bryant Av. has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,004 for dry goods, &c., and no assets.

PHIL S. GILL.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Marcus Helfand receiver for Phil S. Gill, manufacturer of dresses, 39 West 22d St. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets about $30,000.

FARMER-ZEHR ENGRAVING CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver for the Farmer-Zehr Engraving Co., 150 Lafayette St. Assets, $3,000.

WILLIS & JAECKLE, meat market, 3,862 10th Av., have filed schedules showing liabilities $14,985 and assets $8,595.

JOSEPH HIRSCH, clothing, 517 8th Av., has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,198 and assets $5,000.

REISNER & SCHREIBER, composed of Sam Reisner and Max Schreiber, beds, mattresses, and pillows, 701 2d Av., have made an assignment to Ignatz Spanierman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—William V. E. Steel, a conductor; voluntary petition; liabilities, $19,639; assets, $225.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—George T. Stehling, wagon manufacturer, admitted liabilities of $19,805.58 and assets of $20,361.01; involuntary bankruptcy proceedings.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Atlas Distilleries Co. and Robert Spear—Union Exchange National Bank of New York....$2,118.79
Adolph, George W.—Saks & Co....151.15
Aronowitz, Morris—A. Finkelbrand et al....112.18
Brooks Audit Co.—Sixty Wall St....492.54
Bionti, Louis—J. McCormick....123.21
Barry, James and Marian J.—S. R. Rhodes, possession of property or...1,149.45
Brotheridge, Claude W.—R. J. Masbach.296.75
Cottrell, John W.—M. Reinhardt....277.67
Cottrell, John W. and Mamie R.—A. Reinhardt....539.67
Carle, Anna L. R.—J. A. Bodine, costs.107.88
Charles Wilkins Co., Inc.—R. W. Wistar et al....658.77
Duplessis, Louis A.—S. Brown....141.41
Deitz, Frank T.—Interstate Note and Holding Co....194.79
Edelman, Lillie—Saks & Co....128.27
Eckhouse, Elmer M.—P. Katz....163.66
Edgar, Helen M.—Wannegan Realty Co.141.91
Fischer, Miriam, and Robert H. E. Elliott—M. M. Gleason....1,917.34
Same—C. R. Gleason....215.58
Fish, Lambert H.—C. Bookman et al..245.41
Grahame, Leopold—J. Wheless....115.11
Giannicoa, Nicholas—N. Picaoupolous..678.80
Glaser, Abraham—S. Eichenbaum et al.203.05
Garbe, Henry—R. L. Wood et al....769.52
Goldstein, Abraham—A. Cohen....603.77
Goodman, Edmund L., and Henry G. Hershfield—Olin J. Stephens, Inc....984.07
Goetz, John—Lang & Co....779.55
Goldsmith, Morris J., and J. Goldsmith—Schechter & Metz....72.81
Gibson, Preston—E. Tautz....206.02
Greene, William, J.—Lincoln Trust Co....2,227.81
Handman, Samuel A., and Harris—Griffin Stationery Co....328.76
Herman, Gene—M. O'Brien....1,916.25
Hubbard, Elizabeth—M. Belitzer....545.68
Hershfield, Henry G.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc....280.62
Holxen, Newton—K. Zavada....264.35
Harasti, Stephen—T. Barto....115.29
Howard, Bonnie, or Rabbit—H. G. Hoxsey....120.96
Isaac A. Hopper, Inc.—J. J. O'Vonnor & Son, Inc....318.13
Interwellen Holding Co.—Lawyers Mortgage Co....2,263.21
Jones, Samuel—Morewood Realty Holding Co....153.49
Joseph Beck & Sons—S. Tynberg, costs.141.75
Lockett, John C.—Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd....100.41
Lamont Realty Co.—Lawyers Mortgage Co....5,440.12
McDonnell, Annie—C. Meyer et al....4,897.75
Mozzico, John—N. Folino....213.91
Moore, Elizabeth A.—United Electric Light & Power Co....114.63
Mayer, Henry—Phenix Cheese Co....309.66
MacFadden, Carl K.—L. Filke....899.50
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London—H. Wolfert....3,143.46
Newmark, Helene, and Rebecca Cahn—Mechanics Bank....439.50
Nappo, Toney, or Anton—United Distillers Co....108.70
Picot, Abraham—R. Wilson....124.04
Peterson, Charles J.—B. I. Shiverts....138.91
Potter, Edward C.—T. Young, Jr....530.99
Runkle, Daniel—American Exchange National Bank....4,572.16
Runkel, Henry G.—Same....4,557.16
Reichstein, Sam—P. Reichstein, costs..110.00
R. Hoe & Co.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., costs....131.00
Richardson, Harry A.—Bean Site Co....120.36
Rheinfeld, Irving A.—Avonel Co....264.11
Schessel, Alexander—I. Lusher....493.97
Schwartz, Max, and Louis Rodish—A. Cohen....142.65
Stern Selling Service, Inc.—Perkins Van Bergen & Co....101.50
Smith, Peter—Tegetmeier & Riepe Co., costs....107.88
Samuels, John—A. Davis et al....143.21
Tuttle, Lamar K.—Wannegan Realty Co....174.22
Taylor, George C., President—J. Gerstman....2,858.22
Tell, Taylor, Music Publisher, Inc.—J. A. Cantor Printing Co., Inc....177.02
Tanzer, Albert—E. D. Flickstein....165.28
United Retail Merchants of America—S. Kouheim....172.64
Verra, John—G. Crisafulli....194.95
Werner, Ruth—L. Schwartz....105.20
Zanderer, George—New York Edison Co.233.09
Zagorski, Albert—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc....166.19

In Bronx County.

Algie, Robert J.—Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc....$76.99
Brown, Samuel—State of New York..2,000.00
Bonnett, Abraham—I. Popkin....3,005.46
Brockway, Joseph D.—H. M. Chase....756.37
Dempsey, James F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co....219.28
Goldberger, Sarah—J. Cash....17.09
McAtee, James P.—A. Ciccarone....3,476.90
Odierna, Joseph—F. Di Giacomo....95.72
O'Toole, Eugene C.—T. L. Noe....197.72
Pheon Contracting Co.—Hudson River Bluestone Co....3,923.02
Peterson, Charles J.—B. I. Shiverts....138.91
Riley, Edward J.—W. Scholz....514.41
Sirico, George J., and Aniello Baselice—Adams-Flanigan Co....138.87
Wm. Horne Co.—Church E. Gates & Co.260.12
Zuckerman, Harry—Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co....162.73

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Folgeman Bros. & Hirsch, Inc.—Everybodys Department Store, Inc., Feb. 8, 1916....$5,298.09
Baber, John F., and Frank J. Cassidy—I. H. Lambert; Dec. 9, 1915....2,209.83
Manypenny, William T.—E. F. Jordan, Jan. 27, 1916....123.41
Same—same, Dec. 15, 1915....128.17
Same—same, Nov. 15, 1915....124.75
Same—same, Nov. 23, 1915....124.31
Wiener, William, and David Swern—W. A. Paulus et al., Nov. 24, 1913....149.07
Wyanoak Pub. Co.—J. W. Weissheimer, Feb. 28, 1916....763.96
De Luca, Felix—Bigelow Varnish Co., Feb. 28, 1916....902.54
Cahn, Emanuel S.—A. S. Houghton et al., Feb. 29, 1916....327.96
Beakes Dairy Co.—H. E. Wesley, Feb. 20, 1911....191.46
Bolles, Frederick M.—M. Schweers, March 3, 1904....376.58
Blumenfeld, Julius—W. M. Barrett, Feb. 25, 1916....127.30
Creighton, Alexander—Keller-Rowe Hoof Pad Co., Dec. 4, 1911....252.02
Esposito, Alfonso—D. Lanzetta, Oct. 28, 1915....125.91
Howe, Elizabeth I.—S. T. Mandebille, May 3, 1911....264.75
Ivone, Nicola—David Mayer Brewing Co., June 29, 1898....108.57
Lazarowitz, Jacob—H. B. Claflin Co., July 23, 1913....535.40
Moran, Adam—I. Diamond, Feb. 3, 1916....150.00
Peschmanns, August—C. Morel, Feb. 13, 1914....118.52
Peschmanns, August—C. Morel, April 19, 1913....1,092.40
Stern, Louis, and Sigmund Wasserman—H. B. Baer, Aug. 4, 1915....3,038.42
Stern, Louis, and Sigmund Wasserman, and Star Beef and Provision Co.—M. B. Baer, Oct. 29, 1915....3,037.92
Walsh, Robert E.—J. C. Walsh, March 20, 1915....3,000.00
Sampson, Thomas F. P.—J. Sampson, Jan. 18, 1916, (vacated)....169.43
Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.—A. Lesser et al., Jan. 6, 1916, (released.)....1,199.70

AUTO PLATES DEFECTIVE.

Six Hundred Sets Returned to the State Bureau Yesterday.

A big increase in the number of complaints of defective automobile number plates has taken place. Six hundred bad sets were returned to the New York Bureau of the Secretary of State yesterday. Many of the complainants were in anything but a pleasant mood. A good number of them had been stopped by the police and told to get a new plate forthwith, as the one in use was too badly chipped to be legible.

Up to a few days ago the highest number of complaints for any one day was 250. Twenty-five thousand new plates have been ordered as substitutes for defective ones. It was estimated at the Bureau yesterday that this number would not take care of all the complaints that were expected to come in. This would mean that one set of plates out of every three delivered to the New York Bureau was defective.

"Who is to blame for such a situation?" was the question that motorists were asking yesterday. A representative of the Secretary of State's office at Albany said:

"We think we took every precaution that could reasonably be expected in this matter. The company which made the plates had done satisfactory work for the State in 1915 and in previous years. They were the lowest bidders. In fact, the saving over the cost of the plates last year was estimated to be $30,000. This year we got them for 15 cents a set; last year we paid 23¼ cents. We examined the first plates that were delivered and they appeared to be up to specifications in all respects. In handling so many plates and handling them so rapidly, as the circumstances required, it was impossible to examine each set of plates.

"It is one of those things that will happen now and then despite the best of precautions. We are doing the best we know how under the circumstances—requiring the manufacturer to replace without extra cost all the defective plates. The State is protected by an $18,000 bond."

J. H. Walbridge, President of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, which made the plates under a subcontract from the Manhattan Supply Company, said:

"We stand ready to replace every bad plate, even though there were no bond, as our good name means more to us than the amount involved. We attribute the trouble to the difficulty of getting pure chemical materials on account of the war. We think we have found where the defect was. We have not heard any complaints from the substitute plates which we sent out."

BUSINESS NOTES.

At the third annual meeting of the Associated Importers of Food Products, held yesterday, the following were elected to office for the ensuing year: Herman T. Asche, President; Ingvar Tokstad, First Vice President; Emmanuel Oettinger, Second Vice President; Seymour S. Mack, Treasurer, and James S. Neuman, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. S. Lawfer, carpets; Cumberland.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; A. S. Helfrich, coats, suits; 23 E. 26th. Prince George.
BALTIMORE—Greenbaum-Shapiro Dress Co.; H. H. Green, children's dresses; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Theodore & Hadassa; P. Theodore, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Albert.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Johnson, Boyd & Co.; L. Barnette, hosiery; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Schloss Bros. Co.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 840 B'way.
BALTIMORE—M. Summerfeld, Son & Co.; C. Summerfeld, notions; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaels, furnishing goods, men's, women's underwear; 470 4th Av.; Latham.
BALTIMORE—J. A. Landau, millinery; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. C. Tonolla, housefurnishing goods; Wallick.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, notions, furn. goods; Aberdeen.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's coats, suits; Miss A. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; Miss A. A. Murphy, dresses; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; Miss Adams, skirts; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilbhrist Co.; T. N. Wilson, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, dry goods, &c.; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard, Norwell Co.; G. E. Miller, furs; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Vincent, women's coats, bathing caps; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mr. Levinson, dresses, (basement); 110 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—F. J. Murphy, dry goods, &c.; Imperial.
BOSTON, Mass.—T. Smith Co.; C. C. Smith, china, glassware, crockery, kitchen ware, &c.; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—New England Skirt Co.; L. Davis, skirts; Union Square.
BOSTON—W. B. Kay, upholstery goods; Latham.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Sachs Bros.; Mr. Sachs, coats, suits, hats; 553 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, dress goods; A. A. Sprague, toys; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; C. E. Jauch, gloves, sweaters, women's neckwear, laces; 1,239 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss L. Yaeckel, ribbons; E. M. Mackie, knit underwear; McAlpin; W. D. Kent, rugs; E. E. Goode, boys' clothing; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; F. O. Denson, millinery; 18 W. 35th; Knickerbocker.
CARIBOU, Me.—J. L. Sherwood Co.; A. B. Smith, dry goods; York.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—Abney-Barnes Co.; J. S. Dana, mdse. mgr.; E. F. Sullivan, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; W. D. Luthy, carpets, rugs, linoleums; P. J. Kirch, candy, favors; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Continental; M. E. Weber, shoes; Imperial.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. Winkler, waists; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—F. L. Duke & Co.; F. L. Duke, hosiery, neckwear; New Strand.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. A. Koepke, boys' blothing; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—S. Goldsmith, cloaks, suits; Grand.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, millinery, 621 B'way. Cumberland.
CINCINNATI—Fechelmer-Kiefer Co.; S. T. Fechelmer, woolens; 79 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Ames Co.; Miss Sallie Cohn, silk waists, silk petticoats, and muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss Kalesky, jewelry; 2 Walker.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; F. Theis, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—J. J. Buckley Co.; J. J. Buckley, men's, women's garments; Somerset.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Ladies' Haberdasher; S. D. Levinson, ready-to-wear; Grand.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; Mrs. D. Livingston, crepe de chine, satin underwear; 15 East 26th, Room 2,013.
CONNEAUT, Ohio—A. W. Pelton Co.; H. R. Pugh, cloaks, suits; Marlborough.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris Emery Co.; A. Dick, dry goods; 354 4th Av.; New Strand.
DETROIT—Goldberg Bros.; J. C. Phely, upholstery goods; Imperial.
DURHAM, N. C.—Ellis Stone & Co.; R. A. Knight, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
EASTON, Penn.—Bunstyn & Co; H. A. Latham, millinery; H. Bunstyn, millinery; Gregorian.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—E. M. Stevens, dry goods, notions; Wallick.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; A. E. Seidel, dress goods, silks; C. O. Burkland, dry goods; 434 4th Av.; Park Av.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. D. Hogan, millinery; 432 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Menard, dress goods; 75 Spring.
GASTONIA, N. C.—J. M. Belk Co.; J. H. Matthews, shoes; J. B. Johnston, clothing; Grand.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. A. Wood, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East 26th.
GREENCASTLE, Ind.—L. G. Perly; S. C. Prevo, jobs silk kimonos; 1,161 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. S. Hesser, embroideries; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; T. S. Getz, wash goods; 75 Spring; New Victoria.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss Q. O'Donnell, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; S. Malley, dress goods; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Crawford Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, dresses, waists; Miss Danihy, petticoats, skirts; 12 West 31st.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; H. L. Kurtzhalz, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—S. Oppenheimer, clothing; Grand.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brother; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; I. U. Groff, dress goods; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Groff & Wolf Co.; B. Groff, hats, furnishing goods; Hermitage.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—B. B. Smith & Co.; B. B. Smith, ready-to-wear; H. V. Rouse, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
MARIETTA, Okla.—S. Westheimer & Co.; W. Munzesheimer, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—J. D. O'Neill D. G. Co.; W. Hellman, women's garments, millinery; Breslin.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; A. P. Conward, dress goods; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunch Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Ed Schuster & Co.; C. J. Kant, silks, woolens, dress goods; 315 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. W. Starkweather, china, glassware; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Mrs. L. Bailey, millinery; 18 W. 35th; Waldorf.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; J. Gray, dress goods; J. Mackey, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; M. J. Allderige, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; W. H. Flack, dress goods; 75 Spring.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; N. A. Church, dress goods; 75 Spring.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—W. J. Pettee & Co.; K. Elliott, toys; Wallick.
OGDEN, Utah—W. L. Burt, general mdse.; Murray Hill.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Scott, dress goods; 75 Spring.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—F. H. Markey & Co.; F. H. Markey, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Deahy Bros.; D. P. Deahy, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss S. Kenny, Miss Boise, millinery, Breslin.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. B. Cote, dress goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, mfrs. ladies', children's hats; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, children's cloaks; 1,182 B'way; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—Blank Bros.; E. Blank, waists, dresses; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Margolies & Harris; M. Harris, skirts, coats, suits; Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss C. Calliman, petticoats; 1,261 Bway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. Marks, toilet goods; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, jobs serge, silk, cotton dresses; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, dry goods; 1,123 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; J. Lit, flowers, feathers; A. L. Isaacs, dry goods; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Deforest Bachman, stationery; Broadway and 10th.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Boggs & Buhl; Miss E. Ratsky, wash dresses; 1, 140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, muslin underwear, negligees, waists; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss E. O'Brien, notions, art goods; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Renwick Bros. Co.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; Imperial.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lowengart & Co.; Mr. Buchner, general millinery; 656 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—Miss S. J. Blair, millinery; Imperial.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. G. Carmany, dress goods, silks; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, embroideries, ribbons, hdkfs.; neckwear; 2 Walker.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons Hone Co.; P. J. Mannion, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
SALISBURY, Md.—Kennerly Mitchell Clothing Co.; E. D. Mitchell, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick's.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; W. T. Lander, dress goods; 75 Spring.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; A. Levy, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—M. Haff & Bro.; H. Leopold, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The Vogue; Mr. Dollinger, ready-to-wear; Room, 1717, 303 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—B. Hart & Bro.; B. Hart, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney & Co.; C. Raymond, dress goods; 75 Spring.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss M. A. Kelly, china, glass; 23 E. 26th.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Brothers Co.; A. Davidson, general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; L. D. Gill, mfg dept., overalls, shirts; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. A. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; W. J. Schminke, cloaks, skirts; 395 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; J. W. Neal, linens; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. J. Hand, carpets, rugs; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Mrs. H. G. Little, millinery; Navarre.
TOLEDO—Neuhousel Brothers; F. J. Neuhousel, carpets, rugs; Wallick.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rizik Bros.; A. M. Rizik, dresses, waists; Aberdeen.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Louvre; D. Mayer, women's ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, readyq-to-wear; Miss Maher, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; D. Farrell, dress goods; 75 Spring.
WESTMINSTER, Md.—T. W. Mather & Sons; T. D. Mather, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. S. Cossotto, dress goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. J. Gross, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; 2 Walker.
WORCESTER, Mass. — T. Wilson, tailor; Park Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; M. J. Feeley, dress goods; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, dress goods; 75 Spring.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

Merchandise.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO., Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERELMUTTER, 208 CANAL STREET.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.

STOCKS AND PLANTS BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin. FRANK JACOBVITZ,

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4343, Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

William Livingston, Auct., 10 Greene St., 2060 Spring. Cash buyers high-grade mdse.

DAN'L GREENWALD, 23 LISPENARD STREET. TEL. FRANKLIN 1786.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

Retail.
Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

HIGHEST PRICES FURNITURE, PIANOS, ANTIQUES. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. Phone 2377 Stuyvesant.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

J. GORDON NOAKES, Auctioneer and Appraiser, 715 6th Av. Tel. Bryant 4343.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS, INC., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

$50,000 WORTH OF SILK AND SATIN RIBBONS, STRAW BRAID, HAT TRIMMINGS, MACHINERY, &c. At Auction Today, Thursday, March 2, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., bankrupt stock of Wrentham Hat Company, Manufacturers of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats, removed for convenience of sale to 402-408 Lafayette St., New York. Trimmings comprise Ribbons, Satin, Silk (21 and 24 lines), Sweat Bands, Tip Silk, etc., etc. Braids comprise 20,000 pieces, Milan, Hemp, China Split, and 40,000 pieces of Sennet Bleached and Natural, in original bales. Also 500 dozen Ladies' Hats, 25 W. & G. Straw Sewing Machines, Motors and Presses. Also a quantity of Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, etc. Descriptive catalogue at sale. A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Department, Office, 394 Broadway, New York City. Phones 42 and 43 Franklin.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 3944.

Specialty Shoes for Women. White, Gray and Champagne Boots IN STOCK. Duane Shoe Co., 143 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

BLACK CAT HOSIERY. For Men, Women and Children. Albertson, Backnard & Allen, Inc. 140 Fifth Avenue.

MAR. 2 SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY. Ready Made Veils. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. THE HELLER CO., 156 Fifth Ave. Tel. Gramercy 2969.

"Bestmaid" Middies....2 to 20; Bloomer Dresses..2 to 8; Dresses....2 to 14. Prices $4.50 to $12.00 Per Doz. Room 406, 1270 B'way. Phone 3798 Madison Sq.

WASH FABRICS. HENRY GLASS & COMPANY, 44-46-48 White Street.

SHEET PICTURES. Must sell four million colored sheet pictures; snap for calendar, premium or picture house; Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Leand, care of Schwabe, 342 W. 14th St.

SUITS READY FOR DELIVERY. ALL WHO BOUGHT REORDERED. COOPER & GRAPES, 145 West 48th Street.

ACCOUNTS CASHED. We give you cash on your outstanding accounts. Write, call or telephone Rector 5419. LICHTENSTEIN BROTHERS, Commercial Bankers, 100 Broadway.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED. Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway. Telephone 9763 Farragut.

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

AFTERNOON DRESSES in meteors and taffetas, $7.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 123 West 26th St.

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES. Headquarters for MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, KIMONOS, DRESSING SACKS, PETTICOATS, APRONS, Etc. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

COATS, WRAPS, Sport Coats and Roller Skating Sets, Clever line for Spring Season. Leo F. Sturm, 48 W. 35. Greeley 874.

COATS & SUITS. LEVITMAN & FEIN, Oppenheim Collins Bldg., 33 W. 34 St.

CLOTHING SPECIALTIES. Men's Novelty Belted-back Silk Suits, Knitted and Flannel Coats and Summer Clothing. HOUSE OF HUCHBERGER, 93 Fifth Avenue.

DINNER FAVORS, novelties and paper as The "U-NEAK" line. SELLING DECORATIVE & NOVELTY CO., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest fashions always on hand. William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

DYESTUFFS SOLD, BOUGHT, EXCHANGED. N. Y. Aniline Exchange, Tel. Spring 1391. 117 Spring Street.

FURS, PELTRIES OF ALL KINDS AT JOS. STEINER & BROS., 115 WEST 30TH STREET.

GLOVES. WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

HOUSE DRESSES $9.00 per dozen up. Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 West 33rd St. STOUTS—Sizes 39 to 51, $10.50 doz. up. SHAPIRO BROS.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS. Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 80.

MATERNITY SKIRTS. The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS to Loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and All Kinds of Personal Property. A. Lawrence. Est. Since 1880. 118 Third Ave. Phone 2391 Stuyvesant. Near 14th Street, N. Y.

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES. Cotton $2 to $8; Silks $10.50 to $27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St.

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COTTON INFLUENCED BY U-BOAT REPORTS

Advices About Submarine Activity Cause an Early Break, with Rally Later.

THE MARKET IRREGULAR

Undertone Steady Throughout Day, and Net Changes in Prices Are Unimportant.

Cotton yesterday showed considerable irregularity, but with the exception of an early break, caused by reports of German submarine activity, the undertone was quite steady. There was less sympathy with the weakness in stocks and the forenoon selling movement did not disclose any large amount of weakly held cotton. The net change for the day was trifling, with some months unchanged and the others one point up to one point down.

It looks as if there was a prospect of easier ocean freight rates in the near future. As a matter of fact, wires from the Southwest reported easier rates. This possibly is due to the expected entry into the transatlantic trade of a good many of the interned German vessels seized by Portgual and Italy.

The situation in cotton goods continues very strong. Manufacturers are considerably behind in their deliveries, but this delay, which is frequently seized upon by buyers as an excuse for cancellation, is overlooked at present. Large quantities of goods are due to be charged up during the present month, and buyers are interested in learning what percentage of actual contracts the sellers will be able to fill.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Galveston five points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, ten points advance, 11.45 middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.25	11.16	11.25@11.26	11.24@11.26
May	11.48	11.34	11.43@11.44	11.43@11.44
July	11.66	11.53	11.63@11.64	11.64@11.65
Oct.	11.83	11.70	.....	11.83@11.84
Dec.	11.98	11.85	.....	11.97@11.98
Jan.	12.05	11.93	.....	12.04@12.05

Total port receipts, 16,427 bales; last week, 17,307 bales; last year, 40,374 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,406	85,162	7,604
Galveston	6,603	9,561	11,068
Mobile	1	2	936
Charleston	191	155	781
Savannah	1,340	1,393	4,410
Wilmington	5	244	2,530
Norfolk	667	2,120	1,255

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	374	1,370	1,224
Memphis	570	912	5,812
St. Louis	541	1,457	8,119
Houston	4,485	4,179	9,362

Exports, 17,382 bales. Total thus far this season, 3,546,001; total last season, 5,457,744 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
200	Galveston	11.60	386,953	563,020
6,508	New Orleans	11.13	292,906	402,604
275	Mobile	10.88	19,514	59,906
500	Savannah	11½	181,171	228,420
300	Charleston	11c	81,941	111,472
....	Wilmington	11c	44,147	59,890
805	Norfolk	11.25	123,229	80,842
1,060	Augusta	11.25	162,979	142,530
1,650	Memphis	11.38	219,481	223,866
....	St. Louis	11½	18,936	37,405
8,040	Houston	11.55	152,550	181,640

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points advance, at 7.77d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000; American, 12,000. Market closed easy.

STEEL PRICES SOARING.

Level Believed Dangerous—Trade Can't Change Conditions.

The demand for steel continues to increase faster than the output, and prices are being advanced on almost every product. The Iron Age will say today:

Steel prices are rushing up at a furious pace and in the past week conditions have grown more excited. Manufacturers as well as buyers consider the present level dangerous, but some of them had the same view weeks ago. Now they generally protest that they are creatures of a situation the end of which none can predict. It has been a week of heavy buying in many quarters, notably in pig iron and old material. More than 200,000 tons of steelmaking pig iron has been closed and the Steel Corporation alone has bought 100,000 tons of steel scrap in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts.

Railroads see that $30 open-hearth rails are the cheapest product on the list and at least three systems have placed orders as far ahead as 1917, the total thus far for that delivery being about 70,000 tons. Pittsburgh reports the offering of 100,000 tons of bars for shells, which mills have been unable to consider. Considerable foreign requirements have come up for large squares and blooms for forging. But efforts of foreign buyers have lately concentrated on barb wire for the second half and 50,000 to 100,000 tons is before the mills. The wire situation, after repeated advances, the last one Feb. 29, bringing nails to $2.40, is tightening to a point indicating shortages in some lines.

AFTER GERMAN GOODS.

One Effort Failed and Another May Meet the Same Fate.

The group of importers and forwarders, headed by Bernard, Judae & Co, Chicago and New York, which decided recently to ignore the State Department in the matter of getting permits for the shipment of German and Austrian goods held at Rotterdam and other neutral ports, and carry on negotiations directly with the British Foreign Office in London, has been advised of the complete failure of the plan.

William W. Bride, at one time a trade adviser for the State Department, and who last Summer managed to get a great number of permits in London for clients in the United States, was engaged by Bernard, Judae & Co. to represent the group in London, the understanding being that Bride's influence was of such a character in British official circles that no difficulty would be experienced in repeating this Spring the successes of last Summer.

Mr. Bride sailed for Europe about five weeks ago and, after a short stay in Holland, where he visited Rotterdam, proceeded to London.

When he visited the British Foreign Office, it is said, he was told in the most unmistakable terms that not a single application would be considered in Downing Street; that the only way to secure permits was through the State Department and the British Embassy at Washington, and that no exception of any kind would be made from this rule.

The failure of the Bride mission in London, it was said in well-informed circles, may bring to nought the errand of T. St. John Gaffney, former Consul General of the United States at Munich, who resigned at the request of President Wilson. Mr. Gaffney, it appeared yesterday, was also engaged by Bernard, Judae & Co. to handle the situation in Germany partly in conjunction with Mr. Bride. Gaffney, after a brief sojourn in this country after his recall, returned to Germany, and took up with officials, manufacturers, and other questions relating to goods and supplies needed in this country.

London's Wool Auction.

LONDON, March 1.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,700 bales. There was a steady demand for combing scoured merinos, but short and wasty shorts were neglected and 7½@10 per cent. lower. Crossbreds were steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was under the influence of a variety of news yesterday, and in consequence prices moved in a very feverish manner within a range of about 3c a bushel and closed nervous, with net losses of ½c to ⅝c. The export demand was very slow, and no business was reported. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.30⅝; No. 2 hard, $1.22⅝; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.33¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.40⅝, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.19¾	1.20¼	1.52½
July	....	....	1.12⅜	1.13⅛	1.25⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.13⅝	1.10½	1.11⅞	1.12¼	1.45⅛
July	1.11¼	1.07⅞	1.08⅞	1.09⅝	1.19

CORN.

The corn market showed a heavy tone during the greater part of the day under liquidation due to estimates of 1,150,000,000 and 1,190,000,000 bushels in farm reserve, but regained part of the loss in sympathy with wheat and on rumors of export business, closing barely steady, with net losses of 1⅛c to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c to 82⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75¼	72¼	74⅛	73¼	73⅞
July	75	73⅝	73⅞	75⅛	75½

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active with some good buying at times, but the undertone was easy owing to estimates of 475,000,000 to 625,000,000 in the farm reserves. Late in the day, however, a steadier tone prevailed on rumors of large export sales. The local cash market was barely steady; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white 48 to 48½c; No. 4 white 46½ to 47½c; fancy clipped white 49 to 50c; ordinary clipped white 47 to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43⅛	42¼	42⅞	43⅝	56⅞
July	41⅝	40⅝	41	41⅜	52⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier early under scattered selling prompted by the decline in grain, but late in the day prices rallied on strength in the hog position and in expectation of the bullish monthly statement of stocks. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000, estimated for Thursday 33,000; Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 17,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—May	10.62	10.52	10.52	10.57	10.30
July	10.85	10.70	10.70	10.75	10.55
Ribs—May	11.60	11.52	11.57	11.55	9.87
July	11.72	11.65	11.70	11.70	10.17
Pork—May	20.97	20.60	20.95	20.70	17.37
July	20.90	20.67	20.90	20.72	17.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was active, total sales amounting to 13,400 barrels, and price changes were feverish. The March position was under some pressure, with tenders of 500 barrels, and at the close showed a decline of 11 points. Later months, however, were firm, closing with a partial reaction, but with net gains of 1 to 4 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.75@9.85	9.85
March	9.81	9.80	9.75@9.85	9.86
April	9.88	9.87	9.84@9.87	9.80
May	9.85	9.80	9.82@9.84	9.78
June	9.82	9.80	9.77@9.81	9.75
July	9.80	9.76	9.76@9.77	9.73
August	9.80	9.78	9.77@9.79	9.72
September	9.75	9.71	9.72@9.73	9.68
October	9.00	8.99	8.96@8.99	8.95

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active and higher, closing with net gains of 20 to 24 points. Total sales were 48,750 bags. The local spot market was firm, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.98	7.95	7.98@8.00	7.75
April	..	..	8.03@8.05	7.81
May	8.10	7.97	8.09@8.10	7.88
June	..	..	8.14@8.15	7.92
July	8.19	8.03	8.18@8.20	7.97
August	..	..	8.22@8.24	8.01
September	8.29	8.12	8.26@8.27	8.06
October	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.09
November	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.13
December	8.38	8.26	8.37@8.38	8.16
January	..	..	8.40@8.42	8.19
February	..	..	8.43@8.45	

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market has shown a steady tone, due to the further strength developed in refined and raw sugar. The exchange market opened unchanged to an advance of 7 points. The market closed steady, 3 points lower to 9 points higher, with sales for the day 13,650 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.24	4.23	4.23@4.26	4.14
April	4.27	4.27	4.24@4.28	4.19
May	4.35	4.31	4.32@4.34	4.26
June	..	..	4.37@4.39	4.31
July	4.45	4.41	4.41@4.43	4.36
August	..	..	4.46@4.48	4.41
September	4.53	4.51	4.50@4.53	4.46
October	4.49	4.49	4.50@4.53	4.47
November	..	..	4.43@4.45	4.44
December	4.43	4.35	4.35@4.40	4.38

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,378 packages. A little stronger feeling all along the line, and while trade was not particularly active, a moderate amount of business was effected and values were advanced about ½c. The feeling is firm at the higher rates quoted. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 36@36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 33½@35½c; seconds, 30@33c; thirds, 28@29½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½c; higher scoring, 32@32½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 26½@29½c; thirds, 26@28c; State dairy, finest, 35@36c; good to prime, 31@34c; common to fair, 24@30c; renovated, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 22@22½c; current make, fine, 22c; No. 2, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,629 cases. With serious delays in the delivery of stock now rolling and near by, the market is still short of requirements of local trade; recent sales indicate further advance. There was some prospect of more liberal arrivals yesterday afternoon, and much depends on the transportation companies, which are badly congested. New invoices of stock now loading and leaving shipping points are heavier. Near-by eggs very scarce and clearing closely. Fresh gathered, extras, per doz., 28½@29c; extra firsts, 28@28½c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 26½@27c; refrigerator, as to quality, 17@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 33@34c; ordinary to good, 30@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@33c; small whites, 30@33c; hennery browns, 30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@29c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 38c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain and warmer Thurs. Fri. probably fair and colder; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Fri.

S. Car.—Rain Thurs. Fri. colder and probably fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Ga.—Rain Thurs. Fri. fair and colder; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Fla.—Rain Thurs., except fair in s. Fri. fair; colder in n. and cent.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Ala.—Rain Thurs.; colder in n. Fri. fair, colder; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Miss.—Rain and colder Thurs. Fri. probably fair; colder in extreme s.; moderate s. winds on the coast.

Tenn.—Cloudy and colder in w., rain in e. Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ky.—Snow or rain and colder Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ohio—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate to fresh n. winds.

Ind.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Thurs.; colder. Fri. fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow Thurs. Fri. partly cloudy; moderate n. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably snow; colder Thurs.

Mo.—Snow and colder Thursday and probably Fri.

Wis.—Unsettled Thurs. and probably Fri., colder Thurs.

Minn.—Fair and continued cold Thurs. and probably Fri.

Iowa—Unsettled Thurs., probably followed by snow, colder in e. and cen. Fri., partly cloudy, probably snow in s.

N. Dak.—Fair and not so cold Thurs. and probably Fri.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and continued cold. Thurs. Fri. fair and not so cold.

Neb.—Snow and continued cold Thurs. Fri., probably fair and warmer.

Kan.—Snow Thurs, Fri., unsettled, continued cold.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

De Forest Radio T & T Co<Standard Oil.
Patwell<NY, NH & H
Esposito<Steneck.
Same<Graff.
Lumley<Anchor Line.
Whalen<Penn RR.
Karpinski<Leh Val RR
Iron Stmboat Co<NY Edison Co.
Kelly-Springfield Mot Truck Co<Partridge.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court Room No. 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Marconi<De Forest.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Ideal Clamp Mfg Co<Metal Stamping Co.
Bankruptcy at 2 P. M.:
Re Henry F. Vyse.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalization.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.—People v. Champlin; People v. Smith; Wile v. Moore.

The court will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, instead of at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be no session tomorrow by reason of Judge William E. Werner's funeral.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions—At 2 P. M.

B'way Rty Co<Lawyers T I & T Co.
Kirk La Shelle Co<Armstrong.
Toriello<Doscher.
Kelly<Osborn.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Helvitz<Balshofer.
Monand<Landers.
Re Friedman.
Re Kessler, (Bloom<Wildner.)
Re Zwick.
Macy<Levy & Weinstein.
Galewski<Miller.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Kerekes<Albert Smith & Son, Inc.
Foragren<Foragren.
Conway<Farrish-Stafford Co.
Heller<Gluck.
Kaplan<Mendelson.
Re Rosedale Av.
Latner<Labcr.
Guide Service Co, Inc<Clarke.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Ferrel<Ferfel.
People, &c<Chase.
Re Bowery Sav Bank.
Schwartz<Int R T, (2)
Weinraub<Hirsch, (2.)
Re CNY, (Pier 27.)
Hahn<CNY, (2.)
Neidig<Neidig.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Fraad Cont Co<Thompson.
Davis<Adams Exp Co.
Kupferman<Hoeffner.
Re Keller.
Corby Commission Co<Gilliam.
Gedney<McCarthy.
Kelly<same.
Galpen<Galpen.
Horn<Straus.
Woltele<Russian-Am Line.
Re Levengstan<Farmer.
Altheimer<E C Riebe & Co.
Meisel<Wolf.
Jehle<Jehle.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Ashland<Ashland.
Abiscott<Abiscott.
Re Kiddle.
Goelet<Hayman.
McPartland<McPartland.
Maiden Lane Sav Bk<Mittleman.
Met Trust Co<Trustees of Columbia University.
Carpenter<N Y Trust.
Towbin<N Y Tel Co.
Prior<Crowell.
Wallach<McMahon.
Bernuth<Celuci.
Murphy<Mackey.
Schwartz<Francis.
Sinnott<Sinnott.
Klein<Fenster.
Calermo<3d Av R R.
Tweed<Browning & King Co.
Black<Byrne.
Williams<McClane.
Columbia Club<Cook.
Kuechle<Sloane.
Re Bachofe<Darrin.
Fid & Dep Co<J G McCrory Co.
Wallach<Curran.
Same<Cristman.
Re Hospital Saturday and Sunday Assn.
Katz<Abrams.
Webb<Thornton.
Re Finkelstein, (Blau) Montgomery Light & Water Co<Rice.
Hermiston<Hermiston.
Times Square Imp Co<James McCreary Realty Corp.
Re S D McComb, Inc.
Re Price<Prentice.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions.

J Joseph & Bros Co<West Maryland Ry.
Wala<Wala.
Balse<McDowell.
Re Elsmere Pl.
Re Man Ry<White.
Re NY Cent RR.
Weinstein<Seidemann.
Nugent<Alsberg.
Karcher<Karcher.
Cudich<Cudich.
Allen<Allen.
Breitung<Calhoun.
Lerner<Lerner.
General calendar:
Walsh<Bonner.
Aaronson<Equit L A Society.
Dolan<Koupal.
Pearson<Pearson.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Wolfsen<Stark.
Sachnin<Klinger.
Vila<Baptista.
Ullman<Schwartz.
Klar<McGee.
Ditmas Rty<Brister.
Hunter<Hunter.
Mozarkel<Ill Surety.
Menkin<Nathan.
Lustgarten<Lustgarten.
Geissenhainer<Geissenhainer.
Marmann<Marmann.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Fraenkell<Fraenkell.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Cirrito<Weil.
Healey<Healey.
Flynn<Flynn.
Abramowitz<Hoffman.
Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.

Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore. Adjourned to March 6.

PART IV., (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI., (January, 1915, term continued.)—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Wells<Eckerson.

PART VII. and PART VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ess An Ess Photo Co<Avrutis.
Coman<Courtenay.
St Joseph Socy<Man Sav Inst.
Case on.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Landau<Geiershaufer.
Bertoli<Imperial Paint.
Goldberg<C I & B RR.
Weaver<Thompson-Starrett Co.
R Carrucci<Oscar Daniel Co.
J Carrucci<same.
Penna<Atl Macaroni.
Case on.

PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen<Bergfield.
J Zerulkenkoff<NY Edison Co.
B Zerulkenkoff<same.
Wilton<same.
Silver<CNY.
Devorschak<Union Ry.
Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Vilano<Linch.
Morschauser<Keogh.
Salzman<Wacksler.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace R E Co.
Duffy<Linch.
Goldenberg<NY Rys.
V Roth<Lozier Mot Co
C Roth<same.
Eichhorn<Taylor.
Banks<Ricotta.
Martinez<Int R T Co.
Kugler<Bennett.
Leff<Fish.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schisman<Musician Mut Prot Union.
Maida<Kohn.
Wilinsky<Goldberg.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Lawry<D, L & W R R.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Freedman<Roth.
Thoman<Brandt.
Tournas<CNY.
McGrath<Scott.
Roman<Blitzer.
Sheim<Englander.
Hooley<Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Kinney<same.
Hoffman<H S Realty.
Mayer<Morrison.
Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fishman<East River W W Laundry Co.
Lipshitz<Fishman.
Balamut<NY Rys.
Winter<Fay.
Guermandi<Cavagnero.
Ryan<Rogers.
Carrigan<Friedman.
Klein<Klein.
Cohen<Peck & Mack.
A Clough<NY Rys.
C Clough<same.
Sheil<Schapher.
Case on.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen<Bklyn Un RR.
Burnett<Ornstein.
Garson<Miller (2.)
Siegelman<Globe Rye Bread Co.
O'Brien<Tesero.
Cohn<Nas Elec RR.
Fine<Keleteltas.
Kowalsky<Schuchner.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

FitzHugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Frankfurter<Von Raitz.
Bailey<Duane.
Morris<Suerken.
Weinschenken<Ocean Accidt. &c. Corp.
Caggiano<Winston.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Accdt. &c. Corp.
Giles<E Langer Print.
Brunswick Rlty Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
Emmet<Krakower.
Green<1,073 1st Av.
Ragona<Riccobene.
Hayes<Welling Co.
Vernon<Woodward.
Gourd<Healy.
Talbot<Lawrence Bros.
Clear.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Jaballe<Taylor.
Same<Nat City Bk.
Baitzel<Rhinelander.
20th St Garage<Moore.
Tunis<Brescher.
Strysower<Block.
Straus<Shanley.
Hecht & Campe<Kohn.
Blanchard Co<Rome Metallic Bedstead.
Clear.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Held in Appellate Term room.

Townsend<Carter Const Co.
Fid & Dep Co<McGrory Co.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid. &c. Co.
Arthur<Baum.
Kahaly<Gennaro.
Miller Daybill Co<Paterno Const Co.
Wright<Eittington.
Johnson Heating Co<Board of Education.
Ehrich<Kamhols.
Herring<Mail.
Brit-Am Tobacco Co<U S Fid, &c. Co.
Lemle<Mass B & I.
Schweinler<Earl.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Gravelsky.
Keyrouse<Holzman.
Clear.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Clarke<Martin.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kaistel<Mendelson.
Raught<Weed.
Shulman<Wolfson.
Duhan<Berke.
Kennnedy<Mulligan.
Weintraub<Cowen.
Goldstein<Barbati.
Triangle Waist Co<Gen Accid Assur C.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Thomas Walton, Joseph Senfert, Dudley Van Holland, Mary Donovan, Mary E Sheehan, Johann D H C Schefer, Mary A Hally, Louisa Davies.

TRIAL TERM.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Rothburg<Herrman.
Harris<Doelger.
Springs<Moran T & T Co.
Frooks<Becker.
Ciambrono<Lobello.
Quinby<Barkas.
Durfee E F Co<Sterrett.
Good<Dalberg.
Phoenix Hat Co<Buchstahl & Lewis.
L Froogs Eng Co<Cohen.
Geer<Halcyon R E Corp.
Taylor<Hurtig & Seamon Theatrical Ent.
Silverson Cont Co<Perper.
Zubow<H. Salzberg & Sons.
Vafiopoulos<Tsebelis.
Bouker Cont Co<Callahan Cont Co.
Loraine<Cort.
Com Dispatch, &c. Co<Jordan.
Hoppe<Hart & Hoffman.
Klotz<Bruno.
Reid<Breitung, (2.)
Beslofsky<Ulin.
Fox<Steinik.
Harrington<Cas Co of America.
Hymowitz<Scheer & Calender Co.
Wells<Aurora Film Plays Corp.
Tropani<M Weisman & Sons.
Hass<Rinkin.
Keene's Eng Chop House<de Chadenedes.
Levison<Thorne.
Saks & Co<Laying.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Beattie<German Artistic Weaving.
Horowitz<Frankel.
Crown<Litvak.
Elev Auto Signal Co<Bok.
Lemandre<NY Rys.
Halpern<Horowitz.
Geffen<Silverman.
Wilder<Schoffel (2.)
Wexler<NY Rys.
Thompson<Roberts.
Marks<Barnett.
Manovitz<Mandel.
Johnson<Riker & Heg.
Lee<Logan.
Bendersky<Cohen.
Schneider<Fuss.
O'Brien<Gehringer.
Mendes<Ellanem Co.
Berliner<NY Rys.
Siegety<Weisberger.
Namorik<Weinstein.
Rappaport<Barclay.
Kochman<Williams Rty Co.
Karduck<Robbins.
Jung<White.
Busch<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Cohen<Pfizer.
Wolf<NY Rys.
Schmenska<same.
Cohen<same.
Liebenberger<same.
Watt<Barrett.
Garabedian<Hoysepian.
Mawn<Boland.
Berkowitz<Otto Stahl, Inc.
Schatzberg<Int R T.
Bock<Linch.
Pekar<Gen Baking Co.
Pliczuk<Ocean SS Co.
Defareo<NY Rys.
Hassoll<same.
Walsh<same.
Abramowitz<same.
Quinn<same.
McCarthy<Stern.
Walsh<NY Rys.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part I., for trial.

Schiller<Freedman. Clear.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Killinger<Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc.
Union Novelty Braid Wks<Diamond.
Baruch<Fid & Cas Co.
Blumenthal<Littlefield.
Kuntz<Kline Rty, &c.
Corp of H & A Cohen<Hungerford.
New Eng Equit Ins Co<Blanc.
Asher<Kabat.
Bachrach<Pasensky.
Abramowitz<Cas Co of America.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Adriance—Maurice Deiches. Moore Realty Co.<Palmieri—Charles Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Phillips<Timil Realty Co.—Milton M. Sittenfeld. Kingsland<Gerstner—Matthew Henkel. Floyd<Thom—Gheradi Davis.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—Rachael Levy<Herman J. Jacobs—George B. Hayes.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Hertlein<Hollander.
Neave<Bliss.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Security Mtg Co.
East River Sav Inst<Kay Co.
Sanford<Cohen.
Soulle<Smith Cont Co.
Perlmutter<Perlmutter.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Moran.
Durschlag<Bernstein.
Akalitis<Cent R R of New Jersey.
Re De Candito Const Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Reider<Sutter.
Day calendar: Poor<Hyman.

Highest number reached in regular order, 521.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Rosenzweig<Chisholm.
Rose<Balfe.
Fuld<Marks.
Grossman<Israel.
Aho<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Schneider<Block.

Highest number reached in regular order, 470.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Mecorio<Klein.
Speizman<Brown.
U S Fid & Guar Co<Tesoro.

TRIAL TERM—Arnold, J.

Chelsey<Ferguson.
Perlin<Kashman.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Morschhauser<Peters—Henry K. Davis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Linda M. Allen<Burdick Realty Co.—Edward D. Dowling. Robert A. Powers<Giosue Galiani—Edward D. Dowling. Lawrence H. Tasker<Mary M. Kelly—Abraham I. Solomon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—(Special Term.)—Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Knapp<Knapp.
Hubbell Hardwood D Co<Carroll.
Fairchild<Scarsdale.
McGee<Healey.
McGuiness<McGuiness.

Highest number reached on call, 106.

County Court.

Young, J.

Merriam<Knickerbocker.
Difate<Hodgman Rub Co & Van Etten.
Fusco Con Co<Brewer.
Savage<Mertz, (2.)
Jamba<Feldman.
Horowitz<Campe.
Sorignano<same.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar—At 1 P. M.

Wesley<Stand Oil Co.
Fidelity Co<Queens Co Trust Co.
Borough Bk<Jenkins.
Ross<Rodgers.
Sullivan<Terry & T.
Laimbeer<Brown.
Vinokur<Ella.
Ahrens<Schmitt Co.
Kalacki<Am Sug Co.
Lynch<Mut L Ins Co.
Tobin<Yonkers Lt Co.
Gallon<Hussar.
Goodenough<City & County Con Co.
Wadley<same.
Siebrecht<same.
Meagher<Bradley Co.
Paffen<CNY.
Smith<Smith.
Nafpliotis<Drakos.
Rinehart<O'Connor.
Mount<Harris.
Mitchell<Salant.
Hall<House St Giles.
Holub-Dashu Co<Drda.
Boylan<CNY.
Metzler<L I RR.
Manning<Bilyou.
Cantanno<Stevenson.
Yonkers Bk<Fid'ty Co.
Duryea<Knapp, (3.)
Polhemus<same.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Sicien, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Raimondo<W R Grace & Co.
Schwartz<Joyce et al.
Terrky<Terrkey.
Carroll<Stoneham et al.
Esposito<Gokey et al.
Scott<Scott.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Re Union St, (McCrossin.)
Van Deventer<Herman et al.
Gerhauser<Gerhauser.
NY Mort & Sec Co<Bklyn Rty Sell et al.
Lalor<Lalor.
Re Rutland Road, (Bryson,) (2.)
Re Rockmore, (Thos G Knight Co.)
Re Juniper Av, (Veter.)
Ferguson<Ferguson.
Bauer<Bauer.
Re 62d St & 24th Av.
Nevin<Phillips et al (2)
Hohorst<Wilson et al.
Gruea<Am Sugar Ref.
Scranton & Lehigh C Co<Lieberman.
Graf<Graf et al.
Beebe<Alexander et al.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Murray<Concordia Cont Co et al.
Fitzgerald<Bklyn Institute of Arts.
Stolker<Beckman et al.
Preiser<Bickers et al.
Sasso<Schmidt.
Salinger<B H RR.
Crabbe<Degnon Cont. Co and CNY.
Nelson<William Auto Service Co.
Smith<CNY.
Fawer<Brayer.
Eckman<B H RR.
Fretwell<Nassau RR.
Taishoff<NY Con RR.
Field<Nassau RR.
Krieger<Com Deliv Co.
Hagenah<Weiserbs et al.
Cohen<C I & B RR.
Linden<Nassau RR.
Hempstead<CNY.
Flynn<NY Con RR et al.
Levin<Nassau RR.
Breen<Flegenheimer Bros.
Bekofsky<S Bklyn Ry.
McCue<NYC & HRRR.
Wells<Agar & Co.
Paleita<NY Rwys.
Merz<Wayrick.
Ducas<Fid & Cas Co of NY.
Summerfeld<Ofsink.
Rehr<Nassau RR.
Sierra<B H RR.
Barber<same.
Klaus<Schmitt.
Carroll<Nassau RR.
Feldheim<Wmsburgh Mission.
Estersohn<Bershatsky.
Hoffman<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Caccavajo<Nass RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Schulman<Underweiser.
East NY Horse Co<Wells Fargo & Co Express.
Nicoletti<Nat Licorice Co.
Weinschenker<Wanamaker.
Smith<CNY.
Tesoriere<N Y Rys Co.
Gordon<Tower Const.
Flaherty<same.
Keane<Natlus Auto Service Co.
Leonard<Bristol City Line.
Elias<Schwartz.
Stuuts<Girard.
Baron<B H RR et al.
Burns<C I & B R R.
Farrell<Bergman.
Lehowitz<Genzler.
Burton<Empire Biscuit Co.
Devlin<Treadwell.
Ketteler<Schiaffino.
McVeigh<Creem Co.
Clason<Penn R R and another.
Zito<Geismann.
Nicoll<Nas R R.
Keepers<L F Wood Co.
Katz<Rein.
Abernethy<B, Q Co & Sub R R.
Chalmers<Scharmann & Sons.
Sacher<Dusel.
Olsen<N Y Cons R R.
Olswang<Turk.
Seid<Porto et al.
Koenig<same.
Breen<Eastern Loading Co.
Brogan<Stone Av Rty Co.
Spall<Velt.
Civil<Jacobs & Davies.
Scarpinati<Hastings.
Broderick<Ruppert.
Schinn<Creem Co.
Hendrickson<Leggett.
Wardle<B, Q Co & S R R and another.
M B K Coat Co<Kanter.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3678.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Conrad Hammer, Eleanor B. Eastwood. Administration of: Bridget Kearney. Accounting of: Hannah Harper, Catherine Somers, Hedwig Rolker, George W. Everitt, Mary O'Connor, George A. Bartlett, Herman Winter, Gizella Prokpe, Stewart Barr, Rosalie Klein, V. Del Genovese, Benjamin F Webb, Stanley A Morrell, Thomas J Madden, Anna Cross, Lulu A Cross, Emil Gamson, John J Curtin. Estates of: Martha Barlow, Michael Hart, Catherine Power, August Ramppen, Sarah McCarthy.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J. Calendar called in Part V.

Slane<B H RR.
Wrightson<Bridges.
Same<Hallahan.
Moshkowitz<NY Con RR.
Connolly<MacMechan.
Curtin<Conway.
Copis<Weisglass.
Ballou<Muller.
Linker<B, Q C & S RR.
Geoghegan<B H R R.
Kaufman<same.
O'Neill<Mores Dry D & Repair Co.
O'Connell<Schaffner.
Roma<Samson.
McDonald<B H R R.
Downey<Nas Elec RR.
Hellman<Solomkin.
Johanson<Roemer.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Blackmar, J.—At 10 A. M.

Colletti<Erie RR.
Patterson<NY & Q Co Ry et al.
McCallan<Ocean SS.
Maguire, as admx<Ocean Elec Ry.
Kolinsky<De Bevoise.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Wolcott<L I Elec Ry.
Moyka, an inf<Ryan.
O'Connor<Rinder et al.
Devera<Belt Line Ry.
Benenti<3d Av Ry.
Plasecki<Man & Q Tr.
Schindelor<Gerlack.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Winters<B H RR.
Britton<Rosenthal.
Buckley<B, QC & S RR.
Allen<B H RR.
Kondrat<Defiance But Machine Co.
Smyth<B H RR.
Fitt<B, Q C & S RR.
Manna<B H RR.
Feehan<same.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 121.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 428 and 430, all; Eleanor T. Smith and another to Charles H. Abbott, Hartsdale, N. Y., 7 2-12 years from Feb. 25, 1916; attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St....$1,625

CATHARINE ST, 88 and 90, all; Ernestina B. Harris to John Lisitano, 92 Catharine St, 5 years from June 1, 1915....$2,760

IRVING PLACE, 57 and 59, all; New York Life Insurance Co., trustee, to James R. Bull, 21 West 9th St, 3 10-12 years from July 1, 1915; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway....$6,600

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 118th St, all; Edmund L. Baylies to Louis Schlechter, 217 West 110th St, 4 9-12 years from Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av....$16,000

2D AV, 1,029, store and basement; Elizabeth Bohmfalk to Morris Levy, 1,029 2d Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916....$1,200

5TH AV, s e corner of 42d St, store; Oceanic Investing Co. to Postal Telegraph Cable Co., 253 Broadway, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, C. P. Barch, 253 Broadway....As per agreement

57TH ST, 539 West, east store and basement; Hy. Feuerstein to William Golden, 837 10th Av, 5 years from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St....$480

59TH ST, 39 East, store and basement; Leo Schlesinger to Sidney Gooch and another, 734 Lexington Av, 4 7-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St....$3,600

72D ST, 437 East, all, and 80th St, 228 East, all; Realty Realization Corporation to Harry Greenstein and another, 151 West 66th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Daniel Brangles, 90 Rivington St....$5,600

Bronx.

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n w corner 184th St; Wicklow Bldg. Co., Inc., to Charles Stiegler, 349 1st Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1915; attorney, Helen L. Leube, 3,011 Westchester Av....$780 to $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

17TH ST, 210 West; William H. Downs against George G. Jackson, owner; G. G. Jackson, contractor....$48

47TH ST, 604 West; McDougall & Potter Co. against George J. and Theresa A. Schuster, owners; Murphy & Son, contractors....$625

107TH ST, 62 East; Sam Rothman against West Side Construction Co., owner; Kalman D. Rothman, lessee and contractor....$78

107TH ST, 64 East; Sam Rothman against West Side Holding Co., owner; Kalman D. Rothman, lessee and contractor....$103

110TH ST, 86 East; Sam Rothman against Solomon M. Ungar, owner; Sarah Rothman, lessee and contractor....$118

Bronx.

PARK AV, 4,691; William J. Breen against Marion C. Schnackenberg, owner and contractor....$249

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, 711; Berger Mfg. Co. against Frederick F. Brueck et al., Nov. 12, 1915....$20

53D ST, 227 West; Fenmore Iron Works, Inc., against St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church et al., April 6, 1915....$475

RIDGE ST, 154; Arthur J. Panoff against Joseph Burger et al., May 24, 1915....$92

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, 2,888; Abraham Hayman against Katherine Van Renseliaer et al., Oct. 2, 1915....$139

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERRAL C. DININNY, Bankrupt.—No. 22,165.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Irving L. Ernst, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 2nd day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 187 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Colonial, antique, Chippendale, inlaid, and teakwood furniture; fine oil paintings, steel engravings, etchings, and water colors; statuary, French marble and onyx pedestals, jardinieres, and rare plants, fine Oriental rugs, carpets, and runners, also fur rugs, consisting of tiger, lion and bear; furniture consists of curio and crystal cabinets, library and centre tables, davenports, easy chairs, tables, secretaries, costumers, etc., etc., in antique, Colonial, Chippendale, inlaid and teakwood, a Steinway Baby Grand piano, also elegant dining-room furniture, comprising mahogany buffet, serving and centre tables, chairs, crystal closet, etc., etc., one fine cathedral chime hall clock; tapestries, portieres, and draperies; dining room and bed linen, furniture slips, covers, Rennaissance table centres, and doilies; fine floor lamps, candelabras, clock sets, and irons, fenders, mantel cheval and other mirrors, cushions, trunks, bedsteads, springs, mattresses, and bedding; silverware, glassware, cut glass, china, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on February 28th and 29th, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, February 19th, 1916.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
HAMILTON M. DAWES, Attorney for Trustee, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of FARMER-ZEHR ENGRAVING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, March 8th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 150 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of photo engraving machinery, tanks, cameras, lenses, chemicals, metals, office furniture, safe, desks, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

FREDERICK W. STELLE,
Receiver.
GILBERT LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Receiver, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ROSE-TRUAX CO., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells, Tuesday, March 7th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 380 East 133d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of water coolers, fruit juice, machinery, tools, also parts used in the manufacture of water coolers, bottles, funnels, desks, chairs, typewriter, safe, fixtures, &c.

DOUGLAS B. GREEN,
Assignee.
BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,690.—In Bankruptcy.—OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Oscar Hammerstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt January 21st, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 13th, 1916, at 12 o'clock. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 1st, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of N. Y.—No. 22,886.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES A. WEIGLER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles A. Weigler are hereby given notice that on February 29, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 13th, 1916, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 1, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,799.—In Bankruptcy.—ELLA A. PERCY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Ella A. Percy are hereby given notice that on February 24, 1916, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 1, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,897.—In Bankruptcy.

SAMUEL GELLER was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 19, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,881.—In Bankruptcy.

ARTHUR S. MILLER was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 14, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22907.—In Bankruptcy.

EDWARD E. BRENNAN was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 23, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22884.—In Bankruptcy.

CHARLES GIANNATTASIO was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 15, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22923.—In Bankruptcy.

SIDNEY B. MILLER was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,846.—In Bankruptcy.—MIKE RUTIGLIANO was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 18, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,871.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS KAUDER was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 11, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on March 14, 1916, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,703. Notice is given that HERBERT E. SUDDERLY, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 3rd, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—21,288. Notice is given that WOJCIECH MALIK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 3d, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JENNIE S. TRAVIS, Plaintiff, against FRANK GLEDHILL, Florence P. Gledhill, Henry W. Gledhill, Frederica W. Hamilton, Mary L. Gledhill, Sarah G. Seddon, William G. Creamer, Blanch F. Creamer, Henry C. Creamer, Russell C. Langdon, Adala M. S. Langdon, Mary R. Moses, Frederick A. Moses, Annie T. Moses, Edward Harold Moses, Clare F. Moses, Robert Todd Moses, Louise O. Moses, Lorenzo Moses, Susan B. Moses, Emma B. Cohen, Julia B. Coon, Edward M. Bray, Anna A. Bray, Robert A. Bray, Lucile E. Bray, Howard W. Bray, Marion A. Bray, Elizabeth R. Whitehead, George A. Buckhout, Jennie M. Buckhout, Craig E. Buckhout, "John Doe" and "Mary Roe," such names being fictitious, plaintiff meaning to designate thereby the unknown heirs, widow or devisees and their successors in title if any of said Craig E. Buckhout if he be dead; Emma Palmer, Emma Jeannette Buckhout, and Effie Augusta Buckhout, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 5, 1916.
HARRIS & TOWNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Craig E. Buckhout, "John Doe" and "Mary Roe," such names being fictitious, plaintiff meaning to designate thereby the unknown heirs, widow or devisees and their successors in title if any of said Craig E. Buckhout if he be dead:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of January, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated N. Y., January 25, 1916.
HARRIS & TOWNE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, Plaintiff, against JULIA ROBERT, ARTHUR REMINGTON ROBERT, and THE TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT of the City of New York, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 3, 1916.
FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Julia Robert and Arthur Remington Robert:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 18, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated January 19, 1916.
FREDERICK L. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, JR., MELANCTHON.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Melancthon Burr, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at their place of transacting business at the office of The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of September, 1915.
VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Executors.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SCHMIDT, ANNA E.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA E. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Carl Schurz Petrasch, No. 80 Maiden Lane, Room 302, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd day of April next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of Sept., 1915.
WILLIAM H. SCHMIDT, Executor.
CARL SCHURZ PETRASCH, Attorney for Executor, 80 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1916.

Present: Hon. Daniel F. Cohalan, Justice.—In the Matter of the Application of "LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.," for authority to change its name to "LEE TIRE SALES COMPANY, INC."

Upon reading the petition of Lee Tire & Rubber Company of New York, Inc., a domestic stock corporation, duly verified on the 13th day of January, 1916, by Albert A. Garthwaite, President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to-wit, the name "Lee Tire Sales Company, Inc.," and upon reading the certificate of the Secretary of State, dated the 7th day of January, 1916, annexed thereto, certifying that the name which said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, upon reading proof in the form of a letter of the Secretary of State, dated January 19th, 1916, that a copy of the petition herein and of the notice of motion were duly filed with the Secretary of State, and upon reading the minutes of a special meeting of the Board of Directors of "Lee Tire & Rubber Company of New York, Inc.," held on the 9th day of December, 1915, at which meeting a resolution was adopted providing for the change of name of said corporation, and upon reading due proof by affidavits verified on the 29th day of January, 1916, showing that notice of the presentation of the said petition has been duly published once in each week for three successive weeks in "The Evening Sun" and in "The New York Law Journal," newspapers of the County of New York, in which County said corporation has its business office, all of the foregoing being heretofore filed herein, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented herewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made;

Now, on motion of Messrs. Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that the petitioner herein, Lee Tire & Rubber Company of New York, Inc., be, and it hereby is, authorized to assume another corporate name, to-wit, the name "Lee Tire Sales Company, Inc.," on and after the 18th day of March, 1916, and

It is further ordered and directed that this order be entered (the papers on which it is granted having heretofore been filed) within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the County in which the Certificate of Incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in "The New York Times" and in "The New York Law Journal," daily newspapers in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof.

Enter.
D. F. C., J. S. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York. NOTICE.

On March 1st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 16 cases of shell eggs upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act approved June 30, 1906, as amended August 23, 1912.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on March 20, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 1, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Forty-sixth Street Building, Near Fifth Avenue, and Broadway Corner in $900,000 Deal—Elbridge T. Gerry Sells Old Downtown Holding—Builders Buy Opposite Park Avenue Hotel.

Two choice properties, one in the upper Fifth Avenue retail zone, have changed hands as the result of a big deal closed yesterday by which Livingston Phelps has purchased the new eight-story loft structure at 12 and 14 East Forty-sixth Street, opposite the Ritz Carlton Hotel. The property covers a lot 50 by 100 feet, and was lately completed by Robert M. Catts, President of the Ritz Realty Company, and is well rented.

In part payment Mr. Catts took from Mr. Phelps the plot covered with old buildings on the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, occupied up to a few years ago by Purcell's bakery and lunchroom. The plot fronts 96 feet on Broadway by 73.4 on Twenty-first Street, and is surrounded by the twenty-story loft building erected a short time ago on the site of the old Continental Hotel. Mr. Catts intends to improve the plot, which has lately been much run down, with a commercial building of the type required for the mercantile interests coming into that section.

The aggregate value of the two properties is about $900,000.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Elbridge T. Gerry Sells Washington Street Plot.

Elbridge T. Gerry has sold one of his old downtown holdings, the property being the six-story factory at 34 Washington Street, on a plot 25 by 89.9 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of Morris Street. It is in the same block as the Whitehall Building, which occupies the lower portion. The property has been purchased by Unz & Co., printers, of 24 Broadway, who have occupied the Washington Street building as their printing and stationery shop for fifteen years. The broker in the transaction was the Crulkshank Company.

Loft Site Deal Opposite Park Avenue Hotel.

In the upper Fourth Avenue loft zone the vacant plot, 66.4 by 100 feet, at 44 to 50 East Thirty-second Street, opposite the Park Avenue Hotel, has been purchased by the Hasco Building Company, Lorne A. Scott, President. The plot was bought from the Mesick estate, and will be improved at once with a twelve-story loft structure. Plans are being prepared by the architect, Walter Hatfield. The property was held at $225,000. The Hasco Company is building a sixteen-story loft on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

Francis B. Robert was the broker in the Thirty-second Street sale.

Private Dwelling Deals.

The estate of Jane Van Clief has sold to an investing client of Slawson & Hobbs 216 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 55 by 102.

William H. Eagleston has sold through Ames & Co. 162 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 66.9.

Woodward Home in Trade.

The purchase by William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, of the fifty-foot vacant plot of 9 East Eighty-sixth Street from William E. Iselin involved a trade, as Mr. Woodward gave in part payment his present residence at 9 East Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5. The brokers were William B. May & Co.

Elizabeth Street Sale.

The six-story double tenement at 287 and 289 Elizabeth Street, 40 by 83.5 and irregular, between Houston and Bleecker Streets, has been sold by Bonomolo & Zaccaro for Bernard Friend to an investor.

Bronx Block Front Trade.

The block front on the west side of Sherman Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, 360 by 100, has been purchased by Lowenfeld & Prager. In exchange they gave the five story new law flat at 2,154 Crotona Avenue, 40 by 100, between 181st and 182d Streets. Joseph A. Blackner was the broker in the deal.

Bronx Sales.

The two five-story flats at 919 Tiffany Street and 909 Beck Street, adjoining houses on lot 84 by 100 at the junction of those thoroughfares, have been sold by the Schoen-Westchester Realty Company to an investor.

The five-story new law flat at 686 Beck Street, 54 by 125, adjoining the southwest corner of Leggett Avenue, has been purchased by the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation.

Henry Greenspaw has purchased from Frank Starkman the five-story flat, 50 by 110, at 1,563 Wilkins Avenue. Samuel Grossman and C. Tarnopolsyl were the brokers.

As a site for a taxpayer a client of Paul M. Rines has purchased the vacant plot 25 by 89 on the east side of Washington Avenue, twenty-five feet south of 185th Street.

Long Island.

T. D. Hardecker has purchased the Greenlawn poultry farm property at Greenlawn, L. I. T. S. Hall negotiated the sale.

Dr. Frank M. Deems has sold to James R. Duncan a plot 50 by 107, on the southeast corner of Central and Madison Avenues, Flushing, in exchange Dr. Deems took a plot 100 by 200 on the west side of Twenty-first Street, near Queens Avenue.

New Jersey.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., in conjunction with Paul Weber, have sold for the Ruhl Real Property Company a ten-room cottage with about one-half acre of land, at Bergenfield, New Jersey.

Charles B. Van Valen and the H. A. Douglas Company have sold to James M. Reid of Garnet Springs an estate of fifteen and one-half acres between Westwood and Ridgewood, New Jersey. The estate adjoins the country home of the late Marshall P. Wilder.

Commercial Leases.

J. Clarence Davies has leased for a term of years the store and basement at 72 Nassau Street for the United Merchants Realty & Improvement Company to the Wolf Novelty Company.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building No. 93 Gold Street for James J. Moore to Marcus, Forscher & Co.

Will Rebuild Structures in Old Dry Goods District.

The 133 West Thirty-third Street Corporation, Daniel P. Morse, President, is the buyer of 49 Walker Street and 50 Lispenard Street. James S. Maher, Architect, has awarded contracts for the reconstruction of 50 Lispenard Street. The building at 49 Walker Street will probably be altered along similar lines. Charles F. Noyes Company were the brokers who negotiated the sale for J. Allen Townsend and others.

Realty Notes.

The Crown Operating Company is the purchaser of 2,110 and 2,112 Arthur Avenue, sold Tuesday by Gussie Morgenstein.

Deeds have been recorded in the second recent deal for the Buckingham Palace apartments at 547-553 West 147th Street, 100 by 100. The property was resold by the Nason Realty Company to the Lawmor Improvement Company, which immediately turned it over to Edith F. Wade of Hackettstown, N. J., taking in exchange the building at 48 West 125th Street, Shaw & Co. were the brokers.

The Mail and Express Building, with the adjoining structure, 201 and 203 Broadway, with a large Fulton Street frontage, were transferred yesterday by Mrs. Margaret C. V. Shepard, widow of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, to the 195 Broadway Corporation, representing the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's interests.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Beekman St, 46, n s, 98.2 ft e of William St, 18.5x87; 6-story building; executor's sale, estate of Adeline Travers; to Mrs. Agnes Salembier, a party in interest, for $25,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, w s, 488.8 ft s of 218th St, 75x100, vacant; Mary M. Stagg against Provincial Realty Alliance et al; Action 1; Thomas F. Keogh, attorney; Richard B. Dawson, referee; due on judgment, $16,570.55; taxes, &c., $3,508.74; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

Seaman Av, w s, 348.8 ft s of 218th St, 50x irregular—2234—2024, vacant; Mary M Stagg against Provincial Realty Alliance et al.; action 4; Thomas F. Keogh, attorney; Oscar Igstaedter, referee; due on judgment, $5,536.19; taxes, &c., $861.19; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

116th St, 362 West, s s, 106.3 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.9x100.11, five-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Michael J. Ferrell et al.; Harold Swaim, attorney; Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due on judgment, $12,911.92; taxes, &c., $693.30; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Madison Av, 2,070, w s, 83.4 ft s of 181st St, 16.7x75, three-story dwelling; John W. Bohlman et al. against Emil Seibt et al.; Henry J. Quinn, attorney; Emmanuel I. Silberstein, referee; due on judgment, $6,005.41; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, 540, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100, vacant; adjourned to April 4.

By James J. Donovan.

Hull Av, e s, 401.6 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100, vacant; Simeon C. Bradley akainst Adelaide M. Brewer et al.; Bergman & Davis, attorneys; Max Bendit, referee; due on judgment, $1,729.98; taxes, &c., $55; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 928 and 930, e s, 82.4 ft n of 21st St, extends through to 17 East 21st St, 40x143.11x98.9x20x60.1x113.1, twelve-story loft and store building; Union Trust Co. against Building and Engineering Co. et al.; Miller, Kiendl, L. & T., attorneys; due, $603,534.67; taxes, &c., $20,683.51.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

114th St, 52 West, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; George Mesnek's Retiring Fund Society against H. C. Krakower et al.; J. P. Everett, attorney; due, $10,960.30; taxes, &c., $420.85.

By Joseph P. Day.

1st St, 68 East, n s, 100.2 ft w of 1st Av, 25x128.6x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against M. B. Barclay et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $38,055.17; taxes, &c., $760.15.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

126th St, 241 to 247 East, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 80x99.11, four two and three story dwellings; C. B. Stands et al., trustees, against Max Kurzrok et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $22,264.09; taxes, &c., $301.07.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

University Av, 1,404, e s, opposite Washington Bridge, 54.8x187.1, five-story flat; M. A. Auerbach and another against Towanda Construction Co. et al.; Hays, H. & W., attorneys; due, $31,530.37; taxes, &c., $435.46.

By Henry Brady.

Honeywell Av, 1,985, w s, 35.6 ft s of 178th St, 35x100; Eugenie Rosenthal against Norman Hallock et al.; Press & S., attorneys; due, $6,209.51; taxes, $396.50.

Railroad Av, n s, 119 ft e of Zerega Av, 25x110; Sarah Rosen against Omenda Clark et al.; J. N. Helfstat, attorney; due, $545.69; taxes, &c., $600.

By James J. Donovan.

Beach Av, n s, 325 ft e of Patterson Av, 25x100; John Jordis against Margaret Schwalenberg et al.; J. L. Banton, attorney; due, $3,882.72; taxes, &c., $321.11.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Jeanette Tuckel, who has for some time been with Heilbron & Berger, resident buyers, will on Monday become buyer of waists and dresses for Robinson's Specialty Store, 25 West Forty-second Street.

Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,270 Broadway, have added to their list of accounts that of the Charles H. Heer Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hamilton Terrace, 13 to 19, for a one-story garage, 79.5x125; G. W. Whittaker Co., 548 West 123d St, owner; Katz & Feiner, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $23,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Beekman St, 78 and 80, to a six-story office building; August Zinsser Realty Co., 1,511 3d Av, owner; Carrere & Hastings, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ADRIAN AV, s s, 133 ft w of 227th St, 33x75; Leone Holding Corporation to Ethel J. Nye, 572 W. 161st St; Nicholas Av, mtg $5,000, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 929, e s, 74.4 ft e of 106th St, 26.6x100; James K. Holly to Mary C. Holly, 121 Madison Av; one-half part, all title, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway...$1

BROADWAY, 201, w s, 73.4 ft n of Dey St, 29.4x80; Broadway, w s, 203 to 211 ft n of Fulton St, runs w 100.3 ft x N 33.11 ft to s s of Fulton St x w 66.6x s 77.5x e 67x n 18.5x e 100.3 ft to Broadway x n 24.9 ft to beginning; Margaret L. V. Shepard, individually and as trustee of will of Elliott F. Shepard, to 195 Broadway Corp'n, 15 Dey St, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, John V. Irwin, 203 Broadway.....$100

CANNON ST, 102, e s, 25x100; Charles Becker to Anna Becker, 1,421 Madison Av, all liens, Feb. 8; attorney, Anna Becker, 1,421 Madison Av.....$1

COLUMBUS AV, 66, w s, 75.2 ft n of 62d St, 25x100; Samuel J. Ashley et al. to Winston Paul.....$1

ELIZABETH ST, 287 and 289, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, 40.9x83.5x41.9x83.11; Banned Friend to Mary Raimieri and another, 12 Stanton St, mtg $50,500, all liens, March 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

GRAND ST, 583 and 585, s s, 23.4 ft w of Corlears St, 52.9x72.7x irregular; Hanas Realty Co. to Isabel D. Curtis of Pantam, Conn., mtg $30,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorney, Theo. L. Bailey, 62 William St..$100

LEROY ST, 121, n s, 2.2 ft w of Hudson St, 22x82, foreclosed Feb. 16; Roy M. Robinson, referee, to Mary E. Duross, Oneida Castle, N. Y. Feb. 29; address, 59 Cedar St..$7,000

LEWIS ST, 32, e s, 140.3 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Nettie Krauss to Hy. Goldsein, or Goldstien, 358 Brook Av, mtg $27,000, Feb. 28.....$100

MANHATTAN AV, 430, e s, 25 ft n of 118th St, 25.4x95; Delia D. Harrison to Alanson Bruce Realty Co., 563 5th Av, mtg $17,330, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, n w corner of 116th St, 25x90; Frederick W. Sander to George Ehret, mtg $45,000.....$100

PARK AV, n e corner of 64th St, 100.5x 20.10; Ritz Realty Corporation to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $70,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

PEARL ST, 2-10, e s, —; Pearl St, 251, n s, 55x100; Malden Lane, 126, s s, 84.7 ft w of Water St, runs w 40.5x s 55.3x w 9.11x s 12.1x e 21.2x n 64.10 to beginning; Beekman St, 110-116, n e s, 33.6 ft n w of Water St, 25.4x98.5x25x96.8; Elm St, n w s, at s w s of Duane St, 45.9x24; John T. Pettit to Edwin H. Pettit, 30 Letitia st, Philadelphia, Penn., all title, confirmation deed, Feb. 29; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 37 Wall St...$1

RIDGE ST, 78, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Avenue C 78, e s, 102.6 ft s of 6th St, 18.9x92.5; 11th St, 521 East, n s, 270.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x100.3; Esther Jacobsen et al to Rozie Solomon, as trustee for party of the first part, 3 deeds, all title, b. and s., confirmation deeds, Jan. 21; attorney, Jacob M. Mandelbaum, 51 Chambers St...$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 430, 25.0x125; Delia D. Harrison, Utica, N. Y., to Alanson Bruce Realty Co., 563 5th Av, mtg $21,000, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 184th St, 40.11x100; Louis Eickhardt to Donald Robertson, 700 West 179th St, mtg $80,000, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Meehan & Il., 115 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, 507, e s, 64.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x irregular, leasehold; Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to James B. Ford, individually and as executor of John H. Ford, 11 East 45th St, Feb. 29; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$25,000

4TH ST, 281 East, n s, 213.10 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2; Catherine T. Leary, White Plains, N. Y., to Abr. Gerster, 363 East 8th St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x110; 11th St, 225 West, s s, 125 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x95; 11th St, s s, 150 ft w of Waverly Place, 25x95; Daniel Rosenbaum to Hugo Morck.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hugo Morck to Daniel and Ida Rosenbaum, 200 Decatur St, Brooklyn, joint tenants, all liens, March 1; attorney, same.....$1

22D ST, 47 West, n s, 233 ft e of 6th Av, 24x98.9; 22d St, 49 West, n s, 212 ft e of 6th Av, 24x98.9; Alphonse Montant to P. & W. Holding Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, mtg $45,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Max Stein, 44 Wall St.....$1

22TH ST, 313 West, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Margaret R., wife, and Robert J. Walsh to Ethel V., wife of Jere L. Sullivan, 161 Ivy St, Borough of Queens, Jan. 23; attorneys, Johnston & M., 256 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert E. Walsh to same, quitclaim, Feb. 11; same attorney.....$100

32D ST, 162 West, s s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, 20x66.9; William H. Eagleson to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, March 1; attorney, George W. Ellis, 149 Broadway...$100

34TH ST, n s, 296 ft e of 11th Av, 24x98.9; Annie L. Gillies to Edith M. G. Wheeler and Leslie P. Gillies.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Jacob C. Klinck to Charles L. Riker.....$100

46TH ST, 404 West, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Hugo Gutfreund to Rose Schwartz, 77 West 113th St, mtg $32,000, all liens, Feb. 29; attorneys, Krakower & P., 389 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, 334 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 25; John H. Rogan, referee, to Sylvester Pope, 424 Central Park West, as trustee; attorneys, Edgar L. Peyton, Feb. 25; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 111 Broadway.....$30,000

118TH ST, 204 and 206 West, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Delia D. Harrison, Utica, N. Y., to Alanson Bruce Realty Co., 563 5th Av, mtg $30,000, all liens, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 B'way..$1

118TH ST, 33 West, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Roseff Realty Corporation to Rose Reider, 665 West 160th St, mtg $20,050, all liens, March 1; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$100

12TH ST, 233 East, n s, 215.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x99.11, foreclosure; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Laura H. Jones.....$5,400

126TH ST, 173 West, n s, 67.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Robert Rodgur to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $12,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

125TH ST, s s, 488.1 ft w of 5th Av, 17x 100.11; Casimir Fabregon to Edith S. F., wife of Charles T. Wade, March 5, 1908; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Henry Selig to David Hutchison, 405 West 28th St, mtg $34,000, Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, n s, 335.2 ft w of 5th Av, 20.9 ft to centre line of old Kingsbridge Road x100x34.8x99.11; Rose Schwartz to Hugo Gutfreund, mtg $32,000.....$100

148TH ST, 206 West, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, executors of Sidney Mason, at Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 26; attorneys, Butler, W. & G., 54 Wall St.....$30,000

148TH ST, 208 West, s s, 212.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; same to same, executors of Edmonia M. McClurg, Feb. 25; same attorneys.....$30,000

160TH ST, 638-644 West, s s, 475 ft w of Broadway, 100x100; Podwil Realty Co. to Alphonse Montant, 17 West 109th St, mtg $122,500, March 1; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 16.8 ft s of 182d St, 16.8x80; William A. Keating, referee, to Frederick C. Ringer and another, 209 West 128th St, Feb. 29; attorneys, Miller & B., 55 Liberty St.....$7,000

AVENUE B, n e corner of 4th St, 50x125; Mary Farrell et al. to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, Feb. 17; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 328.4 ft s of Jennings St, 16.8x100; Dora C. Norman to Clifton A. Norman, 1,319 Bristow St, mtg $2,500, Feb. 25; attorney, C. A. North, White Plains, N. Y.....$1

BRYANT AV, 1,449, w s, 20x100; Michael Herrmann to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,875, Feb. 29; attorney, C. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

CRESTON AV, n w corner of 188th St, 81.10x117x90; Harry B. W. Davis to George F. Moody, 122 West 80th St, mtg $7,500, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CRESTON AV, e s, 274.3 ft n of 184th St, 50x95; Esther Joseph to Augusta Wurthmann, 92 Sanford St, East Orange, N. J., Feb. 19; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1

FINDLAY AV, n e s, 130 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 40x86; Annie Greenfield, executrix, to Siebrand H. Niewenhous, 2,535 Grand Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

GIFFORD AV, s s, 528.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 27.10x100; Isak Olsen to Marie F. Tarr, 732 Van Nest Av, Feb. 12; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$1

HOE AV, w s, 147.3 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Mary A. Brereton et al. to Annie Byrne, 1,171 Hoe Av, Feb. 21; attorney, Alfred Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$1

HOLLAND AV, w s, 100 ft n of Burke St, 100x100; Michael J. Mack to James H. Wainwright and another, trustees, mtg $2,000, April 24; attorney, C. V. Pallister, 233 Broadway.....$1

HULL AV, e s, 401.1 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; Max Bendit, referee, to Simeon C. Bradley, Nyack, N. Y., March 1; attorneys, Bergman & D., 3,210 3d Av.....$1,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 365 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Mary Farrell et al. to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 30 ft s of 167th St, 60x75; same to same, Feb. 17; same attorney.....$1

KELLY, ST, e s, 70.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 50.4x118.11; also Tiffany St, w s, 92.11 ft n of 167th St, 60x125; Mary Farrell et al. to Matthew Farrell Realty Co., 5 East 101st St, Feb. 17; attorney, T. A. Leary, 2 Rector St.....$1

LOTS 138, 139, 203 to 206, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Provincial Realty Alliance to Lillie L. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 29; attorney, L. I. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road.....$100

LOTS 1 and 2, Parcel 20, map of W. B. Ogden; Provincial Realty Alliance to Lillie L. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 29; attorney, L. I. Lyon, 294 East Boston Road.....$100

LOT 103, map of Ruser estate; Louis L. Wills to Julia Freyss, 1,164 Milwaukee Av, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 5, 1916; attorneys, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$1

LOT, 78, map of Marion F. Pierce et al; Beulah M. Whittaker to Estella Clark, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1914; attorney, Ernest Rolph, 535 East 177th St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Estella Clark to Bronx Home Building Co., Inc., 100 Adams St, Aug. 18, 1915; attorney, same.....$100

TOWN DOCK ROAD, s s, 25 ft w of Wilcox St, 50x100; Andrea De Maio to Rosalia De Maio, 3,218 Layton Av, Oct. 2, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

TREMONT AV, 318, s s, 33.6x irregular; Mary A. Foody to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, mtg $25,000, Feb. 29; attorney, H. Zilken, 63 Park Row...$1

UNION AV, e s, 352.3 ft s of 165th St, 40x178.10; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St.....$37,000

UNION AV, e s, 452.3 ft s of 165th St, 40x178.9; same to same, Feb. 29; attorneys, same.....$37,000

UNION AV, e s, 392.2 ft s of 165th St, 40x178.8; same to same, Feb. 29; attorney, same.....$37,000

WALLACE AV, 1,914, Henry F. Windeknecht to Charles J. Roswell and another, 1,916 Wallace Av, mtg $4,000, Feb. 29; attorneys, Otterburg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.$100

WALTON AV, w s, 208.10 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100; Josie E. Ernst to Benjamin F. Jackson and another, executors, Saugerties, N. Y., Feb. 11; attorney, B. F. Jackson, Saugerties, N. Y.....$100

WALTON AV, s e corner of Cameron Place, 89.10x123.7; Charles A. Dards to Lemarac Realty Corp'n, 5 Beekman St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

160TH ST, n s, 48.1 ft e of Railroad Av East, 18.8x51; Anna S. Benner to Siebrand H. Niewenhous, 2,535 Grand Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x100; Dora Busse to Terre L. Mertin, 27 Beekman Place, mtg $38,000, Sept. 25, 1915; attorney, B. L. Fairchild, 149 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,656 to 1,660, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x102.11 to 115 Hamilton Place; Christian F. Tietjen to Franklin Savings Bank, 653 5th Av, March 1, 3 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St.....$65,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.4 ft s of 106th St, 26.6x100; Mary C. Holly to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 125th St, 50.5x100; Blake's Dairy Co. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, Feb. 29, 5 years; attorneys, Strong & Co., 40 Wall.....$32,000

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.2 ft n of 62d St, 25x100; Winston Paul to Samuel J. Ashley and another, 747 St. Nicholas Av, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$36,250

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, 40.9x83.5; Salvatore Bordonaro to Luigi Vitta, 232 Elizabeth St, March 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Bonomolo & Z., 192 Bowery.....$1,000

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 67.2 ft n of Houston St, 40.9x83.5; Salvatore Bordonaro and another to Barnard Friend, 1,770 Madison Av, March 1, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$11,500

LEROY ST, 121, n s, 22.2 ft w of Hudson St, 22x82; Mary R. Duross to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Feb. 29, due, &c., as per bond.....$5,500

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 25 ft n of 118th St, 25x95; Alanson Bruce Realty Co. to William F. Murray, 118 East 92d St, March 1, 3 years, per cent. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,350

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 17, due as per bond; same attorney.....$10,000

CRESTON AV, n w corner of 188th St, 81.9x117.1x90; George F. Moody to Wentworth Mortgage Co., 1,204 Tiffon Av, prior mtg $7,500, Feb. 28, due Aug. 29, 1916; 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,500

FINDLAY ST, n e s, 130 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 40x50; Siebrand H. Niewenhous to Anna Greenfield, executrix, Fanwood, N. J., March 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 170 Broadway.....$1,850

LOT 198, map of Joel Wolfe estate; Francis E. Graham to Agnes D. Todd, 71 Barrow St, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorney, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway.....$1,000

RAILROAD AV, s e s, 250 ft n e of Union Av, 44x100; Bentz Contracting Co., Inc., to Warren B. Hamm, Huntington, L. I., Feb. 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

WALLACE AV, 1,914; Charles J. Roswell to Henry F. Windeknecht and another, 336 Washington St, Hoboken, N. J., prior mtg $4,000, Feb. 29, due as per bond; attorneys, Otterburg, S. & H., 200 5th Av.....$500

WALTON AV, s e corner of Cameron Place, 98.4x125.7; Lemarac Realty Corporation to Charles A. Dards, 149 Summit Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 1, due Feb. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George F. Coughlan, 40 Wall St.....$10,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 448.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100.4; Mary A. Powell to Mary L. Arnow, at n e corner of Pierce Av and Williamsbridge Road, April 18, 1912, 3 years; attorney, Lambert C. Lent.....$3,000

WEST HALF of east half of Lot 486, map of Wakefield, 25.1x114.5; Serafino Mirabella to Arthur E. Eustace, 309 East 18th St, Feb. 26, due Feb. 27, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St.....$1,000

139TH ST, 530 East, s s, 37.6x100; also Robin Av, n w corner of Macidson Av, 50x 100; Sixte Busoni to Max Hersig, 500 West End Av, Feb. 29, 3 installments; attorney, Arthur L. Davis, 291 Broadway.....$7,500

160TH ST, n s, 48.1 ft e of Railroad Av East, 18.8x51; Siebrand H. Niewenhous to Anna S. Benner, 317 East 160th St, March 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$925

179TH ST, 943 East, n s, 37.6x97.2; William D. Reed et al. to Carleton V. Winterbottom, 820 6th Av, prior mtg $15,000, Feb. 16, due March 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorney, William D. Reed, 45 Cedar St.....$5,000

229TH ST, s s, 555 ft e of Barnes Av, 30x 114.5; Mary Jahelka to Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association, 101 Park Av, March 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Edw. J. Crandall, 103 Park Av.....$3,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

108TH ST, 226 and 228 West; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against Rosa Schulhof, violation of tenement house laws; attorney, L. Hardy.

40TH ST, 357 West; American Mortgage Co. against Julia Fritz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

LOT 52, Block 2,523; Interborough Rapid Transit Co. against Mary A. Levins, action to acquire title; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

LOT 49, Block 2,523; same against Catherine E. Brennan et al., action same; same attorney.

LOT 54, Block 2,523; same against Mary A. Levins et al., action same; same attorney.

LOT 71, Block 2,523; same against Esther Levins, action same; same attorney.

LOT 14, Block 2,524; same against Alexander McKeon et al., action same; same attorney.

LOT 50, Block 2,523; same against Augusta Schachiel et al., action same; same attorney.

JACKSON AV, 1,172-1,174; Emil W. Klappert against David Schneider et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

JACKSON AV, 1,176-1,178; Emil W. Klappert against David Schneider et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 85 ft s of Brandt Place, 40x100; August Wertz against Morell Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. T. Booth.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of Washington Av, 90x156; Maude V. Sennett against Joseph Tesoro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Vitale.

BECK ST, w s, 250 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Joseph Kalikow against Samuel Popper et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. H. Levy.

LOTS 353 and 360, map of village of Mott Haven; Lawrence H. Tasker against Mary M. Kelly et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hamilton, Gregory & Freeman.

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JOHN J. SHIPTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station. Entire Subway Express trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M., 12:30 (13:53 Saturday only), (1:18 Saturday only), 2:25, 3:05, 4:00, 4:45, 4:07, 5:20, 5:00 (all except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 6:03 P. M. &c. SUNDAY—8:23, 9:05, 10:00, 11:

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Colorado disturbance of Tuesday night has reached the Ohio Valley, attended by quite general rains and snows in the Plains States, the upper lake region, the Central Valleys, Tennessee, and the Gulf States.

The North Pacific disturbance is now central over Southern Utah, and with the cold high area to the northward has caused general snows west of the Rocky Mountains, with some rain on the Coast. In the Atlantic States and lower lake region fair weather prevailed.

Temperatures were low for the season Wednesday morning throughout the country, except in the Southwest, and they are still so except in the Gulf States, where there was a decided rise during the day, with a maximum of 88 degrees at San Antonio and of 90 degrees at Brownsville.

There will be snow over the North, rain or snow over the Central, and rain over the Southern districts east of the Mississippi River Thursday, reaching Northern New England Thursday night, and followed by generally fair weather Friday, except along the lower lakes and in New England.

It will be somewhat colder Thursday in the Ohio Valley and Western Tennessee, and on Friday in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Temperatures will remain low over northern districts.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northeast and east; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow north; snow or rain south, Thursday. Friday, fair.

Southern New England—Snow Thursday or Thursday night. Friday, fair west, snow east.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Thursday. Friday, generally fair.

Western New York—Snow Thursday. Friday cloudy, probably snow near lakes.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday, snow at night or Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	23	28	4 P. M.	37	36
6 A. M.	22	26	6 P. M.	34	33
9 A. M.	26	30	9 P. M.	32	31
12 M.	32	32	11 P. M.	31	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date last year it was 30; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 27; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 5:10 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. (Tuesday.) Loss.
11:35—210 W. 14 St.; not given.....Unknown
A. M. (Wednesday.)
1:05—147 Perry St.; not given.........Slight
3:45—450 E. 148 St.; C. Rieger..........Slight
6:00—419 W. 28 St.; Fischer Piano Co.Slight
6:50—5-7 E. 37 St.; Bonwit Teller & Co. Slight
7:20—402 E. 10 St.; Fanny Lefkowitz..Slight
8:00—144 W. 17 St.; Adolph Brooks....Slight
9:00—587 Morris Av.; Frank De Orio..Slight
9:45—1,063 Jackson Av.; Jane Witters.Slight
10:30—226 E. 20 St.; Columbus Hospital.None
10:55—14 Rutgers Pl.; A. Seitelson........$100
11:35—5 Cedar St.; Bielofield Chemical Co. Slight
11:40—421 E. 70 St.; Mrs. —— Matous... Not given
P. M.
2:50—349 W. 19 St.; Mrs. Wallace....Slight
4:15—50 Oliver St.; Felice Canone.........$15
6:10—196 Henry St.; Dora Simon.......Slight
8:20—740 E. 14 St.; Union Smelt'g Co.Slight
8:40—64-66 E. 11 St.; Charles J. Goodman, Not given
8:40—236 E. 63 St.; Samuel Liebman..Slight
9:50—Ft. Washington Av. and 168 St.; Joseph Palldino...........................Slight
11:20—3,785 3 Av.; Greater New York Auto Cover Co.........................Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARHYDT, EMILY M., widow of P. Hackley Barhydt, (March 6, 1914;) total amount passing upon death of the decedent was $329,672, made up as follows: Property passing by power of appointment under wills of Joseph C. Baldwin, her father, and Albert H. Baldwin, her brother, amounting to $239,672, and her separate estate, which had a net value of $90,561. Her sister, E. A. Louise Buch, receives life estate in $239,111 and life estate in $31,977; remainder passes to Emily Buch, niece, who also receives $28,583 under a deed of trust executed by decedent June 19, 1911; Paul Tulano Gordon, cousin, given life estate in $20,000, the remainder passes to Mary Baker Gordon, cousin; P P Barhydt Marshall, not related, given $4,000; Sophie Marshall Mason, not related, $3,000, and Grace C. Francois Fairbanks, not related, $3,000. Assets: Equity, $55,742, in 40 E. 70th St., appraised at $60,000; deposits, $6,318; jewelry and personalty, $14,644; stocks and bonds, $43,939. The property received under the wills of Joseph C. Baldwin and Albert H. Baldwin was made up of stocks, bonds, mortgages, and real estate. The largest items were: Half interest in 222 5th Av., $110,000, and 30 shares Central Trust Co., appraised at $30,300. Most valuable items in personalty of decedent were three large tapestries, appraised at $1,000 each; one tapestry, large, $750, and a Spanish box, $350.

OGDEN, FRANCIS L., (Aug. 31, 1914;) net estate, $697,555. Mrs. Gertrude H. Ogden, widow, beneficiary. Value of realty, $613,867; personalty and silverware in storage in New York, $1,833; deposits, $13,287; accrued rents, $7,698; stocks and bonds, $84,-807. There were forty parcels of realty, the most valuable being 533-535-539 W. 23d St., with lease, $57,700; 341-343 W. 23d St., $57,200; 546-548-550 W. 24th St., with lease, $35,450; 545-549 W. 22d St., with lease, $39,792, and 555-557 W. 22d St., $24,000. Decedent died at Surrey, England; value of any property owned in England is not disclosed in report.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for female nurse will be received until 4 P. M. on March 9. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Certifications will be made from this list to the Health Department for public school work, milk stations, preventable diseases, and other work. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 40 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The usual salary is $900 a year.

United States.

An examination for junior civil engineer, Grade 1, male, in the Interstate Commerce Commission will be held on March 22 to fill vacancies as they may occur, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,680 a year. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FOR RENT. SMART OFFICES, Adjoining Hotel Knickerbocker. Rentals range from $600 to $1,200 per annum. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Stores, 1,693-1,695 Amsterdam Av., corner 144th St., junction Hamilton Place and Hamilton Terrace; to rent from May 1; full commission to brokers. Apply owner, Thomas McBride, 524 West 143d St.

OFFICES AND LOFTS to sublet for unexpired terms, at saving in rental. All parts city; large or small; long or short periods. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (cor. 42d.) Bryant—5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Offices, suites, and stores to sublet at big reduction, all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7909.

34th St., 140 West, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Store and basement and parlor floor. William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 100 Broad St. Apply on premises.

Four desk rooms to let, $8 per month; stenographer's service. S. Roebuck Co., 56 Murray St. 5620 Barclay.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

A small store, 1,163 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP. 4 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Whole or part private office, new building. Room 703, 10 East 43d St.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Capt. V. L. Peterson, Corps of Engrs., is detailed as recorder of the Board of Officers appointed Feb. 16 to make a study of report upon the question of the uniform and clothing allowances of enlisted men.

Following are assigned as indicated: Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, (Inf.,) to 4th Inf. effective March 11, and First Lt. H. W. Gregg, Signal Corps, (Inf.,) to 19th Inf., effective March 9.

First Lt. J. A. Robertson, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Thomas, Ky., and by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Leaves—Capt. W. P. Screws, Inf., 3 days; Capt. W. T. Merry, General Staff, 2 months, and Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired recruiting officer, 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. E. S. Moses the Kearsarge, to the North Dakota as Engineer Officer.

Jr. Grade Lts. J. O. Hoffman, the Kentucky, to the Nashville, as Engineer Officer, and J. Borland, the Nashville, to the Kearsarge as Engineer Officer.

Ensign H. B. Cecil, the Saratoga, home wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. L. Crawford, temporary duty the Connecticut.

Chief Bos'n F. Bresnan, Guam Station, to temporary duty, receiving ship at San Francisco.

Machinist B. F. Ranger to the North Dakota.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Birmingham at San Juan, Chester at Porte Grande, Cape Verde Islands; Lawrence at Astoria, Monaghan at Pensacola, Tennessee at Norfolk Yard, and the Vulcan at Philadelphia.

Sailed—Celtic, New York Yard for Hampton Roads; Cummings, Jenkins, and McDougal, Guacanayabo Bay for San Juan; Cyclops, Port au Prince for Guantanamo; Eagle, Newport for Norfolk; Glacier, Guaymas for Topolobampo; Jason, Lambert Point for Melville, R. I.; Parker, Guacanayabo Bay, Mayaguez, P. R., and the Stewart, San Pedro for San Diego.

The Kentucky will stop at Pensacola en route from New Orleans to the Philadelphia Yard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The quarterly meeting of the High School Teachers' Association will be held on March 4 at the High School of Commerce. An address on "Weaknesses of High School Instruction" will be delivered by Dr. Clayton C. Kohl, Professor of Secondary Education, New York University.

A debate on "The Ethics and Wisdom of Preparedness" will be held at 8 P. M. on March 5 in the assembly hall of P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn. Herbert Barry will speak on the affirmative and Allan L. Benson on the negative side.

In answer to many inquiries that have come to Olive M. Jones, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Federation of Teachers' Associations, as to who are members of its Pension Committee, the names are given, as follows:

Chairman, Grace C. Strachan; Jessie B. Colburn, President of the Women Principals' Association; George Dorland, President of the Teachers' Association of Queens; Isabel A. Ennis, President of the Class Teachers' Organization; Gratia Goller, President of the Association of Women High School Teachers; Magnus Gross, President of the New York City Teachers' Association; William Hendrie, President of the Association of Men Teachers on Graduating Class Eligible List; Mae B. Higgons, President of the Public School Kindergarten Association; David D. Holmes, President of the Teachers' League; Olive M. Jones, President of the Association of Workers Among Delinquent Children; Edward Mandel, President of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals; Frederic Mar, President of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association; William J. McAuliffe, President of the Recreation Centre Teachers' Association; Mrs. Mary Meagher, President of the Elementary Class Teachers' Association, 1 A-6 B; Lucille Nicol, President of the Association of Assistants to Principals; Harry B. Penhallon, President of the Male High School Teachers' Association; Edna K. Phillips, President of the Critic Teachers' Association; John Rafferty, President of the Brooklyn Men Principals' Association, and James Sullivan, President of the High School Principals' Association.

The New York Vocational Teachers' Council will meet at 8 P. M. on March 4 in Room 511, World Building, Park Row, Manhattan.

The Attendance Officers' Association will have its annual dinner at the Aldine Club at 7:30 P. M. on March 4.

A bill has been introduced at Albany to retire City Superintendent William H. Maxwell and to appoi t him after Oct. 11 as City Superintendent Emeritus, to take effect Jan. 1, 1917.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., March 2: Patrol. C. E. Heinecke, 15, to 36; W. Silver, 21, to 22; W. F. Keller, 285, to 159, assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; E. T. Burke, 285, mounted to bicycle duty, assigned at Booth, Dry Harbor Road and Metropolitan Av.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. M. J. Cullen, 168, to 3d I. D., duty in raided premises, 27 days, fr. March 4. To 3d I. D. from precincts indicated from 8 A. M., March 5, to 4 P. M., March 31: D. O'Connor, 6; J. Adams, 62; F. B. Burdick, 23; W. Wagner, 238.

Leaves of absence, (without pay;) Patrol. D. E. Reilly, 12, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 2; M. Farrell, 26, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 2; W. E. Greenley, 31, 1 day, 8 A. M., March 5; T. Tegmier, 43, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., March 3; W. W. Conway, 170, 1 day, 4 P. M. March 5.

Fire Department.

Temporary detail, 8 A. M. March 2: Lieut. L. J. Conlon, Eng. 23, relieved from duty with his company and detailed as Theatre Inspector.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 2d gr. H. Haverstrom, Eng. 19, 24 hours, 8 P. M. Mar. 4; Fire. 1st gr. A. V. Buckman, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Mar. 4; Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 9, 36 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 5.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 222, (Near 36th.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, one flight up; 4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; private house; $150 monthly.

APARTMENTS.—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished, in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant. Hotel St. Louis, 34 E. 32d St.

FURNISHED—West Side.

THE WILSONIA, 225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45. 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths, all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 95th St., Avalon Hall.—Handsomely furnished, 6 rooms, bath, Oriental rugs; Grand piano, victrola; superb view; immediate possession. Coyle. Telephone 1149 River.

Outside apartment, southeast corner, two rooms, bath, and closet; attractively furnished; Steinway Grand piano; sublet to Oct. 1 at $95. Address or telephone Apartment 1,202, 9,800 Columbus, Berkley Hotel, 74th St.

Will sublet my seven-room apartment, 84th St., near Riverside, from May 1 to Sept. 1, to a small family, and will retain one room if desired; rent $100 per month. R 5 Times Annex.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY. 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

CONCORD HALL, Riverside Drive, corner 119th St. 7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS. 162 WEST 72D ST.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

145TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; suites, with bath; house strictly private; all conveniences.

Norece Hall Annex, 114 West 79th; two very large rooms and bath; American plan house, attractive dining room.

93d St., 309 West.—Completely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, for several months. 5C.

Sublet nicely furnished apartment; $200. 38 West 59th St.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Very attractive studio apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath; moderate rental. 103 East 21st St., Gramercy Park. Pease & Elliman, Agents. Supt. on premises.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

1,155 PARK AV., corner 92d Street. 12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200. Ready for immediate occupancy.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

207 WEST 79TH ST. 8 rooms and 2 baths; particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

ROXBOROUGH, northwest corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Two corner apartments, seven rooms and two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 163 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

To sublet, near 185th and Broadway, six-room apartment; all outside rooms; elevator, telephone; six months, $325. Z 269 Times Annex.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32; 5 rooms, $36; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

48TH, 306 WEST.—Club rooms, steam heat, all improvements. $40. C. E. Williams, 500 5th Av.

Fernhurst, 19 Pinehurst Av., Corner 178th St.—Very desirable 4 and 5 room apartments; rents, $32 to $43.

Lakehurst, 803 West 180th St.—Desirable 5-room apartment; rent, $45; high-class elevator house.

TO SUBLET.—8 rooms, high class elevator apartment. Apply superintendent, 446 Central Park West, adjoining corner 105th St.

Non-housekeeping apts., Spencer Arms, 2, 3, & 4 rooms, S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

86TH ST., 40 WEST. Large living rooms, kitchenette.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments, 175 West 58th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, two or three rooms and bath, complete housekeeping facilities; east or west side, near transit lines. B 290 Times Downtown.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms with board.

West Side.

13TH, 219 WEST.—Single room, running water, steam heat; good home cooking.

25TH ST., 160 WEST, (Fort Washington Av.)—Southern room; home cooking. Apartment 4.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; telephone; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, redecorated room; exceptional table; fine service; table guests.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; fine location; bath; excellent table.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room; steam; first-class house and board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; elegant suite; private bath; double room, twin beds, bath; best home table; electricity.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Warm, sunny large, small rooms; electricity; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large, medium-size rooms; electricity; excellent table; subway, "L."

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; generous table; parlor dining room.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large second, also third floor, sunny, medium rooms; exceptional house.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive, refined couple or gentleman preferred.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large room near park, "L"; superior board; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.) Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow, rent with board large room, private bath; other room 4 windows, facing Hudson. 4926 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single and double rooms; desirable table board.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, electricity; convenient Borough Hall subway.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

PROFESSIONAL LADY wishes attractive back room, with board, west side, between 70th and 96th Sts.; hot water and other conveniences, with use of piano; give full particulars. Z 287 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J. "30 minutes from Broadway." Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away. W. T. READE, Prop.

Within hour's commuting, Erie; finest residence in Bergen County; every improvement; number of guests limited to eight; adults, $10. Telephone 208 W. R. O. Rhodes, Westwood, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COUPLE, with two small children; two rooms, bath, with board; reasonable rate; in Jersey hills, easy commuting. M. S., 6th floor, 310 East 23d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pierce, 6-48, 1911, landaulet, with electric system.

Pierce, 1910, 6-48, limousine-touring bodies. White, 1914, 6-cylinder; overhauled and painted; fine condition.

Packard, 1914, 38, 6-passenger; open; in fine running condition.

Scripps Booth, 1915, in fine shape. All these cars can be seen at BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE, 252 West 40th. Tel. 9204 Bryant.

Stearns Knight 1915 Limousine "Light 4," thoroughly overhauled; equipment complete, including Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; left-hand drive, centre control, new whipcord lining; very desirable. Sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Stearns Knight 1913 Limousine, thoroughly overhauled, newly painted, complete manufacturer's equipment; sold with new car guarantee; reasonable price. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

BUICK 1915 ROADSTER, model "C-36," electric equipment, many extras; like new; must be sold. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway, (4th floor.)

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Studebaker, 1916; seven passenger touring; perfect; new; extra equipment; $650. H 275 Times Downtown.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Truck tires, ($25 to $50 kind,) $8, $9, $10; (closing out stock.) 1,764 Broadway.

List with this office any high-class cars you may have for sale. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. Phone 782 Murray Hill.

Overland roadster, 1915 model, wire wheels, A1 condition; cost new, $1,395; will sell cheap. George W. Cole, 32 West 63d St.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard landaulet and limousine; hour, week, month; lowest rates. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Veriangieri, Harlem 4421-4832.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

WANTED—BUICK D-6-45. Phone Prospect 3339M.

Automobile Instruction.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6; another $4; telephone.

43D, 130 EAST.—Private family; beautiful room for lady, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $3.50; references, first bell.

107TH ST., (4,623 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private family.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; bath; music allowed, and music studios by hour.

West Side.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Cheerful front parlor, good bed; $6. McGurran.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; for two, $4.50; bath; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; bath adjoining; $4, $7.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—A beautiful large room with kitchenette; moderate.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Beautiful room; running water; high-class apartment; adjoining New York Athletic Club. Phone 1446 Plaza.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; excellent board; references; phone.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Modern bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; also single room.

73D, 242 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and medium rooms; references.

74TH, 9 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; IMPROVEMENTS.

75TH ST., 3 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite with baths; all single; electricity; $5, $9, $14.

75TH, 159 WEST. Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large front room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large front room; hot-water heat; other rooms; 'phone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Bright single rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 up; board optional.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, double; also parlor floor; conveniences; block subway.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom; suitable two. Koenig.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; electricity; bath; private house, 6721 Schuyler.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large sunny room, fifth floor; elevator; electricity; cleanliness. Sharples.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; meals; for those accustomed to good living and refined surroundings.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; near Drive; breakfast; reference.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen only.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive, large room, suitable couple or gentlemen; all conveniences; references.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Comfortable room owner's private home; bath convenient.

97TH ST., 229 WEST.—Elegant large, sunny, warm room; moderate. Apartment 4D.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive, nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Gentleman's room, adjoining bath; elevator, electricity, telephone; Broadway subway, Riverside Bus; private family. Apartment 15.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires large room in Riverside apartment. Andres, S 51 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography; good opening for right party. L 30 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Wanted, in the office of a large department store, a competent comptometer operator. Address, giving references and salary expected, Z 296 Times Annex.

GIRLS wanted, bright and strong, 17 to 19 years, to learn examining on fine tissue paper patterns; paid while learning. Apply Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman as housekeeper and governess for widower; two children; Catholic family; in suburbs; two servants; references required. B 243 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young woman, good cook, take full charge; apartment upper Manhattan; 3 adults; no laundry; good home. L 37 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT WANTED.—Work largely clerical, but a good chance to get editorial experience; must write a good hand and have a knowledge of typewriting; salary $12 a week to begin. S 44 Times.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, refined, Scotch, English, or American, for boy 4 years; highest references required. Apply, between 1 and 2:30, to Mrs. Bacon, 47 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able to take difficult dictation and transcribe accurately, quickly, and neatly; give particulars regarding education, experience, and salary expected. B 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; experienced or high school graduate; take dictation correctly; salary, $8 per week. Farley, 147 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced patent law, wanted in busy office; state full particulars. Patents, B 284 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, German, wanted by export and import firm. Applications, with salary expected and references, address to B 300 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

FOREIGN STENOGRAPHER.—Want some one able to take dictation in English, French, and German; $30.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want some one thoroughly experienced; $18.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; prefer automobile experience; $15.

ITALIAN AND ENGLISH stenographer; $15.

TYPIST; must be rapid, accurate copyist; $11.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Several high-grade positions at salaries ranging from $8 to $15. Call between 9 and 1. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help; Gardeners, Chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Mad. Av., (42d.)

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers wanted; permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL. 17th year. Booklet on request. Removed from 7 West 42d St. to Commercial Engineers' Building, 37 WEST 39TH STREET.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syllabic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

AMBITIOUS beginner, refined, well educated young lady (having just completed stenographic course) wishes position. S 46 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and file clerk, refined, American, anxious, experienced, $9. B 254 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Competent, bookkeeper, cashier, general office, eight years' experience; highest reference. S 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; $10. B 270 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Expert on all-around work. Efficiency, B 231 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Out by day; $2; perfect fitting, remodeling. Miss Callan, 123 W. 61st St.

EDUCATED young woman seeks, for few hours daily, care of child; companion; light duties. "E," care of Evans, 6 W. 98th.

GOVERNESS.—North German, middle-aged; English, French, music; entire charge. 322 West 31st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Importer not having sufficient work, account of war conditions, wishes to place excellent office assistant and switchboard operator; salary, $12. L 27 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY seeks position where she can make full use of her talents, training, and experience; ten years spent in serving successful executives qualifies me for position of responsibility; tactful, loyal, accurate, dependable, quick; trained stenographer, accustomed to answering 90 per cent. of employer's mail without dictation; respect business secrets; have held present position for one year and will remain where I am until I find opportunity I am seeking; reasons for desiring change will satisfy the most exacting; salary to start $30 per week; may I arrange an interview? R 119 Times.

STERN SECRETARIAL TRAINING; highly educated, cultured girl, 24, capable assuming responsibilities; wide-awake, alert; six years' good, practical experience; familiar all office detail; $15. A 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 22, neat, businesslike, high school education, 5 years' insurance real estate experience; good mathematician; industrious, punctual; no clock watcher; $12. A 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, with brains, ability, age 25; Christian, good personality; accustomed rapid dictation; touch typist; 7 years' architectural, electrical, stock brokerage experience; $15; excellent credentials. L, 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, with secretarial ability, possessing initiative, desires responsible position; ten years' practical experience; excellent references. B 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Owing to a change in business we regret to lose but fully recommend the services of a capable and experienced stenographer. S 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; five years' experience; thoroughly competent; unquestionable references. B 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nice appearance; fast dictation; accurate typist; willing worker; $8. Sallie Light, Stenotype Co., 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; possessing initiative; dependable, rapid, accurate; $15. B 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; rapid, neat, and accurate; $8. B 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable high school graduate wants permanent position; $15; references. B 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; reliable references former employer; $10. B 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable, familiar office work, accurate, good education, $10. B 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Underwood; A1 references; appreciate good position; $14. K. B., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, expert advertising experience, copywriting, correspondent, figuring, filing, $18-$20. S 59 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, experience, moderate salary. Miss R., 192 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; excellent references; some bookkeeping, billing; $14. S 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable. K., 758 Jennings St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, houseworkers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 541 6th Ave.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL WANTED.

A manufacturing concern, owning valuable real estate, with waterfront, buildings, and equipment, located near New York City, desires additional working capital for the manufacture of special goods for which there is a great demand, with large profits; special inducements to persons investing $1,000 or more at once. This is an exceptional opportunity to become identified with a good company and invest in a proposition with merit and giving a substantial permanent income. For particulars address A 303 Times Downtown.

CELLO AND VIOLIN STRINGS. New importation for sale; best strings made; in large or small lots. Inquire A. Roussetd, 9 Elm St.

Want to dispose of a growing mail order book business; the first two books of their kind in the country; sale would include copyrights and plates; one book could be turned into a correspondence course which is needed and does not exist today. For particulars, address S 69 Times.

Excellent proposition, with largest possibilities, to be properly developed requires partner with capital $15,000-$20,000; already initiated, with limited laboratory and financial facilities; your own management; principals only. Address or call C. N., 5th floor, 17 Madison Av.

Cafe and Restaurant.—Receipts $125 daily; will sell on account having two places; opportunity for cook or waiter with little cash; terms to suit. Muller's Brokerage, 61 1st St., Hoboken.

Energetic and successful salesman will invest $2,000 in growing business; wearing apparel preferred. Write your proposition to Winner, S 60 Times.

Can do larger business with additional capital; would consider partner with $3,000-$4,000; investigation invited. L 32 Times.

Will buy established ladies' ready-to-wear shop or department store in any live town. S 65 Times.

Wanted—Woman with $3,000 to take interest in well-established business; no services; money well secured and large profits earned on investment. Z 262 Times Annex.

Active partner wanted, established profitable business, enlarging, handle own money. L 46 Times.

Will purchase large quantities snap fasteners; no quantity too large. B 269 Times Downtown.

Have $500 to invest with services in legitimate established business. S 63 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 860.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. Four months for $5 and up. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. 956 Broadway, at 23d St. 149 W. 42d St., at Times Square 50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN. 10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

PORTERS—Require several porters to do cleaning and dusting. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT.—Good cost man, correspondent, bookkeeper; familiar automobile line; experience; salary; mail only. M. L., 904 8th Av.

ARTIST who can retouch interior and exterior photos for fine screen halftones; competent only; come ready to work. Room 24, 114 West 47th St.

AUTOMOBILE MEN WANTED.

Wanted, high-grade wholesale and retail salesmen; must have good, clean records; salary. Apply Saturday morning, H. J. Vogler, United States Tire Building, 58th St. and Broadway, Room 1,102.

BOOKKEEPER for a very busy manufacturer's office; thoroughly experienced man, capable of handling a mass of details; applicant must observe the Sabbath and work Sunday instead; state full particulars regarding experience, training, and references; good salary and good prospects of advancement. B 303 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant and typist; young man, about 20; permanent position with good future; state experience and references. H 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Young man familiar with Waho Adder to assist on set of double entry books. White, 168 Duane St.

BOY wanted for Custom House and forwarding business; must be bright, well recommended, and have good references; experience preferred; state full details with salary expected. B 293 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of importing and commercial concern; Christian firm; must have good references; address in own hand. B 298 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in the office of a manufacturing concern; must have good references. Write, giving address and references. B 237 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, in advertising agency; good chance for advancement; must be neat and willing. Address, in own handwriting, L 33 Times.

BOY, 16, bright, with some knowledge stenography, typewriting, good at figures; contractor's office. After 10 A. M., 2,019 Flatiron Bldg.

BOY WANTED.—Banking house wants eighteen-year-old boy for stock room. E. H., Box 200 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN wanted that can sell and buy shoes; must have plenty of experience and come well recommended; for out-of-town store. Apply today, between 9 and 10 A. M. Salary. M. Lurie & Co., 18 West 27th St.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT.—In office of old-established house, young man, 20-25 years of age, prefer high school scholar having some previous experience in bookkeeping and correspondence; permanent position and good opportunity to develop; apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars, experience, and salary desired. B 302 Times Downtown.

DELIVERY CLERK.—Apply by writing only, Room 1,402, for position delivery clerk, general merchandise, stating salary as well as past experience. Apply in full, Mitsui & Co., 25 Madison Av.

DRUG MAN, with office experience, capable handling price list for drug trade; write full particulars, experience, and references; mention salary. Drugs, B 297 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER to take charge of modern power plant with three high speed electric generators, 75 H. P. each and Scotch marine boilers; factory building, Long Island City. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, M. N., 145 Times.

FIRST CLASS automobile upholsterers and trimmers, immediately. Fiat Repairs Co., 840 West 58th St., New York City.

MAN AND WIFE wanted in a Jewish institution near New York to take charge of a small group of boys; must be refined, intelligent, and have good education; $70 per month, with maintenance; advancement if satisfactory. Address, stating qualifications and size of family, Institution, Z 289 Times Annex.

MECHANICS FOR GREAT BRITAIN. Turners, fitters, coppersmiths, and brass finishers accustomed to heavy engines; six months' contract; must be British subjects or American citizens of British extraction; union men only eligible. Address G. B., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

OFFICE BOY, typewriter and stenographer. Henry W. Wilkinson, 15 West 38th St.

PURCHASE LEDGER BOOKKEEPER in the office of a large department store; a competent purchase ledger bookkeeper; address, giving references and salary expected. Purchase Ledger, Z 297 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit house open for salesman, popular-priced line of exceptional values, Western and Southern territory, as a side line, on commission basis. L 39 Times.

SALESMAN to sell a well-known automatic computing and weighing scale on commission basis. Address B 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, to sell highest-grade tire on the market to consumers; commission only. L 28 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-class proposition; something every firm needs; leads; commission. Call before 12 o'clock, Westhauser, 120 W. 32d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man stenographer wanted, take occasionally lecture verbatim Saturday evening, sometimes morning; state price hour. Z 291 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT for large reinforced concrete factory in Brooklyn. H., 3,516 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, BRIGHT, OF SOME EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND ABLE CORRESPONDENT, TO TAKE CHARGE OF SPECIALTY ORDERS; MAIL ORDER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY THURSDAY MORNING, AFTER 10 O'CLOCK. J. W. GODDARD & SONS, INC., 92-96 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

YOUNG MAN that can take charge of out-of-town cloak department; must be capable of advertising, trimming windows, and merchandising in the modern way; a good opportunity for the right man. Apply today, between 10 and 11 A. M. M. Lurie & Co., 18 West 27th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, about 35, with thorough knowledge of values of precious stones and manufactured jewelry; must have good education and training in office management. Address in own writing, giving experience and salary expected. S 33 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Bright and intelligent, to run errands and make himself generally useful around large advertising office; must be neat and obliging. Apply Room 801, 23 East 26th St.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in accounting department of publishing house; must be quick and accurate with figures and a good penman; in replying give age, previous experience if any, and references. S 57 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY. We teach you Mechanical Dentistry in your spare time, by actual practice, under experts, in 50 to 250 days. Our Booklet "B" tells the whys and wherefores; it is FREE. Write for it. Dentists' Laboratories, 25 W. 45th.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y.M.C.A., 302 W. 57th St.

MEN.—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th, Est. 1892. Licensed by Regents.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Evening of Feb. 15, in the new ballroom of the Biltmore, bar pin of two horizontal rows of diamonds and one centre row of black onyx; bowknot in centre of bar. Reward. Mrs. Herbert Bayard Swope, 448 Riverside Drive, New York City.

LOST—Tuesday, Feb. 29, a diamond and pearl bar pin, platinum setting, going from Hotel Belmont to Hollander's on 5th Av., or in the shopping district; $50 reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at midnight, frolics on roof of Amsterdam Theatre or at Liberty Theatre, bar pin, diamond and rubies; $25 reward; no questions if returned. Room 705, 60 Wall St.

LOST—Brown leather, two-compartment bag, 5th Av., 15th to 26th Sts., 1 A. M. Tuesday; owner's name, "H. C. W.," and address inside; liberal reward for return. Telephone Cortlandt 12084.

LOST—Between Beaux Arts restaurant, 41st St. and 6th Av., and 60th St. and Broadway, pocketbook containing sum of money and cards; owner's name inside. Finder kindly return to 524 5th Av. Suitable reward.

LOST—Wednesday, platinum bar pin with small sapphires, diamonds. Reward if returned. Miss Drucker, 418 Central Park West.

LOST—Sunday night, Feb. 27, Kolinsky scarf in taxi from Cafe Boulevard to 243 Fort Washington Av., H. Jaeckel label. Reward for return to F. W. Haug, 182 East 73d St.

LOST—Saturday night, in Liberty Theatre, gold coin holder set with diamonds; also small gold pencil set with diamonds; reward. Apartment 3D, 375 Park Av.

LOST—Feb. 26, Grand Central Station, black handbag containing money, watch, and Boston-Lowell trip ticket. L. W. Alling, 617 Westford St., Lowell, Mass.

LOST—Diamond weighing one and four-one-hundredth carats in oiled tissue paper between Wall and 42d Sts.; liberal reward. S 58 Times.

LOST—Orange pomeranian, "Fritz," at Garden show, Tuesday. Return Mrs. Philip Hone, 59 West 97th St. Reward; no questions.

LOST.—Brooch, diamond and coral, February 23, in afternoon; reward offered. Mrs. Aurelius De Yoanna, 365 Henry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Silver and gold vanity case, Healy's, 66th St.; contents and additional reward. Union Switch and Signal Co., 30 Church St.

LOST—Persian lamb muff, Broadway car, between 42d, 80th; reward, 412 West End Av.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, initials E. A. D. in back, to Essie from Father, 1887; thin chain; reward. Z 292 Times Annex.

LOST—Gold brooch, set with diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, 88th or Broadway; reward. Britton, 700 West End Av.

LOST—Sealskin muff, Sunday, 74th-Broadway, probably taxi; reward. Kappes, 101 West 58th.

LOST—Small, round sealskin muff, Wednesday; reward. H. H. Barnard, 454 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Skunk muff, Saturday night, Lyric Theatre; reward. Gartenlaub, Schuyler 8464.

LOST—Physician's bag, near Colonial Hotel; $10 reward. 666 West End Av.

LOST—Gold signet ring with crest, Feb. 26; reward. S 29 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Velvet bag containing papers, money, &c.; 1¼ diamond, 2 pearl ring, cracked in centre; filigree brooch, other jewels, leaving Columbus Av. car, 70th, Feb. 28. Josephine Poore, 104 West 70th.

REWARD—Brown alligator bag, purse, gold watch; bridge train. Jenkins, 88 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REWARD for silver handle umbrella left local subway Friday last. B 271 Times Downtown.

REWARD.—Pearl brooch, crown design. Return to 134 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD for one diamond earring, with pear-shaped drop, mounted in platinum, set with small diamonds, lost Feb. 24, between Broadway, 39th St. and 5th Av., 37th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Woman's silk bag, 129th St., Convent Av. Return upon identification, Apartment 35, 409 West 129th St.

FOUND.—In the Equitable Building, Feb. 28, a sum of money. A. L. Clark, Room 3,135, 120 Broadway.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Collie, "Vic," Feb. 20, in West Farms; liberal reward. L. Reilly, 1,764 Vyse Av., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.A.A.—Accountants open, close and systematize books; audit, financial statements; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 8 years' experience; broad-gauged man; worth interviewing; moderate. B 277 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, books opened, closed, balanced, kept. B. T. Morris, 38 Park Row.

AUTOMOBILES.—Position by young man, experienced in sales and capable of taking charge of all repairs, painting, &c.; any desired references furnished. S 3 Times.

A YOUNG MAN with over fifteen years' experience in the manufacture and sale of lumber, would like to secure a position with a first-class lumber company, preferably as salesman; references. Address B 299 Times Downtown.

BARTENDER.—Reliable mixer; middle age. Delaporte, 906 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, 29, married; twelve years' experience manufacturing concerns; thoroughly familiar modern accounting; present employed executive position; references. Charles Geibert, 1,391 Sedgwick Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, COST ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced, expert in all branches, good correspondent, knowledge of stenography, capable of managing office, but open to any offer; best references. S 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, office manager, correspondent, six years in last position, highest credentials, desires promising connection. B 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) full charge; $25; nine years' public and mercantile accounting experience, operating and financial statements. R 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Young man desires occupation for the evening; reliable and efficient; best references. S 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; seven years' experience; references; salary moderate. Leonard, 991 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced controlling accounts, financial statements, thoroughly competent, desires change. S 38 Times.

BOY.—An alert boy, for good position; adequate testimonials relative to ability and character furnished; communicate. B 273 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, age 30, graduate of accountancy institute, six years' experience with large corporation, wishes to make connection with progressive commercial house where there are opportunities for executive ability and development. Z 286 Times Annex.

CARPENTER.—Alterations, jobbing, day, contract, business house, private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CARPENTER.—Experienced mechanic in all branches; day or contract; quick, reliable, reasonable; city, country. Nelson, 200 E. 45th.

CHAUFFEUR, 28; single; 10 years' experience foreign and American cars; expert driver and mechanic; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 321 Madison Av., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write E. Gunther, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Installs systems; show your profits and expenses daily; business run like bank; leaks stopped immediately. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 2696.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Refined American man desires position private family; very obliging; 5 years' thorough experience; best references. S 35 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, city or country; experienced; drive all cars; been coachman 10 years; best reference. 200 West 77th.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, Swiss; speaks French, German, six years' shop experience; private family. Robert Guthi, 17 West 100th St.

CHAUFFEUR, (26;) 8 years' experience foreign; domestic cars; careful driver. Newman, 752 Columbus Av. 5569-J Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, (20,) experienced, desires position with private family. Z 279 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; can furnish best of references; city, country. S 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 20, wishes position; small wages; references. S 49 Times.

CHIEF ENGINEER AND MANAGER, structural, bridge, reinforced concrete, and general construction, desires to change connections; full information and references upon request. Address L. M., P. O. Box 822, New York.

COST ACCOUNTANT, experienced, and high grade executive; will go anywhere; moderate salary. B 276 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 26; thoroughly conversant in all branches of credit work; competent stenographer; with last firm four years; desires position with firm where future is dependent upon merit. B 283 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICIAN.—First class; preferably out of town; executive ability; high or low tension; employed. S 10 Times.

INTELLIGENT CHRISTIAN, 21, desires position, clerical preferred; best of credentials. B 282 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Hospital graduate; scientific treatment in gentleman's home; best city reference. Marvin, 225 West 80th St. Telephone 3715 Schuyler.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (20,) bill and ledger clerk; four years' experience; accurate; references; moderate salary to start. S 39 Times.

OFFICE MAN—SALESMAN—SECRETARY, Christian (40) of high character and ability seeks connection where experience gained as stenographer, office detail management, and salesman is essential; references will show a clean record and hard worker. G B., S 52 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, Correspondent, systematizer, competent executive, university education, 28, business record ten years, advertiser, seeks permanent connection where efficiency and faithful service assure advancement. S 20 Times.

PRINTING SUPERINTENDENT.—Thoroughly practical; composing and press room; expert in paper and supply values; several years' handling advertising for large corporations. S 70 Times.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, manager of property and repair shop; five years' experience with one firm; references. B 288 Times Downtown.

SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced, able, possesses selling instinct; not a liability, but a dividend-producing asset instead. S 68 Times.

SALES ENGINEER desires new position; familiar all types of internal combustion engines and accessories. B 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 27, seven years' experience, city or road, present employed, desires position with reliable house; references; drawing account against commission. R 6 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 26, live wire, energetic, thoroughly experienced road and city, desires right line merchandise; excellent references. S 41 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man, traveled Middle West, toilet specialties; six years last employer. B 295 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, industrial insurance experience, selling position wanted; no fakes answered. B 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires side line, ladies' waists, skirts; New York, Pennsylvania States. S 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—Do you want a high-grade specialty man? B 281 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-MANAGER, 29, experienced, able correspondent; capable executive; highest references, (stenographer incidentally;) wishes responsible position. Secretary, 3,393 Broadway.

SECRETARY AND COMPANION.—Gentleman of refinement, middle aged, seeks position as companion and secretary; highest credentials. Z 295 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; 25; varied experience; correspondent, assistant credit man. S 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant, knowledge secretarial duties, seven years' business experience, highest recommendations, desires permanent connection; start $15. S 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; competent young man, 22; high school graduate; five years' varied experience; highest recommendations. B 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant Bookkeeper.—Refined American; thoroughly experienced; $15; excellent references. B 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young married man, (20,) moderate salary, seeks position, with advancements. B 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, energetic; high school education. B 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, five years' statistical experience, desires responsible position; excellent penmanship; best references. B 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG married man, thoroughly experienced in farm work, capable of managing farm, desires position by month on a farm; state terms. A. C., 237 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious hustler of the modern type, experienced general office work, desires position with future; A-1 reference. M. Denker, 442 East 145th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position as attendant for invalid; references; country preferred. H. Jones, 100 Bleecker St.

CITY TO INVESTIGATE THE SHONTS BONUS

Mayor Says This and Other Charges of His Company May Be Improper.

G. W. YOUNG GONE AGAIN

Thompson Committee Finds Test Suit of 1908 Was Engineered by Interborough Counsel.

The Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday developed the fact that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company maintains a "force account" in connection with the third-tracking and extension work on its elevated lines. This account amounts to approximately $120,000 a year, and includes the pay of lawyers, clerks, investigators, &c., for work in connection with the settlement of claims of citizens whose property is damaged by the new lines. It does not become a charge upon the city, however, in the same way as the construction and prior determination accounts of the subway.

The committee also went more thoroughly into the subway prior determination account to find out if the bonus allowed President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough is to be paid by the city. The committee has tried hard to establish that the Interborough deliberately deceived the Public Service Commission by putting the bonus amount in its vouchers under a different heading. The commission allowed an item of $125,000 which corresponds to the first bonus given Mr. Shonts under the head of "administration." Interborough officials have strenuously denied that this sum related to the bonus at all.

The committee examined Abraham Hershfield yesterday in regard to the suit brought by the Fleischmann Realty & Construction Company against the city during Mayor McClellan's administration to determine the city's debt limit. Two more or less similar suits were brought at the same time, that of Jefferson M. Levy and David M. Meyer, and all three were consolidated. It has been brought out that De Lancey Nicoll, counsel to the Interborough, paid the lawyers' fees for this suit.

The committee expects to establish that the suit was brought by the Interborough for the purpose of being able to obtain all the subway contracts for itself, should it be decided that the city's debt limit was such that it could not enter into the contracts.

Mayor Orders Investigation.

Mayor Mitchel has been considerably interested over the Interborough's bonus allowances, and before leaving for St. Louis he ordered Corporation Counsel Hardy to make a thorough investigation of the matter. In a letter to Mr. Hardy the Mayor said it had been suggested that the bonuses given Interborough officials and other charges have been made to the construction account, and that any charges improperly made to this account must obviously work to the detriment of the city. He ordered Mr. Hardy to obtain an official transcript of the minutes of the Thompson committee and find out if there is a basis for the city's contesting any such charges.

This is the Mayor's letter to Corporation Counsel Hardy:

Feb. 29, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Hardy: In the course of the investigation conducted by the Thompson Legislative Committee, certain statements have been made concerning bonuses paid by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to its officials, and the suggestion has been made that those bonuses may have been added to the cost of construction of the subways under the dual contracts. The suggestion has also come out of the sessions of this committee that other charges have been made to the construction account which do not properly belong there. Obviously, any charges improperly made to this account would work to the detriment of the city, since the company receives certain preferential allowances upon its own investment in construction, before the city receives anything upon its own investment.

Will you, therefore, please obtain an official transcript of the minutes of the Thompson Committee, and cause a study thereof to be made with a view to determining whether any improper charges have in fact been made to the construction account, and whether there is a basis for contesting such charges in the interests of the city. Very truly yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.
LAMAR HARDY, Esq., Corporation Counsel, New York City.

Young Here but Gone Again.

The committee did not examine George W. Young, former Interborough Director, yesterday. Instead, Mr. Young, who arrived from Palm Beach on Monday in response to a request from Senator Thompson, sent the Senator a letter in which he said it would be necessary for him to leave town, but that he would communicate with the Senator immediately upon his return, and hold himself in readiness to appear before the committee at any time. When Senator Thompson tried to get in communication with Mr. Young at the Hotel Netherland, Mr. Young had left and he could find no trace of him.

This is Mr. Young's letter:

New York, Feb. 29, 1916.

Hon. George E. Thompson, Chairman.

My Dear Sir: As requested by your telegram and in accordance with my promise I returned from the South, arriving in New York on Monday.

I immediately called upon you at the Hotel Biltmore and left word I would call again today, which I did.

I understand that you are in Albany and have arranged for an extension of time during which testimony can be taken and that such time has been extended until July 1.

In glancing over the newspaper reports of the proceedings of your committee during my absence from the city and reading some of the statements credited to you, it seems to me that the public has been given the impression that I was trying to avoid appearing before your committee.

This is not fair to me and I really feel should be corrected.

The statement given out as coming from you that I had telephoned Mr. Morgan and advised him not to sail for Europe is absolutely without any foundation.

I never telephoned Mr. Morgan or any member of his firm on this subject or upon any other subject directly or indirectly connected with Interborough affairs or with the proceedings of your committee.

I cannot and do not believe that you would authorize any such statement, and I would greatly appreciate your public denial of same.

It will be necessary for me to leave town tomorrow, but I will communicate with you immediately upon my return and hold myself in readiness to come before your committee at any time. With best wishes, sincerely yours,

GEO. W. YOUNG.

"Force Account" $120,000 a Year.

L. Frank Kohler, an engineer connected with the Public Service Commission, furnished the first information regarding the force account. It was explained that the Interborough submits to the Public Service Commission every month a force account, as well as other accounts showing the amounts of money expended on elevated third-tracking and extensions, because, under the elevated railway certificates which require that the city pass upon all accounts after the work is completed, it was found that it would be too long to wait. Under the certificates the Interborough pays for all construction work on the elevated lines and the city does not begin to share in the profits of operation until after the construction is completed. Under the terms the city must pay its share of interest charges on the money the company expends for construction.

James L. Quackenbush, attorney for the Interborough, objected to the force account being made public on the ground that attorneys for property owners who are trying to get big damages out of the city might get valuable information.

"It is not that the Interborough cares who knows what its legal force gets," said Mr. Quackenbush, "but the witness has produced here a force account which I send to them every month. This shows the expenses connected with the third-tracking and extension operations and the salaries paid in connection with the settlement of damage claims. When we started the work upward of sixty per cent of the people affected accepted our valuation, which is evidence, I think, of fairness. Thirty per cent. went into litigation.

"If we go into this thing and bring out the details of our settlement with the sixty per cent., you will put a weapon into the hands of our opponents. We have 1,547 separate cases still pending. The lawyers, learning the details of the settlement, will stiffen up their clients and it will cost us and the city more. It is to the interest of the city to keep this cost down as much as possible."

Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, did not seem impressed with the argument.

"Every crook in New York," he said, "knows just what the District Attorney gets and what every one of his assistants gets, but that doesn't help them any."

The records were put in evidence. It was brought out that for February, 1915, the amount paid to lawyers, investigators, &c., on damage claims amounted to $9,434.75, and for February, 1916, to $10,763.66.

"The average is about $10,000 a month," said Mr. Quackenbush. "It varies in accordance with the time taken."

$45,000 a Year to Quackenbush.

The account showed that various sums had been paid to Mr. Quackenbush. He said this was part of his regular salary, but admitted that previous to the beginning of the third-tracking work his salary was $30,000 a year and that it now amounts to $45,000.

"Does this force account," asked Mr. Moss of the witness, "represent in substance all the charges that come before your commission for approval in connection with the third-tracking work?"

"No," replied Mr. Kohler, "there are other charges, such as labor, engineering superintendence, taxes, interest charges, etc."

Senator Thompson wanted to know if the name of Lemuel Ely Quigg appeared anywhere in connection with the third tracking work. Mr. Quackenbush replied that it did not, although he said he had consulted Mr. Quigg in reference to the work.

The name of Robert E. Simon was down as receiving $10,000. Mr. Quackenbush explained that that had reference to real estate matters, that Mr. Simon was a well known real estate operator and that he often consulted him in regard to real estate conditions in the city. Mr. Simon, he said, was the clearing house between himself and other real estate men.

"Are there any vouchers before you for acceleration?" Mr. Moss wanted to know.

Mr. Kohler replied there was one item which the commission had objected to, that of $60, which was paid to William S. Jackson, former Attorney General of the State. The money, he said, was paid by the Interborough to the Harlem Magazine, which was represented as the official organ of the Harlem Board of Commerce, as well as $10 more for 100 copies of the magazine. The witness said he had written to Edward F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the Interborough, objecting that it was not a proper charge to the cost of the third-tracking work. In a letter to Mr. Gaynor, D. L. Turner, deputy engineer of the commission, wrote that, in his opinion, "the making of these payments amounts to the purchasing of favorable comment in columns not devoted to advertising, which is a species of acceleration of public opinion that cannot be approved by the commission." The Interborough has not yet replied to the letter.

"Acceleration" in Harlem.

"There has not been any intentional acceleration in connection with any of this work," said Mr. Quackenbush. "This is an article which had to do with the general development of Harlem as a result of the improvements on the elevated structure. We endeavored to get before the people of Harlem the proposition that the improvement would be better for their property instead of damaging it."

It was also brought out that Mr. Jackson received $100 a month from the Interborough in connection with the third-tracking work. Another item was that of 2,500 letters inclosing clippings from The New York Herald. Mr. Quackenbush explained that The Herald had published an article stating that certain condemnation commissioners had made awards of 6 cents in condemnation proceedings, and Mr. Quackenbush said he had sent the article to 2,500 people to show that lawyers "do not get as much out of condemnation proceedings as some people think."

"What has the Public Service Commission to do with this force account?" asked Mr. Moss.

"The company must show the cost of third-tracking and extension," said Mr. Kohler, "and the city requires a monthly account of it for checking purposes."

"What interest has the city in it?"

"It forms the basis of the interest charges on construction, which is to be deducted from operating expenses."

Earlier in the day Abraham Hershfield of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf was again on the stand. He produced the record of the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company's suit brought in 1908 to prevent the carrying out of the dual subway contracts. This suit was consolidated with others which had for their purpose the determination of the city's debt limit.

Nicoll Paid for 1908 Suit.

"The ascertainment of the debt limit was the object of our action," said the witness. "Mr. Nicoll employed me to bring the action. I don't know who was behind him, and I didn't ask. I never rendered any bill. I think I got a fee of $10,000. I got permission from officers of the Fleischmann Company to bring the action."

It was brought out that the city paid the cost of printing the case on appeal. The city won on the appeal, and the injunction was denied.

"Why shouldn't Mr. Nicoll pay for the cost of printing when his action was defeated?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "The city was anxious to find out definitely what the debt limit was. The city was a gainer by the action."

Mr. Moss read from several affidavits, one of which declared that Controller Metz said: "I had this action brought to get an injunction. I'm protecting the City of New York. I'm not going to let Charley Murphy run my office."

"Wasn't Andrew Freedman interested in this Fleischmann suit?" was the next question.

"Not that I know of," replied Mr. Hershfield.

Q.—Mr. Nicoll testified here the other day that he got a check for $10,000 or $15,000 from Andrew Freedman to pay the counsel fee in the Fleischmann case, didn't he? A.—Well, if he did, I think he was mistaken. We keep no check of whose check is used in paying us.

Q.—Did the city officials know that Mr. Nicoll was behind your case? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Were you not obliged to inform the city officials that Mr. Nicoll as counsel for the Interborough was behind your case? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Did you conceal this fact from the city? A.—We did not conceal anything.

John R. Ryon, plaintiff in an action against the city to prevent the carrying out of the dual contracts, was recalled and testified that since January, 1913, he has been Secretary of the Chauncey Real Estate Company. George W. Chauncey, the head of the firm, is a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

"You brought your action in the interest of the B. R. T., didn't you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, I did not," said the witness. "I was interested as a taxpayer."

"You brought it because your attorney, Willard N. Baylis, asked you?"

"Yes, he asked me.

Mr. Moss asked the witness if he knew that Mr. Baylis had a place at Huntington near that of President Timothy S. Williams of the B. R. T. The witness did not answer.

Q.—Did you pay Mr. Baylis any counsel fee? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Did you expect to pay? A.—No.

Q.—Did Mr. Chauncey know you were going to bring that suit? A.—I never talked with him about it. He knew about it only through the newspapers.

Pays Bonus for Its Coal.

David W. Ross, Vice President of the Interborough, was recalled and questioned about the price the company pays for its coal. Mr. Moss asked him what he thought was the value of the clause in the Interborough's coal contracts to the effect that the company would be supplied with coal even during strikes.

"I consider the guarantee of coal in strike time worth 35 cents a ton," said Mr. Ross.

"Why so? How often do you have strikes?"

"Oh, we have quite a few strikes," said Mr. Ross.

The witness, when asked, could not recall any strikes in about ten years in the coalfields in which the Interborough's coal is mined.

Clarence Harris, a coal merchant, recalled to the stand, said that strikes were so few and far between that the strike clause, in his opinion, was worth not more than two or three cents a ton on coal.

Auditor Gaynor of the Interborough was then recalled, and Mr. Moss sought to go deeper into the prior determination account the Interborough filed with the Public Service Commission, which allowed the company a certain sum for expenses prior to the signing of the dual subway contracts. Mr. Gaynor produced the voucher showing the payment of $125,000 to President Shonts and the President's receipt for the same, dated June 5, 1913.

The item was entered under "proposed subway routes," and the voucher read: "Voucher No. 116,804 to T. P. Shonts, President, for extraordinary services in connection with subway contracts." Mr. Gaynor then produced a copy of the statement made by him to Mr. Rodgers of counsel of the Interborough relative to the expenditures incidental to the subway routes up to March 31, 1913. This did not include the Shonts bonus which was paid in June.

Can't Find Shonts Bonus.

"Does this statement cover in detail the items carried on other suspense account to the total of $700,068.56, under the head of proposed subway routes?" asked Mr. Moss.

The witness said it did.

"And it is part of the evidence submitted to the Public Service Commission and on which the prior determination account was based?"

"It was a statement which I gave Mr. Rodgers," said the witness.

Q.—Was the Rodgers memorandum based on this data? A.—Partly.

Q.—You are aware that an item of $125,000 was allowed? A.—Yes.

Q.—What items made up this amount? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where are these items?

When the witness did not answer, Clarence Shuster, assistant counsel to the committee, remarked: "No one seems to know," and he asked the witness if the item of $125,000 had ever been certified to the Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission. The witness responded in the negative. Senator Thompson remarked that evidently the $125,000 went to the Commission without showing what it was for.

"That is just it," said Mr. Shuster.

Mr. Quackenbush, Mr. Gaynor and Chairman Thompson had a long discussion as to the reports asked for by the committee covering all the financial transactions of the Interborough during its entire existence. It was agreed that it was a big job to tackle and that it would take considerable time. Mr. Quackenbush agreed to furnish the material in installments.

The committee will continue today.

TRACE WOOD'S MISSING CLERK.

Grand Jury Takes Up Disappearance of State's Witness.

The Grand Jury began an investigation yesterday into the disappearance of Robert Perry, a clerk formerly employed by Robert Colgate Wood, who has been indicted on a charge of bribery while he was a Public Service Commissioner. Perry was to have been an important witness for the State. He left the city about the time that Wood was indicted and detectives traced him to Greenville, N. J., and Philadelphia, but he has not been arrested.

District Attorney Swann believes Perry is being supported by persons who are interested in keeping him out of the State during the prosecution of Wood.

Among the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday were Beekman Winthrop, P. Erskine Wood, the ex-Public Service Commissioner's brother, and James P. Archibald, who was also a clerk in Mr. Wood's office.

Both Beekman Winthrop and J. Erskine Wood were questioned closely as to the payments which Public Service Commissioner Wood is alleged to have made to various members of his family while in office.

U. S. PROSECUTORS ACCUSED OF MALICE

Roger B. Wood Alleged to Have Used Official Place to Enforce a Private Claim.

MAN 'BULLDOZED TO DEATH'

Samuel Hershenstein Charged with Indicting Witness Who Refused to Change Story.

Methods of Assistant District Attorneys Roger B. Wood and Samuel Hershenstein, rather than the conduct of District Attorney Marshall himself, occupied the Congressional inquiry into charges against Mr. Marshall by Congressman Buchanan yesterday. Ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, who had personal knowledge of one case at issue, admitted that Wood and Hershenstein had been indiscreet and over-zealous, and dealt some hard blows at the entire Grand Jury system.

The first case taken up was the Kugel indictment, which was considered on Tuesday. Pierre M. Clear, a real estate broker and a Kugel juror, said Wood had been "called down" in court by another juror because he had omitted some of Kugel's testimony in summarizing it, and that Mr. Hershenstein seemed to have a private code of signals for the witnesses. Then Moses W. Saxe, Kugel's law partner, complained that he had been forced a day or two before the trial to go before the Grand Jury. He considered it improper, but thought it was due to the over-zeal of young men.

Aaron P. Feldman of New Haven said that for nearly a week Mr. Hershenstein tried to get him to change his story in the Kugel case, and threatened to send him away for two years. "When I would not involve Kugel," he said, "I was indicted, tried and acquitted within five minutes," he testified.

He put it all down to malice on the part of Mr. Hershenstein and alleged that Kugel's aged father had died as the result of the bulldozing he received at the Federal Building.

The second case involved the film firm of Bard & Keen. They had had a civil dispute with the Pike's Peak Film Company, for which Wood had acted in his private capacity. David Keen told of hot words which had passed between him and Wood, as he asserted that he could not get the latter to explain whether he was acting as a Government official or a private attorney. A few weeks later he and his partner were served with warrants for using the mails to defraud.

"You mean," asked Chairman Carlin, "that the Federal courts were used to enforce a private claim?"

"Most certainly I do. I complained about it to Mr. Marshall."

Henry A. Wise, who was retained by Mr. Keen when the criminal charges were brought, gave his version of the incident after the recess.

"I do not think," he said, "that Mr. Wood said he was acting as a District Attorney. He mentioned his official position merely to describe himself. I appointed Mr. Wood, and I know him to be straightforward and honest, but I thought he had been indiscreet, and for his protection as much as anything else I went to Mr. Marshall."

Frank Moss was also a witness yesterday. He explained how he had, as counsel to Kugel, protested to Mr. Marshall concerning the conduct of his assistants.

"I can appreciate," he said, "the position of public prosecutors. They gave me the impression of feeling they had a great public duty to perform. I did not agree with them."

The inquiry will continue this morning.

EMMA GOLDMAN TO WOMEN.

Carnegie Hall Filled to Hear Birth Control Discussions.

An audience that was nine-tenths women filled Carnegie Hall last night to hear Emma Goldman and others talk on birth control, or, as one speaker put it, on birth strike. Miss Goldman did not repeat the formula that caused her to be arrested recently, but she aroused her hearers to great applause by asserting that whether she went to jail or not she would continue to enlighten women on "the greatest social problem confronting the United States today."

A letter indorsing the purposes of the meeting was read from Margaret Sanger, who was indicted for preaching birth control, but was later dismissed because the authorities failed to make out a case. Reference was also made to letters said to have been written to President Wilson by Rudyard Kipling and H. G. Wells in advocacy of free dissemination of knowledge.

Bolton Hall, Dr. A. L. Goldwater, Dr. William J. Robinson, Anna Strunsky Wolling, Theodore Schroeder, and John Reed, the writer, were the other speakers.

DEFENDS CHARITY EMPLOYE

City Department's Investigator Praised at State Inquiry.

Robert D. Dripps, Executive Secretary of the Public Charities Committee of Pennsylvania, was placed on the stand at the beginning of yesterday's session of the investigation of the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association to defend Abram Oseroff, one of the City Department of Charities investigators. At Tuesday's session, charges were read which were contained in a report of a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to the effect that Mr. Oseroff's report on an investigation of the charitable institutions of Western Pennsylvania was "unwarranted by the facts."

"Everybody in Pennsylvania knows that the report of the legislative committee was a joke," Mr. Dripps said. He explained that the committee had not had a fair hearing on the charges and that most of the answers put in by the institutions dodged the points raised in the report. Mr. Dripps said the association stood solidly with Mr. Oseroff and was ready to give him a job if he wanted to come back to Pennsylvania.

During his examination yesterday Mr. Oseroff charged that the dental records of the Asylum of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Dominick at Blauvelt had been altered since he visited the institution. Records of the institution were submitted, and John M. Bowers, attorney for the State Board, after looking at them said: "What I find here surprises me."

He then closed the examination without going into the causes of his surprise.

The inquiry will be resumed today.

BUTLER'S CANDIDATE WINS.

North Carolina Republicans Elect Morehead as Committeeman.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 1.—J. M. Morehead was elected Republican National Committeeman for North Carolina by the State Convention here today after a tumultuous debate. Supporters of E. C. Duncan, the present committeeman, who until a few hours before had been unopposed for re-election, threatened to leave the convention hall.

The fight against Duncan was led by former United States Senator Marion Butler, who has been known as an adherent of Colonel Roosevelt.

Throughout the session the convention was in an uproar.

EDISON OFFICERS QUIT.

Resignations of Harry T. Leaming and Ernest J. Berggren.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 1.—The resignations of two of the higher officials of the group of enterprises under the designation Thomas A. Edison, Inc., became known today, and is believed to mark the beginning of an efficiency campaign to improve the office workings of the business. The two who have left are Harry T. Leaming, Assistant General Manager, and Ernest J. Berggren, Secretary-Treasurer.

Neither Mr. Leaming nor Mr. Berggren nor Carl H. Wilson, General Manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., would make any comment on the resignations. It was said at the Edison offices that the two had resigned on their own initiative. However, it is known that an efficiency expert has been looking over the offices of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., which controls activities ranging from the manufacture of phonographs and storage batteries to moving picture acting, and it is understood that he recommended a tightening up of the organization and perhaps the elimination of several executive positions.

The impression is current here that the plans of the company include the cutting down of the amount paid out for salaries, presumably by the reduction of the force, and the establishment of a closer organization designed to put the various enterprises into a more closely knit relation to one another. Whether the efficiency movement is going down into the mechanical part of the establishment could not be learned.

Both Mr. Leaming and Mr. Berggren have been with the firm for a number of years. Mr. Leaming was in succession traffic manager, purchasing agent, and assistant general manager.

One of the Edison activities, the phenol factory at Silver Lake, is still having trouble with a strike. It had been hoped yesterday that the strikers would agree to enter into negotiations with the company, but this morning they decided not to take this course but instead to attempt the organization of a union. So far all the Edison industries are unorganized and if the organization makes progress it is believed that there may be serious complications.

The strikers also decided to insist on the re-employment of Dominick Laddi, the strike leader, who quit work after the firm had refused to promote him to be a foreman. Eight of the strikers returned to work this morning without interference from the pickets, and work in the yard was assigned them, as the plant is shut down.

GIBSON ARGUES HIS APPEAL.

Convicted Lawyer Brought Before Court of Appeals Under Guard.

ALBANY, March 1.—Burton W. Gibson, convicted in New York County and sentenced to serve five years in Sing Sing Prison for grand larceny, today began argument on his appeal from conviction before the Court of Appeals. It was said Gibson was the only prisoner besides Albert Patrick to argue his own case while in custody.

Gibson sought reversal of the conviction on the ground that he was in jail at the time he was alleged to have committed the crime. He also attacked the indictment, which charged him with withholding about $7,000 from the estate of Mrs. Rose M. Szabo, maintaining that the charge was impossible, because the beneficiary of the estate was dead and he was the executor.

The argument will be concluded tomorrow.

G. B. COX CRITICALLY ILL.

Cincinnati's Retired "Boss" Suffers Stroke of Paralysis.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 1.—George B. Cox, for many years the leader of the Republican Party in this city and nationally known in Republican organization circles, was stricken with paralysis here yesterday and tonight is in a critical condition.

The fact that Mr. Cox had been stricken was closely guarded and, according to the reports tonight, it was only after his condition had become decidedly serious that the information was allowed to become known.

Mr. Cox was known for years in this city as the leading politician and while he never publicly aspired to any office himself, yet it is asserted that he has been the deciding figure in numerous political combinations, ranging from local Aldermen to places of national prominence. He retired from politics several years ago, but his opponents have always charged openly that his influence has since played a large part in the elections, particularly for local offices.

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